

parts are washed with soft soap and warm water. Plain olive oil is used to keep the parts soft and smooth.

Such types of cases are very common and are almost daily found, so a fair trial of this drug is wanted.

In advanced stage of carcinoma of maxillary bone, with secondary infiltration to tongue, lips and other parts I used it; Progress was stopped till it was used, but due to certain circumstances the treatment was changed to Bombay Specialists and final result was not available and the patient died under their treatment. Any how I have a very high opinion regarding the action of this drug, so I hope my fellow practitioners will do the same.

Certain clue points for the use of this drug in carcinoma was found from Dr. Smalpage's "Cancer: its cause, prevention and cure."

RELIEF OF PAIN

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Pain is one of the most frequent symptoms that the physician is requested to remove. The majority of patients that we see complain of pain or discomfort in some form or another. It is often the main reason for their seeking the advice of a physician, because pain is unpleasant and they wish to be relieved as quickly as possible. In fact a physician's capabilities are often judged by the speed with which he can remove pain, regardless of the fact that the patient's pathological condition may not have improved. Therefore, it is vital for the success of every physician to be able to relieve pain.

Before we attempt to relieve pain we must understand its nature and purpose in order to treat it correctly. Pain arises from stimulation of the sensory nerve endings in the tissue concerned, from trauma, toxic irritation or other ab-

normal conditions. It is nature's warning that something is wrong. Pain is a protective mechanism and should call for an immediate investigation of the area to discover the cause.

It is extremely dangerous to stop the pain with narcotics without at the same time ascertaining and removing the cause, and yet many physicians do just that. To relieve pain with codeine, phenobarbital, morphine or demarol without removing the underlying cause, does not cure the patient, it merely renders them temporarily insensitive to pain, but when the effect wears off the pain is still there, often worse, and this can only result in serious consequences.

We must learn to understand pain as nature's warning. Before pain can arise something must have caused a disturbance in the normal harmonious functions of the body and we must find out what it is. The human body is a self-regulating organism, and when living as nature intended it does not experience pain or discomfort of any kind, but as soon as one departs from the natural way of life sufficiently to cause abnormal conditions, then nature's warning sign is erected and we have pain. Our problem in relieving pain is to find the cause of the departure from health and then attempt to restore normal conditions.

I would like to point out some remedies that will relieve pain and also restore normal conditions without suppressing nature's healing efforts.

The large physiological doses of drugs used by regular medicine do suppress and interrupt nature's healing force. On the other hand, small doses prescribed according to the homeopathic Law of Similars do not suppress, but greatly help nature to restore normal conditions. When we prescribe a remedy that is known to produce the same symptoms as the disease we wish to cure, we are producing the same symptoms that nature is producing in her attempt to heal the body, therefore this will obviously make nature's healing effort more effective and the patient will get well quickly.

All homœopathic drugs are first proved on healthy individuals ; thus, if a drug produced a certain group of symptoms during the proving on healthy subjects, it is bound to assist nature when it is given to a patient suffering from a disease exhibiting the same group of symptoms. This is the only scientific way of prescribing medicine.

Hahnemann, the founder of Homœopathy, found, after a long series of drug provings on healthy human beings, that every drug produces its own peculiar symptom complex which differs from that of every other drug, and he teaches us to choose for every case of sickness a drug whose symptoms most closely resemble those of the disease we wish to cure.

Now let us apply this principle of the homœopathic similar to the relief of pain. You may have a severe headache which may be temporarily relieved by aspirin, but as soon as the effect of the aspirin wears off the headache returns ; but if you prescribe the indicated homœopathic remedy which produced that same type of headache in the provers, *it will permanently relieve the headache*. The stronger the likeness between the drug pain in the provers and the patient's pain, in regard to position, character and other peculiarities, the more certain you are to get a good result from your prescription.

In order to prescribe successfully and find the true likeness of remedy to patient, the symptoms must be considered in great detail and a careful analysis made. We will find that the response of different individuals to pain varies greatly and a pain that is described as agony by one is felt only as a minor discomfort by another. Headaches vary with different individuals ; there are some who have never had a headache in spite of the fact that they suffer from various complaints. There are others who develop a headache on the slightest provocation. This makes our analysis of pain symptoms more difficult and, in order to prescribe successfully for the pain, we must carefully con-

sider not only the pain symptoms but the characteristics of the patient as a whole. We must use the symptoms of the patient, not necessarily the symptoms of the disease, because we are attempting to restore harmony in nature's organism, not suppress the pain.

