

Calcareo arsenicosa

Patogenesia Clássica mais Patogenesia Clínica de vários autores.

"A mente que se abre para uma nova idéia jamais volta ao seu tamanho original" Albert Einstein

"O futuro pelo qual sempre trabalhei pertence a mim" - Nikola Tesla discovered the principles of alternating currents and developed the first alternating-current induction motor and the Tesla coil and several forms of oscillators (1856-1943)

Quando o homeopata prescreve apenas com base em um mosaico de sintomas ele nunca terá uma noção exata do indivíduo a sua frente, ou seja, uma imagem da sua totalidade (Picture). Ele terá pouquíssimas chances de acertar além de um similar, mesmo quando consegue algum resultado em virtude da lei da similitude parcial.

Uma prescrição que toma como base apenas um mosaico de sintomas tem pouca chance de chegar ao verdadeiro simillimum do paciente.

Quando prescrevemos levando em consideração também a imagem (Picture) do paciente x imagem do medicamento o resultado tem mais chance de ser positivo.

Se assim trabalha o homeopata não terá dúvidas ao comparar a imagem de um caso bem sucedido com a de outro paciente que venha aparecer na clinica ou com um caso de outro homeopata e tenha prescrito o mesmo medicamento desde que haja uma

grande semelhança entre a essência / imagem dos dois casos mesmo que os quadros clínicos sejam diferentes. Quando se prescreve por imagens o foco é o indivíduo e não apenas a doença como fazia Hahnemann.

Quando fazemos uso da totalidade sintomática extraída da clínica de um paciente e a aplicamos para encontrar o simillimum de outro paciente podemos chamar a este conjunto de Patogenesia Clínica. A prática tem mostrado ser este caminho um dos mais seguros a ser trilhado quando nos deparmos com uma Patogenesia Clássica pobre, como é a de *Calcarea arsenicosa*, como admite o próprio Hering que a realizou.

Hering - Necessitamos de mais curas e até mesmo relatos de fracassos, mas acima de tudo de boas experimentações em altas potências.

§153 do Organon

Nessa procura do meio de cura homeopático específico, isto é, **nessa confrontação do conjunto característico dos sinais** da doença natural contra a série de sintomas dos medicamentos existentes a fim de encontrar um cujas potências mórbidas artificiais **correspondam, por semelhança**, ao mal a ser curado, deve-se, seguramente, atentar especialmente e quase que exclusivamente para os sinais e sintomas* **mais evidentes, singulares, incomuns e próprios (característicos)** do caso de doença, pois na série de sintomas produzidos pelo medicamento escolhido, é **principalmente a estes que devem corresponder sintomas muito semelhantes, a fim de que seja mais conveniente à cura**. Os sintomas mais gerais e indefinidos: falta de apetite, dor de cabeça, debilidade, sono inquieto, mal-estar etc., **merecem pouca atenção devido ao seu caráter vago, se**

não puderem ser descritos com mais precisão, pois algo assim geral pode ser observado em quase todas as doenças e medicamentos.

*Obs. Infelizmente o foco de Hahnemann ao comentar este parágrafo era a doença do indivíduo e não o indivíduo doente, como ele faz ao comentar o parágrafo §213 tal como via Gathak e outros como Farrington, Nash etc. Certamente Gathak diria **NESSA CONFRONTAÇÃO DO CONJUNTO CARACTERÍSTICO DOS SINAIS DO MODO REACIONAL DO INDIVÍDUO ENFERMO. Com esta visão se pode dizer claramente, existem casos típicos em Homeopatia, pois trabalhando desta forma se pode ver a imagem do indivíduo refletida no medicamento e vice versa.***

Afinal de contas existem ou não existem casos típicos em Homeopatia?

Mesmo havendo variações de um caso para outro caso entre pacientes de um mesmo medicamento, lá no fundo há um conjunto de sintomas característicos (imagem) que se repete. Um mosaico de sintomas não passa de um conjunto praticamente aleatório de sintomas comuns a vários medicamentos ou indivíduos, que nada tem de típico. Se o foco do homeopata é a DOENÇA e não o INDIVÍDUO DOENTE é válido afirmar que não há casos típicos em Homeopatia.

O próprio Hahnemann indiretamente fala de casos típicos, leia com atenção o que ele diz no parágrafo §213 do Organon. Seu pensamento se repete em discípulos posteriores.

típico

adj typical, characteristical, representative, symbolic, emblematic.

Obs. Veja que típico é sinônimo de característico e esta era a técnica que Hahnemann mais usava, ele buscava em cada caso o que havia de característico, ou seja, o que havia de típico em cada caso.

Indiretamente ele fala de casos típicos, basta que você leia com atenção o seu comentário ao parágrafo abaixo.

§213 Organon

“Por conseguinte, jamais se poderá curar de acordo com a natureza, isto é, homeopaticamente, se não se observar, simultaneamente, em cada caso individual de doença, mesmo nos casos de doenças agudas, o sintoma das alterações mentais e psíquicas e se não se escolher, para alívio do doente, entre os medicamentos, tal potência morbífica que, a par da semelhança de seus outros sintomas com os da doença, também seja capaz de produzir por si um estado psíquico ou mental semelhante”.

*** Assim, o Aconitum várias vezes ou nunca produz uma cura rápida e duradoura em um doente de psiquismo calmo e sempre sereno e muito menos a Nux vomica naquele de caráter suave e fleumático nem a Pulsatilla em um doente alegre, feliz e obstinado ou Ignatia quando se tratar de estado psíquico inalterável, pouco inclinado ao susto ou ao desgosto”.**

Se meditarmos um pouco sobre o significado da palavra “alterações” no parágrafo acima podemos entender melhor qual a diferença dentre indivíduo são e indivíduo doente. Indivíduo são não significa assintomático já que indivíduo doente é aquele que sofreu alterações em algo que já existia.

Sintoma é apenas uma intensificação / alteração no modo reacional do indivíduo, em algo pré-existente. Logo é possível chegar ao simillimum de um indivíduo, mesmo quando ele não está propriamente doente, basta tomar seus sintomas caracterológicos, aqueles que o acompanham por toda sua vida.

Obs. É hora de aprender definitivamente com Hahnemann, e neste aspecto ele nunca foi superado, que a Imagem (Picture) de um paciente ou medicamento é formada não só pelo conjunto de sintomas característicos da doença, como também pelo estado psíquico ou mental do doente. Sendo assim Hahnemann propunha a totalidade sintomática do INDIVÍDUO tanto a nível do corpo como a nível da mente.

Se ele não usava todos os sintomas do indivíduo para repertorizar é porque os recursos da época não permitiam, mas hoje com o uso dos computadores podemos tomar qualquer sintoma, mesmo que ele não seja raro, estranho e peculiar, pois ele faz parte do modo reacional do indivíduo.

Veja o que dizem três autores muito respeitados do nosso meio homeopático sobre casos típicos dos três medicamentos citados por Hahnemann.

[Allen H. C. The Therapeutic of Intermittent Fevers – Nux vomica] - Typical Nux vomica cases are apt to occur in men of active, "rushing," business habits, nervous, dyspeptic from worry, care, too much mental and too little physical exertion.

[Vithoulikas G – Materia Medica Viva - Aconitum napellus]

During Kent's time Aconite individuals were typically vigorous and plethoric, and he vividly describes them as such. Today's typical Aconitum cases have changed to a great extent. Of course, some of them still fit his description. They are usually sympathetic, vital, and extroverted people, yet, despite the apparent robustness of their appearance, they are exquisitely sensitive to a mental shock.

[Dewey W. A. Practical Homeopathic Therapeutics - Ear, affections of - Kalium sulphuricum] Useful in typical Pulsatilla cases with orange yellow discharges.

Calcium Arsenate $\text{Ca}_3(\text{AsO}_4)_2$

Toxicologia – é uma substância tóxica para o homem, incluindo carcinogenicidade, com toxicidade na reprodução e no desenvolvimento, apresenta neuro-toxicidade e toxicidade aguda.

Inibidores da Colinesterase.

O bom funcionamento do sistema nervoso exige uma enzima chamada colinesterase (ChE), que facilita a transmissão dos impulsos nervosos.

Pesticidas inibidores da ChE neutralizam esta enzima dando origem a sintomas de neuro-toxicidade --- tremores, náuseas, fraqueza em doses baixas; paralisia e morte em doses altas. A

maioria destes pesticidas são inseticidas com um mecanismo de ação semelhante tanto para os insetos como para os humanos. A exposição a inseticidas inibidores da colinesterase foi associada ao desenvolvimento defeituoso do sistema neurológico do feto e das crianças, à síndrome da fadiga crônica e à doença de Parkinson.

Ação cancerígena – veja neste site.

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/4005826?ordinalpos=18&itool=EntrezSystem2.PEntrez.Pubmed.Pubmed_ResultsPanel.Pubmed_DefaultReportPanel.Pubmed_RVDocSum

Calcareo arsenicosa foi experimentada por Hering em 1848 e mais tarde outros até 1851.

[Hering] – A mente parece embotada e incapaz de compreender (digest) qualquer assunto (Mind seems dull and unable to digest any subject).

MIND - DULLNESS - digest any subject; and unable to calc-ar.^{hr1}

digest v.  digerir; apreender; compreender

[Hering - Eating and drinking] – Condição inerte / apática (torpid) do corpo e da mente; a comida parece permanecer no estômago sem digerir (digesting) (Torpid condition of body and mind; the food he eats seems to lie in stomach without digesting).

Obs. Esta dificuldade para digerir parece ser a queixa principal do paciente Calc-ar no consultório.

[Hering - Appetite, thirst] - α Não tem apetite, só consegue apreciar / aproveitar (enjoy) sopa, refeição que freqüentemente

provoca eructações e vômito (No appetite, can enjoy only soup, eating which often causes eructations and vomiting).

O desejo de sopa me parece um dos maiores keynotes para se prescrever Calc-ar.

[Hering - Appetite, thirst] - Desires, Aversions. Sem desejo para comida para o corpo e para a mente (Desires, Aversions. No craving for food for body or mind).

[Hering -- Eating and drinking] – A dor de cabeça aumenta depois do menor erro na dieta (After least error in diet headache increases).

[Hering -- Appetite, thirst] - x Sede intensa, mas quando bebe muito, dor abdominal seguida de diarreia (Great thirst, but when she drinks too much, pain in belly and diarrhoea supervene). ð Albuminuria.

x *Sintoma patogenésico confirmado pela clínica.*

RECTUM - DIARRHEA - drinking - agg.

*Obs. Esta dificuldade de **assimilação** (zincum) se dá não só a nível mental, como a nível da digestão, qualquer desvio em sua dieta o faz adoecer. Dificuldade para assimilar até mesmo a água que bebe. Esta dificuldade para assimilar deve estar diretamente relacionado com o Tema Central de Calc-ar, que hora se sente tão leve que flutua (quando faz uma boa digestão), ora muito pesado (quando não digeriu nada). Certamente isto explica porque prefere sopa, pois tem uma digestão fácil, que não pesa.*

[Hering - Mind] – Incapaz de ocupar-se com qualquer negócio / assunto (business), por provocar dor de cabeça (Unable to attend to any business, on account of headache).

[Hering - Heart, pulse and circulation] – Ataques freqüentes de palpitação, com calor no rosto, que permanece por vários dias, depois de cada um deles, até mesmo a menor emoção da mente; antes de tais ataques sempre aparece um calor nas mãos e tremedeira (Frequent attacks of palpitation, with heat of face, lasting several days, after each, even slight emotion of mind; before such an attack always heat of hands and tremulousness).

EXTREMITIES - HEAT – Hands

GENERALS - TREMBLING - Externally

[Hering - Mind] – Com o esforço mental a dor de cabeça diminui, mas piora muito depois. Compare com Lith-c (With exertion of mind headache lessens but is much agg afterwards).

Obs. Os sintomas concomitantes que se encontram acima servem de exemplo para mostrar que o nosso corpo se comporta como um conjunto MENTE+CORPO reagindo simultaneamente tanto durante uma patogenesia, como durante uma doença ou durante o processo de cura sem qualquer predominância de um setor sobre outro.

Ainda que se possa falar do tropismo de Calc-ar para o trato gastro-intestinal não dá para isolar esta função da sua mente e do resto do seu corpo. O modo reacional do indivíduo Calc-ar apresenta respostas simultâneas em qualquer parte do corpo ou da mente diante das intempéries físicas e mentais.

[Hering - Mind] - α Mente muito deprimida com grande ansiedade, sobre maiores maus no futuro (Mind much depressed with great anxiety, about still greater evils in future). ð Albuminuria.

MIND - ANXIETY - future, about

[Hering - Heart, pulse and circulation] - ⌘ Ataques de dores no coração, com ataques violentos de palpitação e medo de sufocar; rosto pálido, olheiras profundas abaixo dos olhos. ð After suppression of intermittent by opium (Attacks of pains in heart, with violent attacks of palpitation and fear of suffocating; face pale, deep rings below eyes. ð After suppression of intermittent by opium.)

MIND - FEAR - suffocation, of

MIND - FEAR - palpitation, with

CHEST - PAIN - Heart - palpitations – during

Obs. Este medo de sufocar ainda não estava no Repertório e ele sozinho explica uma boa parte da sintomatologia deste medicamento, como seu distúrbio do pânico (kali-ar, acon), medo de caixão de defunto, de túnel, de lugar fechado etc.

[Hering - Heart, pulse and circulation] - ⌘ Dores na região do coração e palpitações assustadoras, com ardência e calor no peito, acompanhadas de pontadas nas costas, que se estendem para os pés e os braços (Pains in region of heart and fearful palpitation, with burning and heat in chest, followed by shooting in back, extending to feet and arms).

CHEST - PAIN - Heart - palpitations – with

BACK - PAIN - extending to – Feet

[Hering - Heart, pulse and circulation] – Constrição do coração como se fosse provocada por um afluxo de sangue para o lado esquerdo do peito, com palpitação e urgência para defecar (Constriction of heart like from a rush of blood to left chest, with palpitation and urging to stool).

CHEST - CONSTRICTION - Heart - palpitation; with calc-ar.^{hr1}

[hr1 - Calcarea arsenicosa - Nerves] – Leveza do corpo todo, como se estivesse nadando ou flutuando no ar (Lightness of whole body, as if swimming or flying in air).

MIND - DELUSIONS - light [= low weight] - is light; he

[Hering - Sensorium] – Em ataques súbitos ele sente como se estivesse voando ou nadando no ar, como se os seus pés não tocassem o chão (asar) ; sente-se indescritivelmente bem , como se estivesse no céu, visões maravilhosas passam diante dos seus olhos, aparecem muitos objetos grandes e diferentes, mas que permanecem por apenas um segundo, passam como um relâmpago, mas são infinitamente mais intensos (In sudden attacks he feels as if he was flying or swimming in the air, as if his feet did not touch the ground; feels indescribably well, as if in heaven, the most wonderful visions pass before his eyes, it seems to be a great many different things but lasts only a second, it passes like lightning, but is infinitely much).

