

SOUND TREATMENT

OF

DIARRHOEA

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P. S. Kamthan

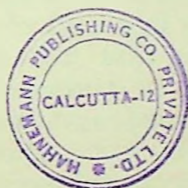


SOUND TREATMENT
OF
DIARRHOEA

Founded in Right and Law

BY
P. S. KAMTHAN, M.B.

Second Edition



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SOUND TREATMENT

DIARRHOEA

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PREFACE

First Edition

This new book, SOUND TREATMENT OF DIARRHOEA, is specially designed to meet a two-fold want—first to present the medical profession a comprehensive and practical work on diarrhoea for the cure of the sick, second to aid amateurs as well as physicians to master that which is guiding and characteristic in the individuality of every remedy. All essentials are dealt with in so delightful a way that they make an indelible impression on the memory without any apparent effort. It lays before physician a distinct typography as to enable him to grasp his object at a glance in his busiest hours, and gathers up all the facts and informations in every direction that will greatly increase every reader's treasury of knowledge and will enable him to treat patient intelligently and successfully. My attempt throughout has been to render physician's task less difficult, to simplify the study and to make it both useful and interesting. In short never will the reader of this new supple-

ment have occasion to bewail the ordinary omissions generally noticed in other publications.

This book, as a matter of fact, is the copy of a chapter of my book 'Lawful Study in Homoeo-therapeutics' the specimen pages of which have already been published and excellent opinions are pouring in from all quarters of the world.

The terminating pages contain a repertory for ready reference dealing with leading therapeutical hints for busy practitioners.

The special features of the book may be read from the prefatory introduction of the whole book attached herewith.

MAINPURI

P. S. Kamthan.

PREFACE

Second Edition

In this 2nd edition of the book which has rendered considerable help to physicians and laymen alike in prescribing suitably and correctly for patients of diarrhoea I have made some alterations and additions to bring the work fully abreast with the times. Some important hints on dysenteric diarrhoea by leading Homoeopaths of the world have also been introduced to render it more useful. Hope the profession will much more be benefitted now.

MAINPURI
25th March 1947.

P. S. Kamthan.

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SOUND TREATMENT

of

DIARRHOEA

Definition and Symptoms: Frequent passage of loose stools from the bowels, scanty or profuse, is called Diarrhoea. In fact it is not a disease but a symptom. The real disease is irritation or inflammation of the mucus membrane of the intestines and the stomach, which disturbs or weakens the natural digestive action of the bowels. Hence all food and drinks that excite or are not suited to such an affection, will infallibly bring on an attack of diarrhoea. It has no tenesmus and straining like Dysentery but is either painless or accompanied by spasmodic, griping, cutting, stitching, burning and many other kinds of pain in the abdomen, generally before and during stool, though sometimes they last even after stool or may be felt at any

time. Rumbling and gurgling is often an indication of out-break of diarrhoea.

When diarrhoea commonly prevails in the days of epidemic cholera or is associated with nausea and vomiting, it is called Choleric-diarrhoea—Euphorb. Verat. Alb.; Ipec., Ant.t., Jatr., etc.

When dysenteric symptoms (straining and mucus with the stool) accompany it, it is called Dysenteric diarrhoea—Bell., Ipec., Aloe., Ars. etc.

When it accompanies hectic fever or pulmonary consumption, it is termed Colliquative-diarrhoea as it quickly melts the patient away—Elap., Ars., China, Sec Cor., Mur. Ac., Verat. Alb., Pyr., etc.