We commence by first determining the character of the pain, whether it is a true pain or whether it is psychogenic. Next we find the location; is it in skin, muscles, tendons, bones, joints, etc.? Then we ascertain the kind of pain; is it burning, pressing, cutting, stabbing, tearing? We also want to know how long the patient has had the pain and whether it has been constant since it first appeared, or has it occurred at any particular time of the day or night? We want to know its aggravating and ameliorating factors. We must also analyze all associated symptoms such as nausea, vomiting, etc. We must find out how this patient's pains differ from other patients, for it is the characteristics of the patient rather than his pains that we need for a prescription. No two people are exactly alike; in one, pain may appear at a particular hour or only during certain movements or peculiar circumstances, and by a very careful analysis of the patient's pain symptoms they can be differentiated and the peculiar characteristics will point to the one remedy that will produce the same symptom-complex and thus assist nature to cure the patient.

The importance of pain can be judged by the fact that over one third of Kent's Repertory deals with pain symptoms. But how to find the pain symptoms in this Repertory is very confusing unless one understands the arrangement, for it seems to contain rubric after rubric repeated every few pages, each with a different list of remedies. However, once we understand the arrangement it is easy to find what we want, for everything is recorded in a methodical orderly manner, wherever pain occurs, whether in head, stomach, back, limbs, etc., the arrangement is the same—

First — time.

Next—conditions arranged in alphabetical order.

Then — the locality, character and extension of the pain.

The better or worse of the patient as a whole occurs always under the generals; the better or worse of a particular part or organ is always found in its appropriate section, e.g.,—head, chest, extremity, etc., but everywhere the arrangement holds.

For example, let us consider the largest section, which is pain in the extremities. It starts with pain generally in the extremities, first as to time, then the usual modifying conditions in alphabetical order.

Next, pain is localized generally, in bones, muscles, joints, tendons, etc., always with time and conditions in alphabetical order.

Then pain is localized in upper limbs generally, with time and conditions alphabetically.

After finishing the upper limb generally, Kent takes its parts one at a time, shoulder, upper arm, elbow, etc., each with time and conditions alphabetically. The lower limb is covered in the same way. Next the character of the pain is considered under various headings, aching, burning, cutting, etc., always with the same time and conditions alphabetically.

Now having obtained the symptom picture, we have to compare it with the drug provings. The homœopathic materia medica consists of a collection of drug provings. We find in the materia medica many remedies that we might call pain remedies, because their provings are full of pains of various kinds, while others have little if any pains in their provings. I will outline just a few of the painful remedies and their main characteristics.

Belladonna is one of the most painful remedies. Its pains come on suddenly and with great violence, and subside suddenly. The pains tear, shoot, burn, sting and smart all at once. *Bell.* has throbbing headaches, a feeling as if the brain was going up and down, tearing and burning at

every step, and from every motion of the eyes; burning colicky pain in stomach and bowels. It has general and local spasms, spasms of little canals, indicated in gallstone colic. Heat, redness and burning are characteristics of *Bell*. All pains are *agg.* from motion, *agg.* from light, *agg.* cold, and from suppressed perspiration.

Aconite is another remedy whose pains come on suddenly and with great violence. The pains are stinging, cutting, stabbing like knives. The *Aconite* patient is always in a state of anxiety and fear. Pains often come on following exposure to dry cold winds. It is a great remedy for toothache.

Berberis is a very painful remedy; its pains are wandering, burning, stinging, stitching, tearing. The pains that run through *Berberis* are similar to those found in old gouty constitutions. The pains are everywhere, they never remain in one place but are always moving, and they are not often affected by motion; whether the patient moves or keeps still they still come. *Berberis* also has pressing pains, but the burning, stinging, tearing, wandering pains are the main characteristics of *Berberis*. Pains that radiate from a particular point are also a feature. A feeling in the head as if it was becoming larger is also a peculiar symptom. When properly indicated it works with lightning speed.

Spigelia is another painful remedy. It has shooting, burning, tearing, neuralgic pains. The *Spigelia* patient suffers intensely, sometimes the pains are so severe that they produce perfect prostration, cold sweat, vomiting. It has many head pains, burning, tearing pain in the brain. Violent pains in the left parietal bone on motion or walking or taking a false step. Violent pressing outward in forehead. Burrowing, tearing pain in the occiput, left side of vertex and forehead, *agg.* motion, *agg.* pressure, *amel.* lying down. Pressing pain in the right forehead, involving the right eye, comes on in bed in the morning, and gets worse after rising. The pain is deep-seated, unaffected by

pressure, very acute on motion, the slightest motion *agg.* it. Neuralgic pain settles in and around the left eye. It has burning pains like hot needles through face and neck. Head and face pains are *agg.* from motion, any kind of motion, even mental exertion like thinking. One peculiar feature is that the pains about the eyes are *amel.* from cold, while pains in neck and shoulders are *amel.* from heat. *Spigelia* has shooting, tearing pains in extremities like hot wire. *Amel.* rest, *agg.* motion, the slightest motion makes the pain unbearable.