Obs. Esta sensação de leveza, de bem estar, como se estivesse no céu, diante de visões maravilhosas, é o que se pode chamar do pólo (+) de calc-ar, mesmo que dure tão pouco.

MIND - DELUSIONS - visions, has – wonderful

MIND - DELUSIONS - objects; about – large

MIND - DELUSIONS - well, he is

[Hering - Inner head] – Cabeça se torna cada vez mais e mais pesada e os movimentos rápidos fazem com que fique tonto (Head gets heavier and heavier, and quick movement makes him giddy).

[Hering - Lower limbs] – Cansaço dos membros inferiores, mais nos joelhos (Weariness in lower limbs, most in knees).

[Hering - Lower limbs] - || Cansaço que o leva a debilidade / a falha dos membros inferiores (Weariness amounting to lameness of lower limbs).

[Hering] || Sintoma confirmado com frequência.

EXTREMITIES - LAMENESS - Lower limbs

[Hering]- Lower limbs] – Pés pesados (Feet heavy).

[Hering - Sleep] – Deseja dormir ao meio dia, com pernas pesadas (Desire to sleep in middle of day, with heavy legs).

EXTREMITIES - HEAVINESS - Legs

EXTREMITIES - HEAVINESS - Legs - sleepiness; with calc-ar.^{hr1}

[Hering - Nerves] – Grande fraqueza e sonolência (Great weariness and drowsiness).

Obs. Este cansaço junto com esta sensação de peso e sonolência faz com que CLCAREA ARSENICOSA no pólo (-) se sinta incapaz para o trabalho, mas não admite se entregar e trabalha muito mais que a maioria dos outros tipos, tenta estar sempre ocupado.

VERTIGO - MOTION - agg. - sudden motion

[Hering - Inner head] – Pressão pesada: primeiro no vértice, depois no occipúcio (Pressing heaviness; first in vertex, afterwards in occiput).

HEAD - PAIN - Occiput - pressing pain

[Hering - Inner head] – A cefaléia começa de leve e vai aumentando gradativamente com tanta violência que ele não é capaz de realizar qualquer negócio; mais na testa, como se fosse rachar a cabeça e rasgar em pedaços (Headache commencing very slightly, but gradually increasing to such violence that he is unable to do any business; it is most in forehead, as if it would split the head and tear it to pieces).

MIND - BUSINESS - incapacity for - headache, from calc-ar.^{hr1}

HEAD - PAIN – violent

HEAD - PAIN - bursting pain

HEAD - PAIN - bursting pain - fly to pieces; as if it would

HEAD - PAIN – Forehead

HEAD - PAIN - Forehead - increasing gradually

[Hering - Mind] - ㄻ Grande depressão mental. (Great depression of mind).

Obs. Para mostrar intensidade o repertório usa várias palavras em inglês como very, violent, incresed etc. Achei por bem criar algumas rubricas com a palavra extreme para mostrar um excesso. Isto ajuda a distinguir uma simples tristeza de uma depressão profunda.

O grau 3 ou 4 vem sendo usado por alguns repertórios e autores de matérias médicas clínicas para indicar intensidade, mas é bom lembrar que o grau 3 não significava isto, mas apenas um sintoma patogenésico confirmado várias vezes, e não intensidade. Como se trata de uma rubrica em construção ela não está completa., principalmente com relação a confirmação clínica, isto é, o grau que deve estar cada medicamento. Calc-i aparece com grau três com base em observações clínicas que confirmam o que está na matéria médica.

MIND - SADNESS - extreme

abies-n._{a1} alum-sil._{k2} ambr._{h1} ant-c._{al1} ant-m._{stj2} ars-s-f._{clm} asc-t._{aut04} aur._{h1} aur-br._{vh1} aur-i._{k2} aur-m._{a1} aur-s._{k2} bar-p._{stj1} bell-p-sp._{dcm1} berb._{a1} bor-ac._{c1} bor-pur._{aut05} cact._{a1} cadm-met._{mtf30} calc-act._{h1} calc-ar._{hr1} **CALC-I.**_{k2} calc-s._{a1} chinin-ar._{k2} chinin-s._{a1} crot-t._{a1} cupr-ar._{a1} cur._{hs1} cycl._{a1} dig._{a1} erig._{a1} ferr._{a1} ferr-m._{a1} glon._{a1} helon._{a1} hippoc-k._{szs2} hyper._{a1} ign._{lp2} iod._{a1} iris._{a1} kali-bi._{a1} kali-br._{hr1,tl1} kali-c._{mlx} kali-p._{hr1,lp2} kali-sil._{k2} kreos._{bjj1} lac-f._{mp3} lach._{hr1} lam._{a1} laur._{a1} lob._{hl9} lyc._{c1} m-aust._{h1} **Merc-c.**_{a1} merc-i-f._{a1} murx._{a1} nat-hchls._{a1} nat-i._{htc1} nat-m._{lp2} orni._{tl1} phos._{kkp2} plat._{vh2} podo._{bnh1} psor._{al2} ptel._{a1,tl1} puls._{lp2} ran-b._{hr1} raph._{a1} rhus-t._{a1} **Rhus-v.**_{a1} **Rob.**_{a1} sabal._{c1} sanic._{c1} sarr._{hs1} sel._{mp1} sep._{lp2} stann._{a1} sul-ac._{a1} thyr._{al2} til._{a1} tub._{al2} verat-v._{a1} xan._{a1} zinc._{a1,h2} zinc-m._{a1} zinc-s._{a1} zing._{hr1}

[Hering - Inner head] - Cefaléia: melh com esforço mental, mas piora depois; agr depois do menor erro na dieta e palpitação do coração agr e melh juntas; com rigidez da nuca, o enfraquece até 4 h da manhã; não consegue dormir depois disto e não consegue deitar; semanalmente pontadas na testa do lado direito
(Headache : amel with mental exertion, but agg after; agg after

slightest error in diet; and palpitation of heart agg and >> together; with stiffness of neck, wakens him towards 4 A.M. ; he had no sleep after it and could not lie; weekly, stitches in right forehead).

NECK – STIFFNESS

SLEEP - WAKING - night - midnight - after - 4 h

SLEEP - SLEEPLESSNESS - night - midnight - after - 4 h

GENERALS - LIE DOWN - impossible - 4 h; after
calc-ar.^{hr1}

HEAD - PAIN - Forehead - periodical - week – every

HEAD - PAIN - Forehead - right - stitching pain

LEITURA COMPLEMENTAR

Patogenesia Clássica

[Hering - Smell and nose] – Sneezing with fluent coryza in morning.

NOSE - SNEEZING - coryza - with

[Hering - Smell and nose] – Sneezing with a jerking-shooting pain near left side of breast bone, region of 4th and 5th ribs. CHEST - PAIN - sneezing - agg.

CHEST - PAIN - Sides - left - stitching pain

CHEST - PAIN - Ribs - stitching pain

CHEST - PAIN - Sternum - Border - left
calc-ar.^{hr1}

[Hering - Smell and nose] Before breakfast, catarrh in head, spitting of mucus, which falls down from choanae.

NOSE - DISCHARGE - Posterior nares

NOSE - DISCHARGE - Posterior nares - morning - breakfast; before
calc-ar.^{hr1}

NOSE - DISCHARGE - mucous - Posterior nares
calc-ar.^{hr1} **zinc.**^{h2}

[Hering - Smell and nose] - 3 A.M. , wakefulness, restlessness, sweat and running catarrh, next morning frequent sneezing.

SLEEP - SLEEPLESSNESS - night - midnight - after - 3 h

NOSE - SNEEZING - frequent

NOSE - DISCHARGE - night - midnight - after - 3 h
calc-ar.^{hr1}

[Hering - Throat] - Tickling in back of throat.

THROAT – TICKLING

THROAT - TICKLING - Back of throat
calc-ar.^{hr1}

[Hering - Throat] - After belching a burning in oesophagus as from pepper, with garlicky taste when swallowing.

THROAT - PAIN - Esophagus – burning

**THROAT - PAIN - Esophagus - burning - eructation;
after
calc-ar.^{hr1}**

[Hering - Throat] - A roughness and scratching in throat as if he had eaten nuts.

THROAT – SCRATCHING

[Hering - Throat] - A sensation as if a scab was in upper part of throat and occasioned tickling and cough, which shakes whole chest and feels as if bruised.

THROAT - FOREIGN body; sensation of a

THROAT – TICKLING

CHEST - PAIN - cough - during - agg.

CHEST - PAIN - cough - during - agg.

CHEST - PAIN – sore

**CHEST - PAIN - sore - coughing
apis^{bg2} calc-ar.^{hr1}**

**THROAT - SCAB at posterior wall; sensation of a
calc-ar.^{hr1}**

[Hering - Throat] - Copious hawking of tough white phlegm.

THROAT - HAWK; disposition to - mucus in throat and mouth;
from thick

[Hering - Throat] - Dryness in pit of throat and roughness of voice.

THROAT – DRYNESS

[Hering - Throat] - Pressing pain in throat, in clavicular region, with sour taste and water brash.

THROAT - PAIN - pressing pain

[Hering - Appetite, thirst] - No appetite during evening after fever, with thirst in afternoon.

STOMACH - THIRST – afternoon

[Hering - Appetite, thirst] - No appetite, with pain in loins and groins.

ABDOMEN - PAIN - Inguinal and pubic region

[Hering - Appetite, thirst] - Thirst for cold water.

[Hering - Hiccough, belching, nausea and vomiting] - Pressing as if to belch, ending with a sudden beat of heart.

STOMACH - PAIN - pressing pain

[Hering - Hiccough, belching, nausea and vomiting] - Belching, followed by burning in pharynx; with a running together of saliva.

STOMACH – ERUCTATIONS

LARYNX AND TRACHEA - PAIN - burning

[Hering - Scrobiculum and stomach] - Acidity of stomach.

STOMACH - ACIDITY

[Hering - Scrobiculum and stomach] - Burning heat in stomach.

STOMACH - HEAT - sensation of

[Hering - Scrobiculum and stomach] - Anxiety in pit of stomach.

[Hering - Scrobiculum and stomach] - Dull pressing stitches below stomach, with cutting across abdomen.

STOMACH - PAIN - Below the stomach - stitching pain

ABDOMEN - PAIN - cutting pain

ABDOMEN - PAIN - Across abdomen - cutting pain
calc-ar.hr

[Hering - Scrobiculum and stomach] - Digging in pit of stomach.

Veja em STOMACH - PAIN - gnawing pain

[Hering - Scrobiculum and stomach] - Painful stitches in pit of stomach, started by some movements of arm; pain is followed by a cutting in right side.

STOMACH - PAIN - motion - arms; of - agg.

ABDOMEN - PAIN - Sides - right - cutting pain

[Hering - Scrobiculum and stomach] - Sensation as if stomach was expanded.

STOMACH - FULLNESS, sensation of

[Hering - Scrobiculum and stomach] - ꝥ Gastric ulcer, in a girl with scanty menstruation.

[Hering - Scrobiculum and stomach] - Cancer of pancreas, when there is burning pain.

ABDOMEN - CANCER - Pancreas - burning pain, with
calc-ar.hr1

[Hering - Hypochondria] - ꝥ Cirrhosis of liver in typhus with albuminuria.

[Hering - Abdomen] - Sensation as if diarrhoea would appear; soon after colicky pain around navel with pressure downward.

ABDOMEN - DIARRHEA - sensation as if diarrhea would come on

ABDOMEN - DIARRHEA - sensation as if diarrhea would come on - colic; after calc-ar.^{hr1}

ABDOMEN - PAIN - pressing pain – downward

[Hering - Abdomen] - Colic and looseness of bowels.

ABDOMEN - PAIN – cramping

ABDOMEN - PAIN - diarrhea - during – cramping

[Hering - Abdomen] - Sensation in both groins and loins as if a hernia would be forced out, with loss of appetite after drinking some wine; lasting ten weeks.

STOMACH - APPETITE - wanting - wine; after calc-ar.^{hr1}

GENERALS - FOOD and DRINKS - wine - agg.

[Hering - Abdomen] - ♂ Bowels very tense. ð Albuminuria.

ABDOMEN – TENSION

Obs. Devido a pobreza da rubrica diverticulose proponho o uso da rubrica

ABDOMEN – TENSION *quando tiver um caso desta patologia.*

ABDOMEN - DIVERTICULOSIS

aloe^{mp1} **ars.**^{mp1} **chin.**^{mp1} **chlor.**^{mlx} **coch-o.**^{aut02} **gels.**^{aut02}
hydr.^{mp1} **nit-ac.**^{_hom_record} **plb-p.**^{stj2} **thiop.**^{jl1,mtf11}

[Hering - Abdomen] - ♂ Swelling of inguinal glands, with tearing pain in legs.

EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Legs - tearing pain

[Hering - Abdomen] - Very painful shooting, cutting jerk across abdomen going from right to left.

ABDOMEN - PAIN - stitching pain

ABDOMEN - PAIN - cutting pain

ABDOMEN - PAIN - jerking pain

ABDOMEN - PAIN - Sides - right - extending to – left

[Hering - Abdomen] - Sensation as if abdomen was expanded, with fever.

ABDOMEN - DISTENSION - sensation of

ABDOMEN - DISTENSION - heat; during

[Hering - Stool and rectum] - Urging to stool with palpitation and oppression of chest.

RECTUM – URGING

RECTUM - URGING - accompanied by - oppression of the chest

calc-ar.^{hr1}

CHEST - PALPITATION of heart - stool - during - agg.

[Hering - Stool and rectum] - Burning with the passage.

RECTUM - PAIN - stool - during - agg. - burning

[Hering - Stool and rectum] - Stool with ascarides, and itching at anus from evening until midnight.

RECTUM - ITCHING - ascarides, from

[Hering - Stool and rectum] - Diarrhoea at midnight after sweet potatoes.

RECTUM - DIARRHEA - night - midnight - during
calc-ar.^{hr1}

GENERALS - FOOD and DRINKS - potatoes, sweet
calc-ar.^{hr1}

[Hering - Stool and rectum] - || Looseness and colic; also during pregnancy.

|| *Sintoma confirmado com maior frequência.*

RECTUM - LOOSE; sensation of being

RECTUM - CONSTRICTION

[hr1 - Calcarea arsenicosa - Stool and rectum] - Infantile diarrhoea.

RECTUM - DIARRHEA - children; in

[Hering - Stool and rectum] - Stool tardy, but not hard.

[Hering - Stool and rectum] - || Hard and difficult stool for months.

STOOL – HARD

RECTUM - CONSTIPATION

[Hering - Urinary organs] - ⌘ Great sensitiveness to pressure in region of kidneys. ð Albuminuria.

KIDNEYS - PAIN - pressure - agg.

[Hering - Urinary organs] - ⌘ Must pass urine every hour; urine containing very much albumen. ð Albuminuria.

[Hering - Urinary organs] - Burning with scanty urine.