Causes: The practice of administering purgatives to new-born infants when bowels are constipated and the use of farinaceous¹ food before

1 "Recent experiments in England have shown that all grains are de-calsifying; they generate acids which withdraw calcium from the body. Whole Oats and whole Wheat were found to cause greatest withdrawal of Calcium from the bones and teeth; while Rice, the least."—(The Homœopathic Bulletin, January, 1936.) Hence the opinion is that all grains are quite inadequate foods, being deficient in Calcium, their use will bring tendency towards Rickets, Marasmus, Poor teeth and other types of Calcium deficiency not only this but Calcium also preserves the nerves, and when there is a lack of Calcium, nervous disorders as irritability, sleeplessness etc., commence to manifest.

almost all the teeth have not come out, may frequently account for this trouble. Improper attention and caution to feed otherwise than from the breast; imperfectly cleansed feeding-bottles; sour milk; inferior quality of maternal milk specially in those females whose menses have appeared during lactation period or whose milk is deprived of its good nutritive quality owing to certain diseases or improper nourishment; free use of sugar in milk; thick gruel; decaying fruits or vegetables; foul air and contaminated water; unbalanced diet (overloading) and insanitary living condition (filth and over-crowding); sudden change of temperature; heat and other atmospheric conditions specially in summer and autumn; days hot but nights cold; check of perspiration; nervous irritation as in teething; mental emotion as grief, fear etc.; drinking cold milk and cold water when heated and after exertion; indigestible and unsuitable diet; eating too many varieties at a time; use

of milk and fish together or with short intervals: shell-fish as lobsters, veal, pork and sausages; tainted meat: giving fish to children who generally live on milk; phthisis (when organs, by and by, grow so weak that their function is not carried out properly); Typhoid; measles and small pox etc., Hepatic and Splentic affections; Dropsy.

Note :—An infant of three or four months usually passes three to five or six motions a day, sometimes more frequently without affecting its health; then upto two years of age two to four motions. Parents should not be anxious for this frequency of evacuations as long as they are free from Fetor and unattended by pain or any other unnatural indication. The remedial aid becomes necessary when the stools are green and watery or yellow and watery or brown and frothy or blackish and mixed with mucus or blood, or offensive.

Many a physician all over the world and in houses cur old mothers of India regarded and still regard Opium to be heaven's great gift for quickly removing Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Sleeplessness and many other troubles, more specially all kinds of pain, not knowing that it only acts as a palliative, seldom as a curative agent. Though Opium, no doubt, succeeds in the palliative suppression of such ailments, which is only superficial and temporary, it possesses, as experiment and experience have shown, no true curative power of permanently removing such affections. It only suppresses the complaints of patient by mere stupefying the senses and making the organic action dull. The result is that when this stupefying and subduing action is exhausted, the sufferings return in a worst degree and the usual dose ceases to alleviate unless its quantity is increased.

At last larger and larger doses are repeated with the result that it develops other worse ailments also from which the patient did not suffer previously. Accordingly the use of opium under the above circumstances should invariably be discarded.

HOW TO PRESCRIBE.

What has a Physician to find?

1. **Acute or Chronic ?**
2. **Constitution and General Disposition** (specially in chronic cases)—see page 77.
3. **CAUSE** (or history)—summer heat ; winter cold ; getting wet ; days hot and nights cold ; autumn ; overloading ; eating indigestible substances ; nervous irritation as in teething etc. etc ?
4. **Nervous Disorders.**—irritability, stupor, drowsiness, sleeplessness, headache, prostration, delirium, convulsion etc ?
5. **Abdominal Complaints**—Diarrhoea.
With or without thirst ?
With or without rumbling and gurgling—
 - (a) when (before, during or after stool, or at no special time) ?
 - (b) where (in the whole abdomen or in any special part) ?

With or without pain—

- (a) when (before., during or after stool, or at no special time)?
- (b) where (in upper, right, left, lower or in the whole of abdomen)?
- (c) its nature (spasmodic, cutting, griping, stitching, burning etc.)?
- (d) when worse and when better (by fomentation, pressure, drinking, eating etc.)?

With or without flatulence (of lower, upper or whole abdomen)?

With or without any special time (in the morning, evening or night)?

6. EXAMINE SPECIALLY—

Tongue (coating and taste)?