Colocynth is also a very painful remedy, it has severe gripping, tearing, neuralgic pains, so severe that the patient is unable to keep still. Some remedies manifest their symptoms in the muscles and tendons, some in the bones, and others in the nerves. The pains of *Colocynth* appear as a rule along the course of the larger nerves. Gripping occurs along the course of the nerves. It has severe pressing, tearing headaches. Pains also occur in the face; it is one of the most frequently indicated remedies for neuralgia of the face. Pains in the stomach and lower abdomen are clutching, cramping, digging, as if grasped by the fingers. The pains are *amel.* heat, *amel.* hard pressure, *agg.* during rest. An important feature of *Colocynth* is that pains are often brought on following a long period of annoyances and vexations. This is a remedy in which the character of the pains is not so important as the living conditions and other circumstances that are likely to cause it.

Mag. phos. has shooting and tearing pains. The pains are very violent and may affect any nerve. Pains are felt everywhere, pains in bowels, cramp in stomach and bowel, bilious colic. Pains from prolonged exertion such as writers cramp. Pains brought on by riding in the cold and in cold damp weather. Pains are *amel.* heat and pressure.

Arsenicum pains are burning and stitching, described by some patients as being stuck with red hot needles. *Arsenicum* patients are nearly always accompanied by an-

xiety, restlessness and prostration. It has headaches with a sensation of hot and burning inside head and a feeling as if the head would burst. A striking feature about *Ars.* is that the head pains are *amel.* by cold, while the body pains are *amel.* by heat. Another marked feature about it, the pains often come on periodically, on every other day, or every 4th day or on 7th or 14th day. The headache will often come on in those cycles. The more chronic the complaint the longer is the cycle.

Bryonia unlike *Bell.*, whose pains come on with great suddenness, the pains of *Bry.* develop very slowly with gradually increasing severity. Slight pains begin to flit over the body, they move from place to place, every time the patient moves the pain increases until it ends in a steady and continuous pain. Several kinds of pain are felt, but they are usually stitching and burning. The pains are *agg.* by motion, but after a time the patient becomes so restless he is compelled to move.

Phosphorus is usually indicated in a feeble constitution, pains are found in those who are emaciated. Pains are tearing, boring, especially at night. *Phos.* patient undergoes great excitement, a great anxiety, he fears something terrible will happen. Headaches of *Phos.* are congestive and throbbing. Pains *agg.* in dark, *agg.* when alone, *agg.* from excitement, *amel.* rest, *amel.* cold. A peculiar feature is that the stomach pains are *amel.* by drinking cold water, but this is vomited as soon as it gets warm.

Rhus. tox. has aching, tearing bruised pains. Rheumatic conditions with pains in bones, lameness in muscles and tendons. Pains come on following suppression of sweat and from exposure to cold damp weather. They are *amel.* from motion, *amel.* walking, but if he continues to walk he becomes greatly exhausted, *agg.* on first beginning to move, *amel.* by continuous motion.

There are two great remedies that relieve pain in injuries and wounds :—*Arnica* has a sore and bruised feeling

and it is also a great remedy for shock. *Hypericum* relieves pain from lacerations particularly from injuries to nerves. The pain from a burn can be relieved in a few minutes with *Urtica urens*. The pain following a tooth extraction can be relieved by *Arnica* and when given beforehand it often prevents pain.

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A CASE OF PELVIC PRESENTATION

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29.9.53—About 8 A.M. I was informed that Mrs. P. B., 38, fat, fair and flabby being at full term, was passing liquor amni in large quantities, since an hour. Bell. 200, prescribed immediately seemed to make no impression until about two hours.

There was history of several habitual abortions, eclampsia and a mechanical delivery. As the contractions remained perfectly absent while the liquor amni gushed out unabated the case seemed to claim something very 'urgent and effective.' So I placed her on some Opium 200, dissolved in a little water, a spoonful every 10 minutes owing to the very absence of mental, moral and physical symptoms. The family members and the attending nurse appeared quite worried for their own reasons.

Finding no apparent results with the Opium I was rather convinced that the pains must somehow come around and to that end I gave her straightaway a dose of Pulsatilla CM, dry on the tongue, with the result that the pains commenced immediately and began recurring every five minutes.

The progress of labour, so far, revealed clearly that the lady faced a 'breech presentation.' The family, how-