URETHRA - PAIN - burning

[Hering - Male sexual organs] - Pain in spermatic cords after great exertion and drinking some wine; has to go home; hands turn cold; faintness and stool without relief.

[Hering - Female sexual organs] - Bearing down and prolapsus.

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - PAIN - bearing down

[Hering - Pregnancy, parturition, lactation] - During pregnancy bearing down, prolapsus vaginae and other complaints.

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - PAIN - bearing down – pregnancy agg.; during calc-ar.
hr1

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - COMPLAINTS of female genitalia

[Hering - Pregnancy, parturition, lactation] - Albuminuria during pregnancy.

[Hering - Voice and larynx] - Dryness in pit of throat and roughness of voice, followed by a feeling as if a crust was in upper part of throat, which caused a tickling and a cough, shaking the whole chest; feeling all over chest as if beaten.

[Hering - Voice and larynx] - x Loses voice and afterwards consciousness; before an epileptic attack.

MIND - UNCONSCIOUSNESS - convulsions - before an epileptic attack

calc-ar.^{hr1}

[Hering - Voice and larynx] - Trachea and Bronchia. Drawing as with a thread from larynx backward, with headache.

LARYNX AND TRACHEA - PAIN - drawing pain - thread from larynx backward; as from a

calc-ar.^{hr1}

HEAD - PAIN - accompanied by - Larynx; drawing pain in

calc-ar.^{hr1}

[Hering - Respiration] - || Kind of asthma, awakens soon after midnight with difficulty in breathing as from fullness in chest; gets uneasy, turns all night in bed from side to side, falls asleep and gets awake again; has such an attack every night, but each night somewhat later until it reaches the morning, after he rises; breathing not free all day, but without palpitation.

[Hering] || Sintoma frequentemente confirmado.

RESPIRATION - DIFFICULT - night - midnight – after

RESPIRATION - DIFFICULT - night - midnight - after - waking; on

RESPIRATION - DIFFICULT - restlessness; with

RESPIRATION - DIFFICULT – night

RESPIRATION - DIFFICULT – periodical

RESPIRATION - DIFFICULT - rising - after - agg.

RESPIRATION - DIFFICULT - daytime

[Hering - Respiration] - α Feeling as if he would suffocate, with palpitation.

MIND - DELUSIONS - suffocating; as if

MIND - DELUSIONS - suffocating; as if - palpitation, with

[Hering - Cough] - Cough shaking whole chest, caused by a tickling from a crust in upper part of throat; chest feels as if beaten.

COUGH - SHAKING the chest

calc-ar.^{hr1}

CHEST - PAIN - beaten; as if

calc-ar.^{hr1}

CHEST - PAIN – sore

CHEST - PAIN - sore – coughing

[Hering - Inner chest and lungs] - Dull pressure on chest, with roughness of throat.

CHEST - PAIN - dull pain

CHEST - PAIN - pressing pain

[Hering - Inner chest and lungs] - Chill extends from back towards chest.

BACK – COLDNESS

BACK - COLDNESS - extending to - Chest
calc-ar.^{hr1}

CHEST - COLDNESS

[Hering - Inner chest and lungs] - Burning and heat in chest.

[Hering - Inner chest and lungs] - ꝥ Precursory symptoms, with violent pains on left side. Ǿ Epilepsy.

CHEST - PAIN - Sides – left

CHEST - PAIN - Sides - left - convulsions, before
calc-ar.^{hr1}

[Hering - Heart, pulse and circulation] - Immediately oppression and increased soreness of heart, with palpitation.

CHEST - PAIN - Heart - accompanied by - palpitation
calc-ar.^{hr1}

[Hering - Heart, pulse and circulation] - Rush of blood towards left chest.

CHEST - ORGASM of blood - left
calc-ar.^{hr1} **sep.**^{h2}

[Hering - Heart, pulse and circulation] - Jerking shooting pain about 4th and 5th ribs, left, side, near breast bone.

CHEST - PAIN - jerking pain

CHEST - PAIN - stitching pain

[Hering - Calcarea arsenicosa - Heart, pulse and circulation] - The prover never took a medicine which acted so strongly on the vascular system; two nights in succession, throbbing in head and back drove him out of bed.

HEAD - PULSATING – night

HEAD - PULSATING - night - bed - driving out of bed

BACK - PULSATING - night - bed - driving out of bed
calc-ar.^{hr1}

[Hering - Heart, pulse and circulation] - ⌘ Pains in heart; before epileptic attack.

[Hering - Heart, pulse and circulation] - ⌘ Constriction of heart. ð Before an epileptic attack.

[Hering - Heart, pulse and circulation] - ⌘ Beat of heart very strong. ð Albuminuria.

[Hering - Heart, pulse and circulation] - Violent palpitation, with an urging to belch and unable to get wind up, as if something in heart prevented it; suddenly follows a violent beat, like an explosion, commencing in pit of stomach and extending up into head, after which he feels every beat of pulse. Carb. veg.

GENERALS - PULSE - strong

STOMACH - ERUCTATIONS - urging to

STOMACH - ERUCTATIONS - ineffectual and incomplete

STOMACH – PULSATION

STOMACH - PULSATION - explosion, like an - extending into head
calc-ar.^{hr1}

[Hering - Heart, pulse and circulation] - || Palpitation and headache increase and decrease together.

|| Sintoma confirmado com frequência.

[Hering - Heart, pulse and circulation] - His habitual palpitation not caused by an organic disease, increases very much.

[Hering - Heart, pulse and circulation] - x Palpitation, with oppression of chest, disturbing sleep.

CHEST - OPPRESSION - palpitations; with

SLEEP – DISTURBED

SLEEP - DISTURBED - oppression of chest; by

[Hering - Heart, pulse and circulation] - x Every fourth beat of pulse omits with great regularity.

GENERALS - PULSE - intermittent - fourth beat (está nesta rubric do repertório).

[Hering - Heart, pulse and circulation] - Pulse increased in number continually from 80 to 100, is quicker and harder; he feels with it all beats of heart during 3 to 4 days; somewhat amel on 5th day.

GENERALS - PULSE - hard

[Hering - Heart, pulse and circulation] - x Pulse 120, easily compressed. ð Albuminuria.

[Hering - Neck and back] - Pain very near nape of neck.

NECK - PAIN

[Hering] - || Stiffness of neck with headache, on waking in morning.

|| Sintoma confirmado com muita frequência.

HEAD - PAIN - accompanied by - Neck - stiffness in - Nape of neck

HEAD - PAIN - morning - waking - on

[Hering - Neck and back] - Shuddering over back extending into feet and arms.

BACK – SHIVERING

BACK - SHIVERING - extending to – Arms

BACK - SHIVERING - extending to - Feet
calc-ar.hr1

[Hering - Neck and back] - x Violent backache between shoulders and sacrum.

BACK - PAIN - violent
calc-ar.hr1

BACK - PAIN - Dorsal region - Shoulders – Between

BACK - PAIN – Sacrum

BACK - PAIN - Sacrum - violent

calc-ar.^{hr1} **kali-bi.**^{bg2}

[Hering - Neck and back] - ꝥ Could not straighten back. ð
Albuminuria.

BACK - TENSION - attempting to straighten up; on - impossible

calc-ar.^{hr1}

[Hering - Neck and back] - Frequent shooting in small of back, after diarrhoea with colic; in 6th month of pregnancy after 30 cent.

BACK - PAIN - Lumbar region - pregnancy agg.; during

BACK - PAIN - Lumbar region - diarrhea; after

calc-ar.^{hr1}

[Hering - Upper limbs] - Lame pain as if beaten, in left shoulder and arm, morning in bed; amel after lying on it.

EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Shoulders - left – sore

EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Shoulders - left - sore - lying on it amel.

calc-ar.^{hr1}

EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Upper arms - left – sore

EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Upper arms - left - sore - lying on it amel.

calc-ar.^{hr1}

[Hering - Upper limbs] - Lame feeling of left arm, with a painful drawing about 3 inches above wrist to upper arm and into shoulder; later same feeling in right arm, but less marked.

EXTREMITIES - LAMENESS - Upper limbs

EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Upper limbs - drawing pain

EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Upper limbs - drawing pain – upward

EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Upper limbs - extending to - Shoulders - drawing pain

calc-ar.^{hr1}

EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Upper limbs - extending to - Arms; upper - drawing pain

calc-ar.^{hr1}

[Hering - Upper limbs] - Backache extends into arm.

BACK - PAIN - extending to - Arms

[Hering - Calcarea arsenicosa - Upper limbs] - x Pains in left hand and arm before epileptic attack.

EXTREMITIES - PAIN - convulsions - before

EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Hands - left - convulsions; before

calc-ar.^{hr1}

[Hering - Upper limbs] - Cold hands and fainting after pain in spermatic cords.

**EXTREMITIES - COLDNESS - Hands - pain; from -
Spermatic cords, in
calc-ar.^{hr1}**

[Hering - Upper limbs] - Chill from back to arms.

BACK - COLDNESS - extending to - Arms, into

[Hering - Upper limbs] - Heat of hands before palpitation.

**EXTREMITIES - HEAT - Hands - menses; during -
palpitation, before
calc-ar.^{hr1}**

[Hering - Upper limbs] - æ Back of hands oedematous. ð
Albuminuria.

EXTREMITIES - SWELLING - Hands - Back of hands

[Hering - Lower limbs] - || Pain in his left knee of a neuralgic
character.

[Hering] || Symptoms more frequently confirmed.

**EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Knees - left - neuralgic
CALC-AR.^{hr1}**

[Hering - Lower limbs] - Backache extends into lower limbs.

[Hering - Lower limbs] - Tearing pain in legs, with swelling in
groin.

EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Legs - tearing pain

**EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Legs - tearing pain - swelling in
groin; with
calc-ar.^{hr1}**

[Hering - Lower limbs] - ⌘ Lower extremities oedematous. ð
Albuminuria.

GENERALS – WEARINESS

GENERALS - WEARINESS - sleep agg.; during

[Hering - Nerves] - Bodily and mental relaxation.

MIND – TRANQUILLITY

GENERALS - RELAXATION - physical

[Hering - Nerves] - Collapse, in heart and kidney affections.

CHEST - HEART failure

KIDNEYS - RENAL FAILURE

[Hering - Nerves] - Very weak, with headache.

[Hering - Nerves] - Restless in morning, with difficult breathing.

MIND - RESTLESSNESS – morning

RESPIRATION - DIFFICULT - restlessness; with

[Hering - Nerves] - Tremulousness before palpitation.

**GENERALS - TREMBLING - Externally - palpitation;
before
calc-ar.**^{hr1}

[Hering - Nerves] - Fainting, after great exertions.

[Hering - Nerves] - ⌘ Epileptic attacks since 10 years, begin with a
pain in l. arm, appear only at daytime.

GENERALS - CONVULSIONS - daytime

[Hering - Nerves] - ꝥ Epileptic attacks, commence with a pain in heart or a constriction; without any organic disease of heart.

[Hering - Nerves] - ꝥ Epileptic attacks, most at night, appeared first after total abstinence, in a drunkard, commenced with strong palpitation, rush of blood to head, loss of speech and consciousness; every fourth beat of pulse omits regularly.

GENERALS - CONVULSIONS - epileptic – night

CHEST - HEAT - flushes - extending to - Head

**GENERALS - CONVULSIONS - drunkards; in -
abstinence; after total
calc-ar.^{hr1}**

**GENERALS - CONVULSIONS - palpitations; with
calc-ar.^{hr1}**

[Hering - Nerves] - ꝥ Epileptic attacks appeared earlier, more violent and at shorter intervals, and then ceased on lying down.

GENERALS - CONVULSIONS - epileptic - rapid succession; attacks in

[Hering - Nerves] - ꝥ Strength pretty well gone. ð Albuminuria.

[Hering - Nerves] - ꝥꝥ Epilepsies proceeding from valvular diseases of heart.

CHEST - HEART; complaints of the - Valves

[Hering - Sleep] - Drowsy and weary, with a sensation of fulness under short ribs.

SLEEP – SLEEPINESS

GENERALS – WEARINESS

GENERALS - WEARINESS - sleep agg.; during

CHEST - FULLNESS - Ribs - Below short
calc-ar.^{hr1}

[Hering - Sleep] - Sleep at night very restless, disturbed by headache and palpitation; he turns from one side to another.

SLEEP - DISTURBED - headache; by
calc-ar.^{hr1} **chinin-m.**^{c1} **chinin-s.**^{mrr3}

SLEEP – DISTURBED

MIND - RESTLESSNESS - bed - tossing about in

[Hering - Sleep] - Rolls about all night, sleeps and wakes, with asthma.

RESPIRATION - ASTHMATIC – night

RESPIRATION - DIFFICULT - restlessness; with

[Hering - Sleep] - After 3 A.M. , sleepless, restless and perspiring; followed next morning by a running coryza and frequent sneezing.

SLEEP - SLEEPLESSNESS - night - midnight - after - 3 h

MIND - RESTLESSNESS - night - midnight - after - 3 h

MIND - RESTLESSNESS - perspiration – during

PERSPIRATION - NIGHT - midnight - after - 3 h

[Hering - Sleep] - For weeks nearly without sleep; he could not bear to lie down.

GENERALS - LIE DOWN - impossible
calc-ar.^{hr1}

[Hering - Sleep] - Dreams of people he had not seen for twenty years and had not in his mind the day before; often repeated.

[hr1 - Calcareo arsenicosa - Time] - Evening : delirium; headache agg after supper; no appetite after fever; until midnight itching at anus.

HEAD - PAIN - supper - after - agg.

RECTUM - ITCHING - night - midnight - before

**STOMACH - APPETITE - wanting - fever - after
calc-ar.^{hr1}**

[Hering - Time] - Morning : headache; headache awakens him 4 A.M. ; sneezing, fluent coryza; catarrh in head and choanae; 3 A.M. , wakefulness, restlessness, sweat, catarrh; pain in shoulder and arm in bed; restless, difficult breathing.

HEAD - PAIN – morning

HEAD - PAIN - night - waking him or her from sleep

HEAD - PAIN - night - waking; on

EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Shoulders - bed - in bed - agg.

EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Upper limbs

EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Upper limbs - bed - in bed - agg.

RESPIRATION - DIFFICULT - morning

SLEEP - WAKING - headache, from
calc-ar.^{hr1} nat-s.^{a1}

[Hering - Time] - Noon : headache towards evening; chill, agg towards evening and after supper.

HEAD - PAIN - noon - evening; until

CHILL – NOON

CHILL - SUPPER; after
calc-ar.^{hr1}

CHILL - NOON - evening; until
calc-ar.^{hr1}

[Hering - Time] - 1 P.M. : weary and drowsy; fullness below short ribs.

GENERALS - WEARINESS - afternoon - 13 h
calc-ar.^{hr1}

GENERALS - WEARINESS - sleep agg.; during - 13 h
calc-ar.^{hr1}

CHEST - FULLNESS - Ribs - Short - Below
calc-ar.^{hr1}

[Hering - Time] - Afternoon : thirst; fever and distended abdomen.

ABDOMEN - DISTENSION - afternoon

[Hering - Time] - Midnight : diarrhoea; asthma, after, later each night; throbbing in back.

RECTUM - DIARRHEA - night - midnight - during
calc-ar.^{hr1}

BACK - PULSATING - night - midnight
calc-ar.^{hr1}

[Hering - Time] - All day : breathing not free.

RESPIRATION - DIFFICULT - daytime

[Hering - Temperature and weather] - Winter : chill after getting cold out-doors.

CHILL - AIR; IN OPEN - agg.

GENERALS - SEASONS - winter - agg.

GENERALS - COLD; TAKING A - tendency - weather - winter

[Hering - Temperature and weather] - Out of doors : headache.

HEAD - PAIN - air; in open - agg.

[Hering - Fever] - Chilly crawl over back towards arm and chest; it originates always inwardly with a sensation as if skin and adjoining parts were hot.

CHILL – INTERNAL

SKIN - HEAT - fever; without

CHILL - INTERNAL - accompanied by - external hot
calc-ar.^{hr1}

BACK – COLDNESS

BACK - COLDNESS - extending to - Arms, into

BACK - COLDNESS - extending to – Chest

[Hering - Fever] - Chill with headache from getting cold.

HEAD - PAIN - chilliness – with

HEAD - PAIN - cold; after taking a

CHILL - COLD; AFTER TAKING A

[Hering - Fever] - ¤ She feels a shuddering or shivering running over back; sometimes has gooseflesh, especially at night, and is sleepless. ð Albuminuria.

SKIN - GOOSE FLESH

BACK - SHIVERING – night

SLEEP - SLEEPLESSNESS

[Hering - Fever] - Fever in afternoon, with sensation as if abdomen was puffed up; much thirst for cold water and afterwards loss of appetite in evening.

ABDOMEN – FLATULENCE

ABDOMEN - FLATULENCE - afternoon

FEVER – AFTERNOON

STOMACH - APPETITE - wanting – evening

GENERALS - FOOD and DRINKS - cold drink, cold water - desire

[Hering - Fever] - Heat in chest, with palpitation.

GENERALS - HEAT - flushes of - palpitations; with

[Hering - Fever] - Night sweat after 3 A.M.

**PERSPIRATION - NIGHT - midnight - after - 3 h - after
calc-ar.^{hr1}**

[Hering - Attacks, periodicity] - Every hour : must pass urine.

BLADDER - URINATION - frequent - hour - every

[Hering - Attacks, periodicity] - Commencing slightly, increasing to violent splitting headache.

HEAD - PAIN - bursting pain

[Hering - Attacks, periodicity] - Weekly : headache; toothache.

TEETH - PAIN - periodical - day - seven days; every

[Hering - Locality and direction] - Left side is generally most affected.

GENERALS - SIDE - left

[Hering - Locality and direction] - From right to left stitches in forehead; cutting jerks in abdomen.

HEAD - PAIN - Forehead - right - extending to - left

[Hering - Locality and direction] - First left then right : burning in head; drawing in upper arms.

EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Upper arms - drawing pain

**HEAD - PAIN - Forehead - left - extending to - right side
- burning
calc-ar.^{hr1}**

**EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Upper arms - extending to - left -
right side - drawing pain**

calc-ar.hr1

[Hering - Locality and direction] - From front to back : headache.

HEAD - PAIN - Forehead - extending to - Backward

[hr1 - Calcareo arsenicosa - Locality and direction] - Right : pain over eye; burning between ear and forehead; boring jerking front of ear; stitches in forehead; arm and shoulder, lame pain.

HEAD - PAIN - Temples - right - burning

EXTREMITIES - LAMENESS - Upper limbs - right

EXTREMITIES - LAMENESS - Shoulders – right

EXTREMITIES - LAMENESS - Shoulders

HEAD - PAIN - Forehead - Eyes - Over the eyes - right**calc-ar.hr1****EAR - PAIN - Front of ears; in - right - boring pain****calc-ar.hr1**

[Hering - Locality and direction] - Left : above ear, headache; stitches in side of head; digging, pressing beating through half of head; violent pain in chest before epilepsy; shoulder and arm, lame pain; hand and knee pain; neuralgia.

HEAD - PAIN - Sides – left

HEAD - PAIN - Sides - left - stitching pain

HEAD - PAIN - Sides - left - pressing pain

HEAD - PAIN - Sides - left - boring pain

CHEST - PAIN – violent

EXTREMITIES - LAMENESS - Upper limbs – left

EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Hands – left

EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Knees – left

GENERALS - PAIN - neuralgic

GENERALS - PAIN - left - neuralgic

**CHEST - PAIN - convulsions; before epileptic
calc-ar.^{hr1}**

**EXTREMITIES - LAMENESS - Shoulders - left
calc-ar.^{hr1}**

[Hering - Sensations] - Boring jerking : over right ear and in occiput.

HEAD - PAIN - Sides - right - boring pain

HEAD - PAIN - Occiput - boring pain

[Hering - Sensations] - Boring shooting : in occiput.

HEAD - PAIN - Occiput - stitching pain

[Hering - Sensations] - Jerking : from head to jaw.

HEAD - JERKING of the head

**HEAD - JERKING of the head - extending to Jaw
calc-ar.^{hr1}**

[Hering - Sensations] - Tearing : in upper and lower jaw; in head; in legs.

FACE - PAIN - Jaws - tearing pain

EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Legs - tearing pain

[Hering - Sensations] - Digging : through left half of head; in pit of stomach.

HEAD - PAIN - Sides - left - boring pain

STOMACH - PAIN - boring pain

[Hering - Sensations] - Cutting : across abdomen.

ABDOMEN - PAIN - Across abdomen - cutting pain
calc-ar.^{hr}

[Hering - Sensations] - Stitches : in left side of head; across forehead; in right forehead; in pit of stomach.

HEAD - PAIN - Forehead - Across - stitching pain
calc-ar.^{hr1}

[Hering - Sensations] - Shooting : across abdomen; in small of back; in occiput.

ABDOMEN - PAIN - Across abdomen - shooting pain

HEAD - PAIN - Occiput - shooting pain

BACK - PAIN - Lumbar region - shooting pain
calc-ar.^{hr1}

[Hering - Sensations] - Dull pressing stitches : below stomach.

ABDOMEN - PAIN - stitching pain

[Hering - Sensations] - Neuralgia : in left knee.

EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Knees - left - neuralgic CALC-AR.^{hr1}

[Hering - Sensations] - Burning : between ear and right forehead; in head, first left then right; on tip of tongue; in oesophagus; in pharynx; in stomach; in cancer of pancreas; with passage; with scanty urine; in chest.

HEAD - PAIN - Sides - left - burning

HEAD - PAIN - Sides - right - burning

[Hering - Sensations] - Pressing : through left half of head; in throat; in clavicular region; on chest.

CHEST - PAIN - Clavicles - pressing pain

[Hering - Sensations] - Undefined pain : over right eye; in right eye; over left eye; in groins or spermatic cords; in left chest before epilepsy; in region of heart; in heart; near nape of neck; left hand and arm.

HEAD - PAIN - Forehead - Eyes - Over the eyes - left calc-ar.^{hr1}

[Hering - Sensations] - Stupefying : different parts of head; behind ears.

[Hering - Sensations] - Beating : through left half of head; in head; in back.

HEAD - PAIN - Sides - left – sore

BACK - PAIN - sore

[Hering - Sensations] - Throbbing : in head and back.

[Hering - Sensations] - Pressing heaviness : on top of head, then in occiput.

HEAD - PAIN - Vertex - pressing pain - weight; as from a

HEAD - PAIN - Occiput - pressing pain - weight or stone; as from a

[Hering - Sensations] - Constriction : of head; of heart.

HEAD - CONSTRICTION

[Hering - Sensations] - Benumbing : headache above and behind ears.

MIND - STUPEFACTION - headache - during

[Hering - Sensations] - Lameness : in whole body; of left arm.

GENERALS - LAME feeling

[Hering - Sensations] - Heat : in face; in stomach; in chest; in hands.

Obs. As matérias Médicas Clínicas passam uma imagem de Calcar como sendo um tipo muito friorento, mas o sintoma acima mostra que não é bem assim. Na nossa clínica os pacientes deste medicamento têm se mostrado calorentos, ainda que piores com o ar frio. (Winter : chill after getting cold out-doors. CHILL - AIR; IN OPEN - agg.; GENERALS - SEASONS - winter - agg.; GENERALS - COLD; TAKING A - tendency - weather – winter; Out of doors : headache. HEAD - PAIN - air; in open - agg.).

[Hering - Tissues] - x Emboli in albuminuria.

GENERALS - EMBOLISM

[Hering - Tissues] - x Obesity; fatty degeneration.

GENERALS - FATTY DEGENERATION

[Hering - Tissues] - Heart and kidney diseases.

KIDNEYS - COMPLAINTS of kidneys

[Hering - Stages of life, constitution] - Infantile diarrhoea.

RECTUM - DIARRHEA - children; in - infants

[Hering - Stages of life, constitution] - Scrofulous, tuberculous diseases with albuminuria.

GENERALS - TUBERCULOSIS

GENERALS - TUBERCULOSIS - Glandular - Lymphatic glands (veja nesta rubric).

GENERALS - TUBERCULOSIS - accompanied by - albuminuria **calc-ar.hr1**

[Hering - Calcarea arsenicosa - Stages of life, constitution] - ꝥ Complaints of drunkards after abstaining.

GENERALS - COMPLAINTS - drunkards after abstaining **calc-ar.hr1**

[Hering - Stages of life, constitution] - ꝥ Complaints of fat women when approaching the climaxis.

[hr1 - Calcarea arsenicosa - Stages of life, constitution] - In lymphatic, scrofulous and tuberculous persons after Conium.

GENERALS - COMPLAINTS - Lymphatic system

PATOGENESIA CLÍNICA

[Kent] - As this remedy is **a chemical union of two well proved deep acting remedies** it would most likely appear at once to the mind as a long acting remedy, well suited to many chronic diseases.

[Kent] - If this wonderful remedy (*Calcarea arsenicosa*) is studied with the mind on **Arsenicum** and **Calcarea**, a broader knowledge will be gained. - It needs further proving in potencies.

[Kent] - Dropsy is a strong feature, **as it is in Arsenicum and Calcarea**.

*Obs. Dá para se perceber que Kent admitia uma relação direta de CALCAREA ARSENICOSA com os seus elementos constituintes, isto é, ele lançava mão de sintomas de **Calcarea** e de **Arsenicum** para prescrever calc-ar devido a pobreza de sua patogenesia.*

[Kent] - Anger and complaints from anger and vexation.

[Kent] - Anxiety in evening, at night, in bed, and during a chill, and on waking.

MIND - ANXIETY - night - bed; in

[Kent] - Apprehensiveness; about the future, about his salvation, at night.

[Kent] - Inclined to criticize.

[Kent] - Desire for company.

[Kent]] - Sees dead people, phantoms, images.

MIND - DELUSIONS - dead - persons, sees

Obs. Devido a pobreza da rubrica abaixo, medo de cadáveres, quando estiver diante de um paciente com este tipo de medo sugiro que se busque também em DELUSIONS – dead – persons.

MIND - FEAR - corpses; fear of

alum-p.mlx ant-ar.mlx ars.mlx cadm-m.mlx calc-ar.~int_found_hom calc-p.mlx hep.h1,h2 kali-ar.a1 kali-p.mlx mang-s.mlx pudo.mlx psor.sys

[Kent- Mind - Arsenicum album] - * Mania; headache;excessive anguish; noise before the ears, as of many large bells, and when opening his eyes he constantly saw a man who had hung himself in the garret, and who requested the other by signs to cut him down;the former ran up to the latter with a knife, but not being able to cut him down, * he became desperate, and attempted to hang himself;this attempt being foiled, he became so restless that he could scarcely be kept quiet; he lost his speech, though he had his full understanding;and when attempting to express himself in writing, could only write down unintelligible signs, trembling and weeping all the while, the forehead covered with the sweat of anguish, kneeling down and raising his hands as if praying,

[Kent - Arsenicum album] [a11]: Ebers (effects of Ars. of Pot. in ague patients); EBERS, Hufel. Journ. f. pr. Arz., 1813, Sept., Oct.entreatingly.

Como se pode concluir o sintoma acima não pertence a Ars e sim a Kali-ar (=Ars. of Pot).

A ilusão com cadáver também pode ser tomada como medo no sintoma acima. Ele é patogenésico de Kali-ar, mas inadvertidamente foi incluído como sendo de Ars por

Hahnemann. É verdade que na clínica Ars também apresenta medo de cadáver. O Distúrbio do Pânico clássico é freqüente em Kali-ar, Calc-ar e Acon.

[Kent] - Sees visions of fire, worse at night, and on closing the eyes.

MIND - DELUSIONS - fire – night

MIND - DELUSIONS - fire - closing the eyes agg. calc-ar.k2

[Kent] - Despair of recovery, of salvation.

MIND - DESPAIR - salvation; of calc-ar.k2

[Kent] - Discontented.

[Kent] - Excitable.

[Kent] - Fear of death at night, of solitude, or insanity.

MIND - FEAR - solitude, of (= solidão na vida).

[Kent] - Becomes indifferent to pleasure.

Obs. A ansiedade pelo cumprimento do seu dever faz com que Calc-ar e Ars se mantenham ocupados o tempo todo.

[Kent] - Lamenting.

[Kent] - Mischievous.

Obs. Não pude comprovar que Calc-ar seja Mischievous, pelo contrário, tenta sempre fazer o bem pelos outros.

[Kent] - Sensitive - easily offended.

[Kent] - Timidity.

[Kent] - CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS: Headache goes to the side not lain on.

[Kent] - Stomach easily disordered, especially after milk and cold food.

[Clarke] - "It is the most efficient remedy, according to P. C. Majumdar, in the infantile enlarged liver and spleen of India".

Obs. Veja o grande alcance da Homeopatia, que nos permite tratar este tipo de criança sem a necessidade de fazer um transplante de fígado.

[~Int_Found_Hom - Rheumatic pains - Calcarea arsenicosa]
Anxious, Fastidious, and Obese

MIND - FASTIDIOUS

[~Int_Found_Hom - Rheumatic pains - Calcarea arsenicosa] -
Deformed fingers.

EXTREMITIES - DEFORMED – Fingers

GENERALS - INFLAMMATION - Joints; of - deformans; arthritis

[~Int_Found_Hom - Rheumatic pains - Calcarea arsenicosa]
Worse from cold air and cold, wet weather.

GENERALS - COLD - air - agg.

GENERALS - WEATHER - wet weather - agg.

[~Int_Found_Hom - Rheumatic pains - Calcarea arsenicosa]
Cannot stay immobile; has to keep on moving; restless.

MIND - RESTLESSNESS - move - must constantly

[~Int_Found_Hom - Rheumatic pains - Calcarea arsenicosa] Even though obese, very chilly (even in a warm room).

[~Int_Found_Hom - Rheumatic pains - Calcarea arsenicosa] Aversion to drafts and wind; takes cold easily.

GENERALS – WIND

GENERALS - AIR; DRAFT OF - agg.

[~Int_Found_Hom - Rheumatic pains - Calcarea arsenicosa] Easily exhausted by the least physical exercise; perspires profusely all over.

GENERALS - WEAKNESS - exertion - agg. - slight exertion

PERSPIRATION - PERSPIRATION in general

[~Int_Found_Hom - Rheumatic pains - Calcarea arsenicosa] Bites her nails.

MIND - BITING - nails

[~Int_Found_Hom - Rheumatic pains - Calcarea arsenicosa] Loves eggs and cheese. [This makes us think of Calcarea carbonica.]

GENERALS - FOOD and DRINKS - eggs – desire

GENERALS - FOOD and DRINKS - cheese - desire

[~Int_Found_Hom - Rheumatic pains - Calcarea arsenicosa] Likes hot milk, hot soup, and alcohol [because these make her warm].

GENERALS - FOOD and DRINKS - milk - desire – hot

GENERALS - FOOD and DRINKS - soup - desire – warm

GENERALS - FOOD and DRINKS - alcoholic drinks - desire

[~Int_Found_Hom - Rheumatic pains - Calcarea arsenicosa]

Craves fat, although she knows it is not good for her.

GENERALS - FOOD and DRINKS - fat – desire

GENERALS - FOOD and DRINKS - fat - agg.

[~Int_Found_Hom - Rheumatic pains - Calcarea arsenicosa] Hates cold drinks, ice, and ice cream.

GENERALS - FOOD and DRINKS - ice – aversion

GENERALS - FOOD and DRINKS - ice cream - aversion

[~Int_Found_Hom - Rheumatic pains - Calcarea arsenicosa]

Always lamenting about her health; pities herself; afraid she might become an invalid. [Calcarea carbonica is added in bold type for self-pity.]

MIND - FEAR – invalidity

MIND - PITIES herself

**MIND - LAMENTING - health, about her
calc-ar.~int_found_hom**

[~Int_Found_Hom - Rheumatic pains - Calcarea arsenicosa]

Every symptom disturbs her peace.

MIND - ANXIETY - health; about - own health; one's

[~Int_Found_Hom - Rheumatic pains - Calcarea arsenicosa] It

disturbs my peace, too (audience laughter)! The least suffering is too much for her. She wants immediate relief from every symptom. The worst thing that can happen to me is to go to the office on Monday morning and find that the first telephone call is

from her. That can really lower my spirits. It is always, "I am sick again and I want..." I don't mean to make fun of her. This is part of her sickness, you see, but that is the effect it has on me. She used to call me three or four times per week. This is getting better now.

MIND - ANXIETY - hypochondriacal

[~Int_Found_Hom - Rheumatic pains - Calcarea arsenicosa]
Pessimistic; predicts the worst that can happen and it is always on her mind that fate can strike at any moment.

MIND – PESSIMIST

MIND - DISCONTENTED - fate; with his
calc-ar.~int_found_hom **mur-ac.**a1

[~Int_Found_Hom - Rheumatic pains - Calcarea arsenicosa] Many fears, especially when there is a possible connection with death (cancer, heart attack, stroke).

MIND - FEAR - cancer; of

MIND - FEAR - heart - disease of the heart

MIND - FEAR - apoplexy, of

[~Int_Found_Hom - Rheumatic pains - Calcarea arsenicosa]
Horried by everything that has to do with death (funerals, corpses, hospitals, undertakers, cemeteries, horror movies, rats and vermin, crucifixes).

MIND - HORRIBLE things, sad stories affect her profoundly

MIND - FEAR - corpses; fear of

MIND - FEAR - hospital; going to the

MIND - FEAR - undertaking anything; of

MIND - FEAR - cemeteries; of

MIND - FEAR - horror movies; of

MIND - FEAR - rats

MIND - FEAR - funerals, of
calc-ar.~int_found_hom

MIND - FEAR - vermin; of
calc-ar.~int_found_hom

MIND - FEAR - crucifixes, of
calc-ar.~int_found_hom

[~Int_Found_Hom - Rheumatic pains - Calcareo arsenicosa] Her main fears have to do with death. Patients do not always tell you that directly. For instance, she will tell me, "I have a fear of narrow places," and she means a coffin. "I have a fear of rats," and she means rats that eat your corpse. Everything that has to do with death absolutely horrifies her. She cannot view a body. She is afraid of it - the confrontation with death, hospitals, doctors, whatever.

MIND - FEAR – doctors

MIND - FEAR - narrow place, in

MIND - FEAR - coffins, of
calc-ar.~int_found_hom

[~Int_Found_Hom - Rheumatic pains - Calcareo arsenicosa] But, on the other hand, there is nothing she loves more than reading

medical books. I learn a lot from visiting patients' homes. In her library, there are romances about doctors and nurses and so on. There are medical encyclopedias for lay people, things like that. She loves it, and she is afraid of it. These are not contradictory and alternating states. It is normal for people who have a fear of disease to love to read about it. That is why we all went to medical school (audience laughter).

MIND - READING - desires - medical books; to read

[~Int_Found_Hom - Rheumatic pains - Calcarea arsenicosa]
Cannot leave things out of place; her house is as clean as a clinic.

MIND - ORDER - desire for

MIND - CLEANNESS - mania for

[~Int_Found_Hom - Rheumatic pains - Calcarea arsenicosa] [She is a very neat woman, very proper. She is clean, and her house is clean. Every book on the shelf has its particular spot. She is very meticulous about it. That was the thing that disturbed me a bit, because I couldn't match it to a remedy.]

MIND – TIDY

MIND - PROPER – too

MIND - CONSCIENTIOUS about trifles

[~Int_Found_Hom - Rheumatic pains - Calcarea arsenicosa]
Afraid of infection.

MIND - FEAR - infection, of

[~Int_Found_Hom - Rheumatic pains - Calcarea arsenicosa]
Sedentary; watches television while sewing and knitting.

MIND - LIFE - sedentary
calc-ar.~int_found_hom nux-v.yl1

[~Int_Found_Hom - Rheumatic pains - Calcarea arsenicosa] Her hands must be busy, but her body loves to rest.

MIND - DESIRES - manual work

MIND - REST - desire for

[~Int_Found_Hom - Rheumatic pains - Calcarea arsenicosa] Full of cares about her own household affairs, not so preoccupied with the world outside.

MIND - ANXIETY - household matters; about

[~Int_Found_Hom - Rheumatic pains - Calcarea arsenicosa] [I know her parents. I have visited them, too, and they have told me a lot about her. She was a cheerful person once. She used to be the life of the house - laughing all the time, telling jokes. After the birth of her daughter (years ago), she became sad. Her daughter has a strange syndrome of paresis in her lower limbs. It has never been cured, and I think it must have been the source of the patient's sadness. She is a real "cocooner." That is also a Calcarea sign.]

MIND – CHEERFUL

MIND – LAUGHING

MIND – JESTING

MIND - ANXIETY - health; about - relatives; of

[Morrison] - Fear of birds, sometimes a strong fear (Calcarea sulphurica; Ignatia is the main remedy).

[Morrinson] She is especially allergic to dust - a very strong reaction to dust and she has a lot of sneezing.

NOSE - SNEEZING - dust causes

aids.^{nl2} alumin-s.^{mlx} anag.^{aut03} apis^{mlx} aur-br.^{mlx}
benz-ac.^{bg1,vml4} beryl.^{mlx} bit-ar.^{wh1} brom.^k calc-ar.^{mrr3}
ferr-i.^{stj} hep.^{mlx} hist.^{vml3} just.^{rti4} lac-mat.^{htp}
lycpr.^{br1,vml4} lyss.^{k,vml4} **Nat-ar.**^{hr1} nat-n.^{stj1} plat.^{stj2} sal-
al.^{b1c1} sin-n.^{sne0} spong.^{fd4.de}

[Morrinson] She had ulcerative colitis, diagnosed around the age of twenty-two, with bleeding from the stools and distension.

ABDOMEN - INFLAMMATION - Colon - ulcerative

[Morrinson] She says that she has low energy. About six years before, she was put on 'disability' (they don't have to work anymore, they just get paid from the government). She says she needs to rest but she has a tendency to work to exhaustion. When says this she begins to cry, because she feels that it is one of the most central problems in her life, that she works so hard that she exhausts herself.

MIND - WEEPING - telling - sickness; when telling of her

[Morrinson] She says she has been in menopause for the past five years, she is irritable and has flushes. The periods still come, but very late and not as heavy as they used to be. Her breasts swell and become very tender before the period.

MIND - MENOPAUSE agg.

CHEST - SWELLING - Mammae - menses - before - agg.

CHEST - PAIN - menses - before - agg. - sore

calc-ar.mrr3

[Morrinson] She is extremely chilly (4), she has cold extremities, although sometimes she can be aggravated by very hot heat, over a hundred degrees (thirty-seven, thirty-eight). It has to be that hot before she feels uncomfortable.

EXTREMITIES - COLDNESS

GENERALS - WARM - agg.

Obs. A nossa cidade (Goiânia) tende para um clima quente, mas os nossos pacientes de Calcareo arsenicosa nem sempre reclamam tanto do frio.

[Morrinson] She is craving salt (3), sweets (2), bread (3), sour (3).

GENERALS - FOOD and DRINKS - salt – desire

GENERALS - FOOD and DRINKS - sweets – desire

GENERALS - FOOD and DRINKS - bread – desire

GENERALS - FOOD and DRINKS - sour food, acids - desire

[Morrinson] She has an aversion to ice-cream and to egg white.

GENERALS - FOOD and DRINKS - eggs - aversion - egg white

[Morrinson] She says that she is speedy, she feels like she is on speed (like amphetamines). She has fear of animals, especially cats and also birds. And a fear of heights, which is not strong.

MIND – HURRY

MIND - FEAR - animals, of

MIND - FEAR - cats; of

MIND - FEAR – birds

MIND - FEAR - high places, of

[mrr3 - Calcarea arsenicosa] She says she is sympathetic (2). She weeps easily (2).

MIND – SYMPATHETIC

MIND - WEEPING - easily

[Morrison] She can't wear tight collars.

[Morrison] R: She has fears that can be for calcarea.

[Samuel Keynotes] - * Suicidal thoughts.

MIND - SUICIDAL disposition - thoughts

[Samuel Keynotes] - Fear of birds, insects, cannot touch them.

[sk7 - Calcarea arsenicosa] In Arsenicum there is a feeling: "I need people but I cannot trust them - they may rob me". The patient cannot trust anyone. In Calcium there is a need for security and support. So we see in Calcarea arsenicosa a person who feels insecure as well as mistrustful. In Calcarea arsenicosa the need for people is almost dependence, and this along with the mistrust, makes him highly anxious and insecure. He feels: "I may be cheated, let down (mistrustful -Arsenicum) by the people on whom I depend for protection (Calcium)".

MIND - DEPENDENT of others

MIND - CONFIDENCE - want of self-confidence - support; desires

MIND – SUSPICIOUS

MIND - PROTECTING - desire to be protected

[sk2 - Calcarea arsenicosa] 1. The Calcarea arsenicosa person feels: "I may be cheated (dros), let down ("Mistrustful" - **Arsenicum**) by the people on whom I depend for protection (**Calcarea**).

MIND - DELUSIONS - deceived; being

Cheat [v.](#) trapacear, enganar; trair
let down desapontar; esvaziar;

[sk7 - Calcarea arsenicosa] Calcarea arsenicosa is full of anxiety, extremely insecure. I had a case of a menopausal woman who came with the complaint of severe palpitation, which came on from the least anxiety, fright or bad news. She had a son and a daughter. The son went abroad and she got the feeling that he might never come back. All her complaints were worse when he left, especially after her husband fell ill. She felt that her future source of support (in case her husband died) had become untrustworthy. This created extreme anxiety in her, and she would call her son over the phone every week. I gave her Calcarea arsenicosa on these features of mistrust and insecurity. Also Phatak's Materia Medica gives: "Complaints of fat women around the climacteric, when the least emotion causes palpitation". Later, they may become extremely sad (Kent's Lesser Writings).

MIND - INSECURITY; mental

CHEST - PALPITATION of heart - fright; after

CHEST - PALPITATION of heart - bad news

MIND - AILMENTS FROM - bad news

MIND - AILMENTS FROM – fright

MIND - AILMENTS FROM - death of loved ones

MIND - ANXIETY - children - about his

MIND - CONFIDENCE - want of self-confidence - support; desires

[sk7 - Calcareo arsenicosa] In the compensated state, Calcareo arsenicosa may be very careful and cautious. He is very independent.

MIND – CAREFULNESS

MIND – CAUTIOUS

MIND – INDEPENDENT

*Obs. **Compensated state**: este termo usado por Sankaran é muito importante, ele está presente em praticamente em todas as patogenesias. Tenho estudado este assunto com muito carinho e cheguei às seguintes conclusões, corresponde aos sintomas sicóticos de Hahnemann, aos egotróficos de Masi, aos do pólo (+) de Gilberto Vieira e até mesmo aos secundários das patogenesias, aos sintomas curativos de Hahnemann ao realizar uma patogenesia. A única diferença que vejo entre um sintoma deste tipo e a verdadeira cura é uma questão de intensidade, se for exagerado podemos considerar ainda como doença, pois tudo que é exagerado em qualquer polaridade é doença. A medida que ele apenas se opõe ao estado oposto, ou seja, é um sintoma compensatório de pouca intensidade se pode chamar de curativo.*

[sk2 - Calcarea arsenicosa] Calcarea arsenicosa is the classic picture of a person who feels insecure as well as mistrustful. In **Arsenicum** there is the feeling: "I need people but I cannot trust them - they may rob me". They cannot trust anyone. In **Calcarea** arsenicosa, the need for people is almost dependence, and with the mistrust, makes them highly anxious, insecure people.

MIND - ANXIETY - extreme

abrot._{c1,hr1} acet-ac._{a1} acon._{h1} am-c._{a1} apis_{hs1} **ARS.**_j
 aur._{h1} bar-i._{vh1} berb._{cda1} calc._{ckh1} calc-act._{h1} calc-
 ar._{sk2} camph._{h1} carc._{fra} chin._{h1} chinin-s._{a1} chlor._{a1}
 cimic._{_hom_links} cocc._{h1} coff._{a1} convo-s._{sp1} cupr-ar._{a1}
 cycl._{h1} ferr-m._{hr1} **Graph.**_{a1} heli-n._{mtf11} hell._{h1} ign._{h1}
 jatr-c._{a1} kali-ar._{fra} kali-br._{mrr1} kali-n._{a1} kali-p._{mlx} lat-
 m._{ah1,gm1} limest-b._{es1} **LYC.**_{ckh1} m-arct._j mag-c._{j5.de}
 mag-s._{hs1} maias-l._{hrn2} merc._{ckh1} merc-c._{a1} mosch._{a1}
 nat-sil._{k2} **NIT-AC.**_{fra} **NUX-V.**_{ckh1} oena._{a1} orig._{a1} perh._{jl1}
Phos._{fra} pop._{mtf11} **Psor.**_{vh/dg} **PULS.**_{ckh1} sil._{fra} sol-ni._{a2}
 spong._j squil._{a1} stann._{a1,h2} **Staph.**_{a1,ckh1} sul-ac._{a1}
 tritic-vg._{fd5.de} tub._{ckh1}

Obs. Faço questão de colocar esta rubrica abaixo porque a considero muito importante na clínica e ela continua muito pobre nos nossos repertórios.

MIND - DEPENDENT of others

absin._{ng1} adam._{_new_engl_j_hom,srj} agar._{mrr1,vh1}
 alum._{_hom_links,vh1} alumin-s._{mlx} anac._{b4a.de} ars._{vh1,vml4,zzz}
 aur-ar._{_hom_links,wbt2} aur-m-n._{wbt2} bar-ar._{sk2} bar-
 br._{_hom_links,mrr} bar-c._{_new_engl_j_hom,sk,sk7,~int_found_hom}
 bar-i._{_new_engl_j_hom} bar-p._{sk2} bar-
 s._{_hom_links,new_engl_j_hom,stj1,zzz} bism._{_hom_links,zzz} bora-
 o._{oss1} borx._{_hom_links} calc._{sk7} calc-ar._{sk7} calc-br._{sk12}

calc-f.^{mrr2} calc-i.^{sk7} calc-m.^{mlx} calc-s.^{sk7} calc-sil.^{sk7}
 caust.^{sk2} cere-b.^{a1} cic.^{lrj2} con.^{ng1} croc.^{sk7} crot-c.^{sk4}
 ferr-lac.^{stj2} gels.^{zzz} germ-met.^{_am_hom} hippoc-k.^{szs2}
 hydr-ac.^{mlx} ign.^{sk1} kali-ar.^{sk2} kali-c.^{cd1,gsd1,sk7} kali-
 p.^{sk12} kiss.^{a1} kreos.^{mlx} lac-ac.^{stj2,stj5} lac-c.^{mlk8,sk2} lac-
 f.^{vml3} lac-h.^{sst4,vml3} lac-mat.^{sst4} lach.^{cd1} lap-a.^{_hom_links}
 lil-t.^{fra} lith-m.^{stj2} lith-met.^{stj2} lob-c.^{aut02} lyss.^{sk1} mag-
 lac.^{stj2} mag-m.^{sk7} mag-s.^{sk7} manc.^{mrr4} marb-w.^{es1}
 med.^{_ind_j_hom_med} merc.^{gk3} mob-ray.^{aut02} mur-ac.^{mlx,stj1}
 nat-c.^{sk7} nat-i.^{stj1} nat-lac.^{stj2} nat-m.^{blp1,sk2} niob-met.^{stj2}
 nux-v.^{zzz} opun-f.^{sjc2} **Phos.**^{blp1,vml5,zzz} **PULS.**^{blp1,mrr1}
 pyth-re.^{kzb1} rhodon.^{_hom_links} sanic.^{sej3} sep.^{sk7,zzz}
 sil.^{ctc,sne0} stram.^{hu2,zzz} stront-c.^{_hom_links,sk4,sk7} sulph.^{a2}
 ulm-c.^{jsj8} vacuum.^{es3} xan.^{zf}

Dr. W. Springer - A 35 year old woman, mother of two little children, presented with panic attacks. They consisted of violent palpitations, pressure in the chest with pain into the left arm and fingers and an immense fear of death. The patient had the first of these attacks when she was riding the underground train one day.

MIND - FEAR – sudden

CHEST - PAIN - extending to - Arm – left

MIND - FEAR - tunnels; of

CHEST - PAIN - extending to - Arm - left - Fingers; and
calc-ar.^{sgw}

Dr. W. Springer - Later on she had many more of these attacks, some during the day, some at night. They could be triggered by

almost anything: by a change in the weather, not getting a regular meal, a slight emotion, a little bit of stress or even the attempt to relax. Though the patient had had many of these violent palpitations, they were always accompanied by a tremendous fear of death. Each time she felt that she wouldn't survive the present attack. The patient had the conviction that any condition could basically be controlled by strong willpower, but whenever the attacks occurred again, she was simply overwhelmed. The only thing that gave a little bit of relief was the emotional support of her husband.

GENERALS - WEATHER - change of weather - agg.

GENERALS - EATING - not eating; when - agg.
calc-ar.^{sgw}

MIND - AILMENTS FROM - relax; the attempt to
calc-ar.^{sgw}

MIND - CONFIDENCE - want of self-confidence - support; desires - husband; of
calc-ar.^{sgw}

MIND - CONFIDENCE - want of self-confidence - support; desires - husband; of - amel.
calc-ar.^{sgw}

Dr. W. Springer - As a consequence the patient was forced to adjust her whole life to the single goal of preventing these palpitations as much as she could. Being basically an extroverted person, she had to cut back on all her activities. But even though she withdrew from social life completely, the attacks continued to occur. As this could also happen at night,

she was afraid to fall asleep and she sometimes stayed awake for three entire days in a row.

MIND – COMMUNICATIVE

MIND – ANTISOCIAL

MIND - FEAR - sleep - go to sleep; fear to

Obs. O sintoma acima é típico e mostra muito bem que todos nos somos bipolares, uma pessoa extrovertida / comunicativa se torna anti-social após um trauma. Mudou do pólo positivo para o pólo negativo.

Quem não está acostumado com este lado dinâmico dos indivíduos e dos medicamentos pode achar que a paciente mudou de medicamento, mas o que realmente aconteceu foi uma rotação em volta do seu eixo central, ele apenas passou de um extremo para o outro extremo, de comunicativo se tornou anti-social.

Dentro desta linha de raciocínio tanto se ela tivesse procurado um homeopata quando se encontrava extrovertida ou quando estivesse anti-social seu medicamento continuaria sendo o mesmo, pois o objetivo do simillimum acalmar os excessos não importa de que lado da moeda se encontre o paciente se encontre naquele momento. Calcar pode amenizar um excesso de comunicação, assim como um excesso de misantropia ou aversão ao lado social.

Thus she grew very weak and sometimes when she had to go to the upper floor, her legs started trembling on the stairs and she had to climb up literally on hands and feet.

Obs. O sintoma acima mostra claramente até que ponto pode chegar uma fraqueza de Calcareo arsenicosa, que passa a se sentir muito pesado, precisando de um suporte não só emocional, mas físico. Na realidade se sente tão pesado que apresenta dificuldade para carregar o seu próprio corpo. Ao contrário do seu estado de leveza quando se acha no pólo oposto, em que se sente flutuando, nadando no ar.

EXTREMITIES - TREMBLING – Legs

EXTREMITIES - WALKING - hands and feet when climbing up; on calc-ar.^{sgw}

Dr. W. Springer - The patient grew up in a small rural village and was educated very religiously. She soon learned that one has to be good and help the others all the time or one would be condemned on Judgement Day. Already as a little girl she was afraid to fall asleep because this Last Judgement might take place during the night and she tried to keep herself awake by playing with her fingers.

SLEEP - SLEEPLESSNESS - fear; from

MIND - GESTURES, makes - fingers - playing with the fingers

MIND - GESTURES, makes - fingers - playing with the fingers - sleep; for fear to calc-ar.^{sgw}

MIND - FEAR - judgement day, of calc-ar.^{sgw}

Obs. A partir deste caso clínico pude ver que o medo do fim do mundo é um sintoma marcante neste medicamento, ainda que nem todos os pacientes de Calc-ar o expressem com clareza. Se pode tomar apenas como uma MIND - ANXIETY - salvation, about. Esta ansiedade pela salvação foi observada primeiramente por Kent em Calc-ar.

Dr. W. Springer - **She tried to adjust to everybody and fulfil everyone's wishes as best as she could.** When she was ten years old she went to live with her grandmother outside the village for two years, **just to please her and God.** Though she liked her grandmother, she of course would have preferred very much to stay with her parents and her brothers and sisters, but no-one of the grown-ups realized **how much the girl was suffering secretly.** It was especially her grandmother who taught her that one always had to be busy and that resting was a sin.

MIND – SECRETIVE

MIND - GRIEF – silent

MIND - GRIEF - silent – inward (undemonstrative, internal)

apoc.^{vh1} arn.^{mlx} beryl.^{mlx} calc.^{ctj5} calc-ar.^{sgw} carb-v.^{mlx}
carc.^{mp1} cinnb.^{stj2} cycl.^{h1,lpc2} ign.^{dh1,hr1} kali-bi.^{a1} kali-
fcy.^{zr2} kali-sil.^{_hom_links} nat-m.^{cd1,stj1} nat-n.^{_hom_links,aut02}
nat-sil.^{stj2} nux-v.^{bkh1} puls.^{h1} staph.^{h1} thuj.^{cd1} viol-o.^{hr1}
zinc.^{aut02,h2}

Obs. Sinto necessidade desta sub-rubrica para substituir a antiga MIND - GRIEF - silent – undemonstrative que havia no Barthel, onde havia apenas Cycl e Ign. A meu ver há uma diferença de

nuance da rubrica principal , pois em MIND - GRIEF - silent – inward vejo uma intenção esconder o sofrimento a qualquer custo, não permitindo que ele aflore. Este é um dos grandes keynotes de Cycl, quase indispensável para que se possa acertar um caso deste medicamento.

MIND - ADAPTATIVE behaviour

aeth.^{mlx} alum-p.^{stj2} alumin.^{stj2} ant-ar.^{mlx} beryl.^{stj} calc-ar.^{sgw} calc-sil.^{stj2} lith-m.^{stj2} mang.^{stj1} nat-ar.^{mlx} prot.^{mlx} ruta^{mlx}

MIND - PLEASING - desire to please others

act-sp.^{gy} alum-p.^{stj2} alumin-s.^{mlx} ant-ar.^{mlx} ars.^{rcb1} ars-s-f.^{mlx} aur-m-n.^{wbt2} bar-c.^{oss} bell-p.^{sej4} beryl-m.^{stj2} calc-ar.^{sgw} calc-p.^{vh5} camph.^{mlx} **Carc.**^{fd2,de,oss,sst2} choc.^{_hom_world} cob.^{aut02} dulc.^{fd4,de} falco-pe.^{nl2} gels.^{aut02} germ-met.^{srj5} hell.^{mlx} irid-met.^{srj5} iris^{samkn} kali-ar.^{mlx} kali-bi.^{stj1} **KALI-S.**^{fd,fd4,de,sej3} mag-p.^{stj1} mang.^{stj1} nat-br.^{stj2} nat-n.^{aut02,stj1} nat-sil.^{mlx} nicc-s.^{stj2} pin-con.^{oss2} puls.^{mtf33} rhus-g.^{tmo3} rhus-t.^{sej3} sil-mar.^{oss} spong.^{fd4,de} thuj.^{mlk1,oss} vanad.^{stj1} vanil.^{fd5,de} zinc.^{aut02,aut04}

MIND - INFLUENCED easily

alum-p.^{stj2} alumin-s.^{stj2} calc-ar.^{sgw} lac-h.^{sst4} lac-mat.^{sst4} lith-f.^{stj2} lith-i.^{stj2} lith-m.^{stj2} lith-met.^{stj2} lith-p.^{stj2} lith-s.^{stj2} nat-met.^{stj2} nicc-s.^{stj2} phos.^{stj1} sil-met.^{stj2} tant-met.^{stj2} vanad.^{stj1} zirc-met.^{stj2}

Obs. Neste sintoma fica claro o seu lado influenciável. Daí se pode concluir que houve uma ressonância entre seu comportamento de submissão e as advertências da sua avó, que provavelmente era uma Lil-t, com sua ilusão de cometer um pecado, porque tem medo de se desviar do seu caminho /

conduta moral que a leva diretamente para Deus MIND - FEAR - moral obliquity. Na clínica Lil-t tem expressado este medo como um Medo dos Castigos de Deus, já pude constatá-lo em vários pacientes que responderam bem com Lil-t.

Dr. W. Springer - Later the patient moved away from her parents, she studied French and Politics, got married and had two children. But still she was **extremely active** and **took pleasure in working as much as possible**. Her **self-esteem was directly correlated to how much she was able to accomplish**. Never in her life had she learned to relax.

MIND - ACTIVITY - desires activity

MIND - OCCUPATION - amel.

MIND - INDUSTRIOUS

Dr. W. Springer - Apart from the panic attacks the patient **suffered from an immense and painful swelling of her breasts before her menses and from sadness during the menses.**

MIND - SADNESS - menses - during

CHEST - PAIN - Mammae - menses - before - agg.

CHEST - SWELLING - Mammae - menses - before - agg.

Dr. W. Springer - At night she usually had to get up for urination up to four/five times. Some years ago she often had cramp in the upper part of her stomach, together with a metallic taste in her mouth.

BLADDER - URINATION - frequent – night

MOUTH - TASTE - metallic

STOMACH - PAIN – cramping

**STOMACH - PAIN - cramping - accompanied by -
taste, metallic
calc-ar.sgw**

Dr. W. Springer - When her children were little, they used to cry a lot at night. She would always comfort them to get them back to sleep, but when she went to bed herself and was about to fall asleep, they started to cry again. At this moment she usually had profuse perspiration, which began at her lower back and moved up to her head.

BACK - PERSPIRATION - Lumbar region

**BACK - PERSPIRATION - Lumbar region -
extending to Head
calc-ar.sgw**

She had a remarkable ability to express herself fluently and clearly, even to the finest nuances, which revealed a great sensitivity and intelligence. She showed no traces of bitterness from her sufferings and - contrary to what you would expect from a patient with panic attacks - she was a calm and collected (controlada) person.

**MIND - INTELLIGENCE
calc-ar.sgw**

Dr. W. Springer - She clearly combines characteristic features of both constituents of that remedy. On one hand she has a down-

to-earth-personality which is **typical of Calcarea**, but during her panic attacks she is overcome by a fear of dying, like **Arsenicum**. On the physical side, Calcarea can be seen in the immense swelling of her breasts before menstruation, while her excessive exhaustion points again to **Arsenicum**. But the prescription was not based on mere combination of the striking symptoms (i.e. case 4, according to 'Rules for the Prescription of a Combined Remedy' in LINKS 1/97, p. 24). The patient suffers from **'palpitations from slightest emotions or exertions'**, which is an absolute keynote of Calcarea arsenicosa. The choice of this remedy was therefore made according to case 3 of the above mentioned rules (**keynote of the combined remedy + symptoms of the two constituents**), which means that the prescription was a reasonably safe one.

Dr. W. Springer - After Calcarea arsenicosa 1MK **the patient felt as if reborn. Her fears were blown away instantly. The next morning she woke up and was able to face the day like a normal person, whereas before she had constantly been afraid of a possible attack**. In the following weeks she still continued to have occasional palpitations, but she was able to cope. At the same time the pain in her breasts and the sadness before menstruation improved a lot. Because of a relapse Calcarea arsenicosa 1MK was repeated after four months, again with good results.

MIND - FEAR - sudden - panic attacks

Obs. Este caso ilustra muito bem o que acontece de imediato após o indivíduo tomar o seu simillimum existencial, os medos costumam desaparecer de imediato por serem puramente disfuncionais, não lesionais já os sintomas lesionais de hipertrofia

ou atrofia tecidual levam muito mais tempo, pois o organismo precisa de um tempo para reconstituir o tecido lesado, quando isto ainda é possível.

Este é um bom exemplo de um caso bem conduzido, se deve medicar sempre que o quadro sintomático volta depois de certo tempo, não sendo necessário que se repita o medicamento durante os agravamentos / volta de sintomas antigos.

Dr. W. Springer - Summarizing this case one could say that with the help of homeopathic treatment **the patient has regained the ability to lead an ordinary life.**

She has started to take Yoga lessons and meanwhile has learned gradually how to slow down in her daily activities. In the last two years she was doing fine and didn't need a remedy any more.

Koenig's cases - " "Weak point: Stomach"

STOMACH - WEAKNESS

Koenig's cases - A lesser known remedy as **an offspring of two polychrests?**

Koenig's cases - His forehead is remarkably high. He is pale, has thin hair and sideboards, and he is wearing a waistcoat. Right handed. He didn't make a very good first impression on my assistant - he asked for a glass of water in an annoyingly pushy and patronising manner, was **pretentious** and she found him **objectionable**. Out of a long list of remedies that I wrote down during the consultation Arsenicum album came up as the main remedy, Lycopodium came up second.

Current **symptom picture**

Koenig's cases - His stomach complaints really started to trouble him about 5 years ago, just at the time he started work. He had experienced stomach complaints in the past since he was at school, but they used to be less severe. He has seen various doctors but none of the treatments had been successful over a significant period of time - he has given up on them. (His wife and daughter are happy with their homeopathic treatment and that is presumably why he is consulting me.)

Koenig's cases - He has been examined several times - no ulcer has been found up to now. He has sour eructations, a burning sensation in his stomach, and heartburn. His stomach feels like a stone, it has "closed up", "nothing can get through". These symptoms reach a climax in the late afternoon, and then in the evening "a muscle opens" and only then he has relief.

STOMACH - ERUCTATIONS; TYPE OF – sour

STOMACH - ERUCTATIONS; TYPE OF - sour - afternoon

STOMACH – HEARTBURN

STOMACH - HEARTBURN – afternoon

STOMACH - STONE; sensation of a

Koenig's cases - Recently symptoms have peaked for a second time in the night, between 2 and 3 a.m. He always wakes after midnight with eructations, burning in the stomach or else stomach cramps and nausea, "and my stomach twitches 3 to 4 times". He doesn't have much of an appetite.

STOMACH - ERUCTATIONS - night - midnight – after

STOMACH - ERUCTATIONS - waking; on

STOMACH - NAUSEA - night - midnight – after

STOMACH – TWITCHING

Koenig's cases - His symptoms are aggravated by stress and are also usually triggered by certain food: food cooked in oil, pasta, peppers, spices, coffee, alcohol, and white wine and schnapps in particular. Cold drinks can create pressure in his stomach.

GENERALS - FOOD and DRINKS - farinaceous - agg.

GENERALS - FOOD and DRINKS - pepper - agg.

GENERALS - FOOD and DRINKS - spices - agg.

GENERALS - FOOD and DRINKS - coffee - agg.

**STOMACH - PAIN - pressing pain - cold drinks
agg.
calc-ar.kgp**

Koenig's cases - Since he married and had a family he feels better generally - the quiet meals together are good for him - but despite this he had a terrible aggravation just recently following a gastric infection and diarrhoea. His symptoms improve when he can have a longer sleep, and when he sticks to a special diet (potatoes, pears, sweet apples, salad, chestnuts). He needs to drink warm milk for his stomach - ice-cream also ameliorates.

GENERALS - SLEEP - after sleep - amel.

STOMACH - MILK - amel. - warm

Koenig's cases - X-ray results (taken when he was undergoing tests in hospital in 1991) showed signs of superficial gastritis and

increased secretions at night, spasms in the pylorus, and was clear otherwise.

STOMACH - CONSTRICTION - Pylorus, of

Koenig's cases - He has to empty his bladder once every night, which means a disturbance of sleep for him.

SLEEP - DISTURBED - urination, from
abrom-a.^{gsb1} **calc-ar.**^{kgp} **lith-c.**^{hr1} **sabal**^{c1}

Koenig's cases - His tongue has obvious indentation marks and is coated white at the root.

MOUTH - INDENTED – Tongue

MOUTH - DISCOLORATION - Tongue - white - Root

Koenig's cases - Bleeding gums - which have improved since he has been more active (i.e. running on a regular basis).

MOUTH - BLEEDING - Gums

Koenig's cases - Acne until he was 26.

FACE - ERUPTIONS - acne

Koenig's cases - Warts since he was 18, which he caught from a girlfriend, on his right foot on the sole, on his right hand. These were burnt away 4 years ago.

EXTREMITIES - WARTS - Feet – Soles

EXTREMITIES - WARTS - Hands

Koenig's cases - Gastritis once, most likely after eating ice-cream that was no longer fresh.

STOMACH - INFLAMMATION - ice cream; after

GENERALS - FOOD and DRINKS - ice cream - agg.

Koenig's cases - Measles and chicken pox as a child.

SKIN - ERUPTIONS – measles

SKIN - ERUPTIONS – chickenpox

Koenig's cases - Appendectomy when he was in school, tonsillectomy about 4 years ago, after recurring tonsillitis which often had to be treated with antibiotics. Since then he gets sore throats and coughs, but no tonsillitis.

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ABDOMEN - INFLAMMATION – Appendix

THROAT - INFLAMMATION – Tonsils

GENERALS - HISTORY; personal - tonsillitis; of recurrent

THROAT - PAIN – sore

COUGH - COUGH in general

Koenig's cases - He likes to eat good quality whole foods, likes desserts and cakes a lot, and likes butter.

GENERALS - FOOD and DRINKS - pastry – desire

GENERALS - FOOD and DRINKS - butter - desire

Koenig's cases - Paul feels the cold easily, likes to spend time in the sun, and wraps himself up in bed (**including his feet!**). He only perspires slightly.

GENERALS - SUN - exposure to the sun - amel.

GENERALS - COVERS - amel. - desire for; and

Koenig's cases - Paul was an anxious child, quiet, in his own world and occupied himself for hours. Other children were not allowed to touch his toys. "I was worried that someone might break something". He remembers his train-set in particular. At the time he was also worried that his parents might separate.

MIND - ANXIETY - children – in

MIND - QUIET disposition

MIND - JEALOUSY - animal or an inanimate object; for

MIND - CARES, full of - relatives, about

MIND - CARES, full of - relatives, about - parents might separate

Koenig's cases - Paul is employed by a company but works independently, works on projects.

MIND - PLANS - making many plans

Koenig's cases - Now, as a married man, he no longer has the stress of having to find a wife for life. And then there is also his music. Music was a substitute for a wife for him, his secret lover. He would like to be able to play more music, to start up a band again, and have the public hear his songs. Paul used to play in a rock band. He also sang and wrote songs. The songs he composes are always melodious, "critically-melancholic" - a style somewhat like the Beatles, but not a "happy sound". The

problem for him is that there's not enough time. "I don't get around to doing the things I want to do."

MIND - SENSITIVE - music, to

MIND – SINGING

MIND - VERSES - making

Koenig's cases - Being frustrated, thwarted ambitions, anger. Most of the time he suppresses his anger. "I put my headphones on, submerge myself in music, and then I'm a new person."

MIND - AILMENTS FROM – disappointment

MIND - AILMENTS FROM - anger – suppressed

MIND - MUSIC - amel.

Koenig's cases - He also has sexual fantasies, e.g. having sex with a prostitute.

MIND - FANCIES - lascivious

MIND - FANCIES - lascivious - prostitute, with a

Koenig's cases - He is very ambitious and wants to have success with his music in particular, and to achieve a certain degree of fame in his country.

MIND - AMBITION – increased

MIND - AMBITION - increased - fame; for

Koenig's cases - Paul is actually cool and rational and is very sparing with his thoughts. "I could never jump into the unknown". Yet at the same time he sees himself as being confronted with amorous fantasies and temptation. He cried when his daughter was born. His greatest fear was that he might

have a disabled child. The wonderful bond he has with his wife can touch him on a deep level.

MIND - OBJECTIVE, reasonable

MIND – TEMPTATION

MIND - FEAR - disabled child; might have a

MIND - FEAR - unknown; of the

aloe_{mlx} alum._{stj2} am-caust._{stj2} am-f._{stj2} ant-ar._{mlx} arg-n._{stj2} arn._{mlx} ars._{bl} aur._{fyz} beryl._{stj2} beryl-m._{stj2} borx._{stj2} brom._{jsj1} calc._{vh1,vh3} calc-ar._{kgp} calc-sil._{stj2} carc._{mtf30} cocc._{hr1} crot-c._{aut02} cupr-f._{stj2} ferr-n._{stj2} fl-ac._{stj2} fl-pur._{stj2} graph._{stj2} kali-c._{cd1} lach._{cd1} lith-c._{stj2} lith-i._{stj2} lith-m._{stj2} lith-met._{stj2} lith-p._{stj2} lith-s._{stj2} lyc._{cd1} magn._{stj2} mang-n._{stj2} med._{cd1,rb} morg._{ptj} nat-f._{stj2} oxyg._{stj} podo._{mlx} sacch._{sst} sep._{sej3} sil._{stj2} stram._{sk7} stront-met._{stj2} sul-i._{k2} tarent._{gsd1} tax._{jsj7} thuj._{rcb1} tub._{hu2} vanil._{fd5.de} zinc._{stj2} zinc-p._{hl1}

Koenig's cases - His throat can itch in the cinema when there's a particularly beautiful piece in the film.

THROAT – ITCHING

THROAT - ITCHING - beautiful piece in the film; when there's a particularly

I ask him if there's anything about himself that he dislikes?

Koenig's cases – He dislikes his stinginess - a feature that also annoys his wife. His parents are also stingy.

MIND - AVARICE

Koenig's cases - He likes blue, black, grey, and lilac. He dislikes brown most of all - and also green.

MIND - COLORS - blue - desire for

MIND - COLORS - black - desire for

MIND - COLORS - gray - desire for

MIND - COLORS - brown - aversion for

MIND - COLORS - aversion to - green

Koenig's cases - Dreams - I can't do a thing with Latin, even though I really should be able to. I have to forgive myself, particularly as I don't even need to know it any more ... As I say goodbye to Paul and accompany him to the door he suddenly remembers that he had forgotten to tell me about a tremendous dream he had that year, roughly 2 weeks before his marriage. So we sit down again. As he is narrating the dream he gets cold shudders down his spine - he keeps swallowing and needs some time before he can begin: I am in a house which is unoccupied, and is resting on concrete posts (pillars). I know this house from somewhere. There is a bare, cemented swimming pool. The water in the pool is full of algae. Despite this the pool looks refreshing because it's a hot day. There is also a large circular stone with a pizza on top: Does someone live here after all? I feel as if I'm being watched. I meet a **mermaid** (sereia) who is lying on the ground and speaks in a language I don't understand. I fall in love with her. Further on a large, idyllic garden opens out - with trees. How amazing to have a mermaid in a town! - All of a sudden my mother is there and I am telling her about my dream which then shatters this idyllic setting instantaneously - everything has gone.

DREAMS - HOUSE

DREAMS - WATER - pools of water; of

DREAMS - WATCHED; being

DREAMS – ALGAE

DREAMS – MERMAID

DREAMS - MOTHER

Koenig's cases - In the mind section relevant symptoms are "fear of being unable to reach his destination, (1/1!), 'ambitious' (1), 'envy' (1).

MIND - FEAR - destination, of being unable to reach his

MIND - AMBITION – increased

MIND - ENVY

Koenig's cases - As I ask Paul to come in from the waiting room he is typing in his laptop. "I make use of every free minute" he says. He doesn't feel too bad in general. He is under a lot of work-related stress. There is also tension in his marriage. He accuses his wife of not spending enough time with their daughter. This of course leads to recrimination.

It was as if his symptoms had blown away for a week - Paul even ate smoked food and pickled gherkins - but after that everything was back to how it used to be, possibly because he had some bad nights while his daughter was ill. What is new for him is that he now passes a stool regularly in the morning.

Koenig's cases – dream - I am back in school again - after 15 years of not being in school! But I have forgotten everything. I

have to justify myself to the teacher. Following the dream we then discuss the theme of self doubt.

Koenig's cases - Paul sees himself as a very critical, sceptical, person, who is not a hundred percent enthusiastic straight away, and he wonders if he is sufficiently musical.

Koenig's cases - His mother worries about him a great deal because he's losing hair and he's got pimples on his face ...

HEAD - HAIR – falling

FACE - ERUPTIONS – pimples

Koenig's cases - Once again I concentrate on the (local) symptom that appeared to me to be the most reliable - the rubric with the narrow sensation in the pylorus - and am left with **Calc.** The calcium element can be found in the sensation of a stone in the stomach (**Calc.**(3)), and in the nightly eructations (even if it is Calc-s. (1)). However **Calc-ar. comes up in stomach pain after cold drinks** (2), and **Ars.** in the rubric "stomach twitching,(1) and so for the time being, on the physical level alone, the reasoning behind prescribing the insufficiently proved *Calcarea arsenicosa* may seem to be justifiable. There was no immediate reaction to the high potency remedy (initial aggravation). The following two weeks Paul's health was average, i.e. he needed to take his stomach medication 2 to 3 times weekly. Thereafter he experienced a steady improvement and his appetite had increased. In January 96 he had an acute attack of his stomach symptoms, with fever, because he hadn't been sticking to his diet. Since then his appetite continued to improve and he no longer had to take his medication. He commented that "when the symptoms are mild they now also improve on their own in a few hours in the daytime".

Koenig's cases - He had a febrile infection with painful glands, a headache and diarrhoea. At this point I decided to repeat *Calcarea arsenicosa* 1m on 1.4.1996.

GENERALS - PAIN - Glands

Koenig's cases - He then had another attack of diarrhea (after eating a tub of ice-cream in the late evening) at the end of April 96. Then in May 1997 Paul sent me another fax saying that his stomach symptoms are once again becoming progressively worse after having been wonderful. He gradually has to increase his medication. His stomach symptoms have stayed the same generally: in the late morning just eructations, in the afternoon and evening progressive burning in the stomach area, and sour eructations. Once again Paul is experiencing above average work related pressure, which he finds stressful first and foremost because ""there is always conflict between those people working on a project and the companies involved". At home there are also constant discussions about his wife's current work, which he feels she is too deeply involved in. The couple's own child-care arrangements for their daughter are not working out. He asked me to send another dose of "that medicine, the name of which I unfortunately don't know yet", which "had a good effect" at the time.

Koenig's cases - I phoned him up before I wrote the article to find out how he has been doing. He says the remedy was very effective. He can't even remember whether he took the third high potency dose that I sent him in May. The only thing that doesn't agree with him at present is white wine. He only needs antacids very seldomly, if at all. He can't remember having had backache. He then goes on to say that there has also been a

change in his circumstances. It looks as if child-care arrangements are working better at present and he is able to manage his energy better.

Commentary

There does not have to be a reaction at the onset (initial aggravation)

- 1) It is **permissible to combine the Arsenicum and Calcarea symptoms to arrive at Calcarea arsenicosa** if this is done with caution (i.e. considering it carefully, using intuition, but not following a formula). Sometimes it is not just about the rubrics of seldom used, less well known and inadequately proved remedies, and other ways are needed to reach your objective. **This is not the place to discuss how classical it is or not. I can't follow Jan Scholten's group analysis in every case. From my experience of using it (and not using it) I can only say that in my practice there are good clinical examples to substantiate the relevance of Jan Scholten's theory - but also good examples which demonstrate that following his theory rigidly would have prevented me finding the curative remedy.**
- 2) Looking back we can see how the following Calcarea arsenicosa rubrics correspond well with what we know from the case. I have not adhered precisely to the order in which the symptoms appear in the Repertory.
- 3) Anxiety about future (2)
- 4) Ailments from anger (1)
- 5) Censorious, critical (1) (Kent: inclined to criticise)

- 6) Irresolution (1)
- 7) Dissatisfaction (1) / discontented
- 8) Delusions, has visions (1)
- 9) Weeping (2)
- 10) Mind seems dull and unable to digest [!] any subject.
(Hering)
- 11) Stomach, appetite wanting(2)
- 12) Stomach, pain after cold drinks (2)
- 13) Stomach, pain, nagging (Kent) [he describes his
dissatisfaction as "nagging"]
- 14) Stomach, disordered(1)
- 15) Generalities, burning pain, internally (1)
- 16) Stomach, sour (Kent)
- 17) Generalities, evening (1)
- 18) Generalities, night (1)
- 19) Generalities, alcohol agg. (2)
- 20) Generalities, diet, errors in diet agg (1)
- 21) Rectum, diarrhoea (2)
- 22) Bladder, frequent urination (3)
- 23) Back, pain in lumbar region (2)
- 24) Chill, coldness in general (2)
- 25) Generalities, lack of vital heat (3)

- 26) Generalities, cold agg. (3)
- 27) Generalities, desires fat (2)
- 28) This is my analysis of Paul's dreams (which I also discussed with him briefly):
- 29) When looking at the subject level of this dream it is obvious that the dreamer's inner mother plays a very dominant part. She appears in the dreams as annihilator of that which is idyllic. **Paul's idyll-part clearly appears to lie in the erotic-emotional, perhaps immature-childish ideal - bedded in (or at least bordering on) static external circumstances made out of cement which are carrying the I. The place the mermaid supposedly came out of, the sea, is a bare swimming pool.**
- 30) Paul is stunned and deeply touched [Hering: "The slightest emotion causes palpitation of the heart"]. His immense amazement [Hering: "In sudden attacks he feels as if he was flying or swimming in the air, as if his feet did not touch the ground; feels indescribably well, as if in heaven, the most wonderful visions pass before his eyes..."] blossoms totally unexpectedly in an atmosphere similar to an underground garage, before pushy tendencies destroy it for ever.
- 31) Distinctly prominent in the school dreams Paul continued to have after Lycopodium was that he was following his path of duty conscientiously, or more to the point, needing to justify things when he felt incompetent. The part that is testing and judging him in these dreams becomes clear, blatantly clear, and humiliates the inadequate Paul who once again finds himself on the educational journey through life.

- 32) To what extent we can gain a deeper insight into the Calcareo arsenicosa theme will have to be left open for the time being. **We will only be able to measure this by viewing cured symptoms and examining the dreams of several patients.**
- 33) It is unfortunate that for the moment I can't give a more detailed account of Paul's changes after taking Calcareo arsenicosa. When Paul last phoned me there had also not been any more dreams to report. And I never thought to ask him if he likes soup.
- 34) What we perceive as needing to be cured in the patient is not necessarily the same for the patient: As far as he is concerned he doesn't need any further homeopathic treatment.

XXX

How to prescribe combined remedies without leaving safe ground

Rules for the prescription of a combined remedy

[_Hom_links] After analyzing a case there are several possibilities that can point to the prescription of a remedy combining two constituents. They are listed here in order of decreasing likelihood of being the correct. The possibilities of paragraph 1 to 3 require certain knowledge of the materia medica of the combined remedy, while prescription according to paragraph 4 and 5 is possible for totally unknown remedies.

[_Hom_links] If known and very clearly apparent, the essence alone can be a sufficient basis for the prescription of a certain

combined remedy. An example of such a prescription is given in the case No. 3 'Systemic Lupus erythematosus.'

[_Hom_links] 3. Keynote of combined remedy + symptoms of the two constituents

[_Hom_links] **The prescription can be based on a keynote - be it mental or physical -, which is specific for the combined remedy while the rest of the symptoms should be in agreement with either the combined remedy or one or the other of its constituents.** An example would be a case with the *Calcarea phosphorica* keynote of headache along the suture lines and a mixture of *Calcarea* and *Phosphorus* symptoms. Case No. 1 'Hypertension and Dyshidrotic Eczema' is another example.

[_Hom_links] **If we consider the striking symptoms of a case, for example, those that Hahnemann has described in his famous paragraph 153, we may realise that they can be split into symptoms belonging to remedy A and symptoms belonging to remedy B, of where a combined remedy AB does exists, although it is more or less unknown.** A combined remedy is not just the sum of the symptoms of its components, but it is an entity of its own with special characteristics as one can see for instance in the case of *Calcarea phosphorica* or *Aurum muriaticum*, where the corresponding materia medica is well known. But as every combined remedy exhibits elements of its two constituents, we can prescribe the remedy AB if certain conditions are fulfilled:

[_Hom_links] For all the above mentioned cases one can generally say that the prescription is safer if the contribution of the two constituents A and B to the totality of the symptoms is about equal in weight. **If we have a lot of symptoms pointing**

towards remedy A and only one to remedy B, then the combined remedy AB will rarely be the right choice. (Many rubrics of the case contain both remedies A and B. The modalities of the patient are in accordance with the modalities of the combined remedy AB (in case these are known).

[_Hom_links - Lilium tigrinum] • 'This coming up of new symptoms means that they must be antidoted, if it is possible. The new symptoms combined with the old ones must be studied again and the second remedy must correspond more particularly to the new than the old.'

[_Hom_links] **Martin Stübler (1915-1989) has had a great influence on many of us in his role of doctor and teacher. He was a great bridge builder. His descriptions of remedy portraits are unforgettable. In his own natural, humorous and unpretentious way he managed to combine the clinical and scientific facts about the remedies with the archetypal pictures of mythology, fairy tales and poetry, seemingly without any effort. He felt at home in both worlds. A number of his stimulating ideas are waiting to be worked on.**

[_Hom_links] 'This vibratory and electro magnetic method of remedy finding is a boon to the hard working homeopathic prescriber because it combines accuracy with much time saving, providing the prescriber is well grounded in Homeopathic Philosophy and the Homeopathic Materia Medica. First he must take his case history carefully and completely as outlined in the Organon. Then the personal and family history together with the high grade generals **with rare and peculiar symptoms by repertory study will reduce the vast Materia Medica to a dozen or so remedies**. When the patient's blood polarity is obtained or

known three fourths of the remedies may be put aside as the similium (sic) will be found in the proper polarity group only. The few remedies needed for further study can yield the one most appropriate when placed in the circuit with the blood. It is a mistake to infer that one can successfully employ this method without a good knowledge of the Homeopathic Philosophy and an assiduous study of the Materia Medica. Without the coordination of these elements success will be infrequent and failure a common experience.' (Grimmer, p. 690)

[_Hom_links - Stannum metallicum] - **In asthma combined with perspiration on the external throat Stannum is the first remedy indicated.**

[_Hom_links] However, **an understanding of the system of series and stages in the periodic table** enables us to see exactly where we, or someone else, may be stuck and will pinpoint the remedy that is appropriate for that particular situation. (Assuming of course that a mineral remedy is indicated). **The system of pinpointing the remedy through combining the appropriate series and the appropriate stage that represents the core issue of a case is called 'group analysis' in Jan Scholten's book.**

[_Hom_links - Calcarea arsenicosa] **She clearly combines characteristic features of both constituents of that remedy. On one hand she has a down-to-earth-personality which is typical of Calcarea, but during her panic attacks she is overcome by a fear of dying, like Arsenicum.** On the physical side, Calcarea can be seen in the immense swelling of her breasts before menstruation, while her excessive exhaustion points again to Arsenicum. But the prescription was not based on mere

combination of the striking symptoms (i.e. case 4, according to 'Rules for the Prescription of a Combined Remedy' in LINKS 1/97, p. 24). **The patient suffers from 'palpitations from slightest emotions or exertions', which is an absolute keynote of *Calcarea arsenicosa***. The choice of this remedy was therefore made according to case 3 of the above mentioned rules (**keynote of the combined remedy + symptoms of the two constituents**), which means that the prescription was a reasonably safe one.

[_Hom_links] Within a given rubric you can compare remedies with a similar symptom (here the repertory functions as a means of comparison). As soon as you compare remedies you get the urge to differentiate between them. You can differentiate via the MM (if only a few remedies are involved) but the repertory itself also functions as a means of differentiation. First of all we can differentiate through the sub rubrics, where time-, temperature/ weather, position- etc. modalities are given (the more exact wording of the MM). But a lot of those sub rubrics are far from complete and cannot be sufficiently relied upon. The most important method of differentiation is to combine several 'generalised' rubrics to see which remedy or remedies come through, thus narrowing down the number of possible indicated remedies; this process is called repertorisation.

[_Hom_links] In practice though a more specific rubric is less sensitive and vice versa and there are no 100% specific and 100% sensitive rubrics. The art of working with the repertory is to raise the specificity (narrowing down the number of indicated remedies: differentiating function) by combining relatively specific (though still generalised) rubrics (= repertorising) and then by confirming the remedy in several 'sensitive' rubrics.

[_Hom_links] The reluctance to add these aggravation/amelioration rubrics is probably due to the fact that they were derived from particular rubrics and generalised to other sensations in the same body part. Kent himself was very much against these practices and therefore did not incorporate Boger's additions to his repertory. In practice though, these generalizations turned out to be very valuable and useful. We should realize that a proving picture of a remedy is only a fraction of the total/complete possible picture. If we would keep on proving a remedy, volumes of still new symptoms would eventually come up. But this would not be workable, we need a shortcut. The generalising of Von Bönninghausen is the ideal shortcut. You can create new symptoms of a remedy by generalising a modality and combining it with a sensation this remedy may also have. This new symptom would not have been found in a proving of the remedy nor would it have been seen in clinical practice, but it would very likely be found if we were to keep on proving that remedy. In fact the Repertory itself is also a collection of broken down symptoms (components) which we can combine in all sorts of ways. The particular set of combinations that we might see in one of our patients was probably never seen as a combination in any one prover. We combined one (part of a) symptom of one prover with another (part of a) symptom of another prover and therefore 'generalised' that (part of a) symptom to all provers/patients of that remedy. If we would keep on proving that remedy it is likely that one day a prover would come up with that exact combination of symptoms our patient is now displaying.

[_Hom_links] The second remark I want to make is that I started to prescribe Lac maternum when I was already aware of its

central idea, helped by the understanding of two similar dreams combined **with the symptom common to all milk remedies, namely floating sensation**. The idea of human milk as an important homoeopathic remedy came to mind when I was working on **Saccharum officinale and found symptoms associated with breast-feeding: sucking fingers, aversion to milk, desire for milk, allergy to milk, bulimia, anorexia etc.**

[_Hom_links] He describes that Whitmont - a psychoanalyst and homoeopathic physician - combined his homoeopathic treatment with psychotherapy when homoeopathic remedies didn't help. Saine advises psychotherapy to homoeopathic patients after a successful ending of the homoeopathic treatment when they don't have any significant relationships or friends. By this he compares psychotherapy with merely having some confidential conversations with a trustworthy person, and thereby doesn't acknowledge the potential benefits of psychotherapy. I can recommend the reader Rajan Sankaran on the subject of 'homoeopsychotherapy'.

[_Hom_links] When we try to estimate the significant contribution that George Vithoulkas has for every practising homoeopath, we recognise all kinds of special themes he used to apply in his own approach in the interview with the patient. **He introduced many ideas like the 'essence' of a remedy, teaching with videos, the idea of the 'gravity' of symptoms, the so frequently misunderstood 'layer-theory', the underlinings, the practical meaning of 'desires' and 'aversions'. He knew to combine the idea of the 'essence of a remedy' with the exactness of his differentiation in symptomatology.** All this is consciously and unconsciously applied by almost every practising homoeopath and homoeopathic student. I don't know any

homoeopath of our time who has made such a contribution to our beloved science.

[_Hom_links] George: **But this is not a hypothesis of Scholten. This is something of which I have spoken many times. That if he looks like Sulphur and looks like Calcarea, Calcarea sulphurica may be the remedy.** This hypothesis does not come from me; it comes from Kent. If you see his remedies, *Kent also used Calcarea silicata, Calcarea sulphurica. This is a combination of Calcarea and Silica. This is wrong. Even Kent, if you read these remedies about which he has written, combining it is useless information.*

[_Hom_links] - **If hormonal disturbances dominate, combined with emotional instability, then the first choice remedy is Sepia.**

[_Hom_links] - The influence of the narcotic drugs of nowadays is even more radical than that of alcohol. Especially if one uses strong cocktails of hallucinogenic drugs combined with psycho-active medication, direct mental symptoms may arise of remedies such as, Stramonium, Hyoscyamus, Anacardium, Platina, Veratrum album, Cannabis indica. etc. Such a drug-miasm can usually be removed only after correct homoeopathic treatment, in patients with a strong motivation, over the long term and with the help of various strong remedies. Alcohol and drugs as factors that change the remedies are discussed more extensively in a separate chapter that follows hereafter.

[_Hom_links] - When the hypophyseal function fails, with **hormonal problems as a result, especially when it is combined with emotional unstableness such as abundant crying, irritability, aversion for the partner, etc., then Sepia is the first choice, whatever the former remedy was.**

[_Hom_links] - **If the osteoporosis is combined with a myomatous uterus or with fibroid tumours of the uterus, you should think of the following remedies in a hierarchical order: Calc., Calc-f., Calc-p. and Phos.**

[_Hom_links] - **If the delusion is dominated by fear combined with violence, the first choice remedy is Stramonium.**

[_Hom_links - Phosphoricum acidum] - **If the forgetfulness is combined with diabetes, Phosphorus acidum becomes the first choice remedy.**

[_Hom_links - Silicea terra] Those two rubrics combined, which remedy does come out?