STOOL—

- (a) Gushing?
- (b) Colour?
- (c) Involuntary (with wind or urine, on moving or walking, after eating, during eating, during sleep, at night, unconsciously)?
- (d) Offensive—ordinary or strong, or any peculiar odor?

(e) With or without weakness and exhaustion ?

(f) Form—Slimy, watery with little hard lumps or containing undigested food, with mucus (white, green, bloody or colourless?) with blood, pappy mixed with serum, like chopped spinach in flakes, pitch-like, half fluid jelly like, lumpy watery, with small white particles, like opaque frog's spawn, with sago grain like particles, with meal like sediment, frothy, rice-water like, tenacious, white tallow-like masses—found floating in stool, undigested milk, fermented, like lumps of chalk, oily or greasy. appearing like yeast, with pus etc. etc., ?

(g) Scanty or profuse ?

Urine—Scanty, profuse, frequent, with any special colour or smell, painful or painless ?

7. **Febrile and Circulatory Disturbances**—see pulse, heart and temperature.

8. **Any Special Complaint Accompanied with**—hunger, thirst, vomiting

nausea, dropsy, hepatic and splenic affections, typhoid, smallpox etc. ?

9. **Sensations**—sore feeling at anus, sensation of burning (where ?) feeling of cold in the stomach, feels as if stomach is full of water, numb feeling in any part of body etc ?
10. **Peculiarities of Diarrhoea, if any**—Passes much flatus with the stool ; has a desire for stool immediately after eating, during eating, during or after drinking ; stool turning green after remaining on diaper.
11. **Patients Desires**—(likeness and unlikeness) ?
12. **Aggravation (WHEN WORSE)**—milk, drinking, eating, walking or moving, night, day, morning, evening ?
13. **Amelioration (WHEN BETTER)**—fresh air, lying, or at any time ?

Note :—Attention should first be paid to symptoms tending seriousness in the disease.

Other complaints associated with diarrhoea are to be consulted from other books under their headings.

TREATMENT

Every remedy has an orderly list of its peculiarities and other indications of which one or more must accompany it, the most important and necessary being those printed in antique and italic letters.

Natrum Sulphuricum 6-30 : "Nat sulph" says Nash, "is one of our armamentarium for diarrhoea both acute and chronic" (Das Gupta).

CAUSE—After a spell of wet weather : living or working in basements ; fatty food ; vegetables, fruits, cold water ; ice-cream.

Preceded by belly-ache.

Spasmodic pain before stool.

Great *flatulence* with much rolling and rumbling specially right side.

On first rising and standing on the feet in the morning.

Complicated with liver affections in chronic cases, being worse in wet-weather.

Sudden, urging, gushing, with much flatus.

With much straining.

STOOL—Profuse, greenish, thin, offensive, slimy, bloody, painless, involuntary in chronic cases.

Note.—In Sulph. patient has an *immediate desire for stool on waking* in the morning but in Nat. S. when he stands or when he begins to move. (Bry.—only when he begins to anus.)

Gambogia 3 : Reputed for diarrhoea specially of old people.

Cutting pain about navel before stool but better after it though only for a while.

Not worse by slightest eating and drinking like Croc. t.

Burning and excoriation during and after stool. (Ars., Iris v., Caps., Grat.)

Sometimes vomiting.

Rumbling in abdomen.

Stools are gushing, often with fainting.

Constant desire for stool and sudden evacuations.

Pain in liver.

STOOL—Profuse watery, yellow, greenish. blood-mixed, Pappy.

Croton Tiglium 3x—6 : A valuable remedy in diarrhoea and summer complaints (Das Gupta).

CAUSE—From any cause generally summer; fruits, sweetmeats (Gamb.)

Sudden evacuation in one gush, like a shot followed by prostration.

As soon as patient eats, drinks (Arg. N. Ars. A. Thromb.,) or even while eating and moving.

Colic before stool.

Rumbling or swashing sensation in intestines as from water before stool.

Constant urging to stool followed by sudden evacuation.

STOOL—Copious, watery, yellow-watery, yellowish green, involuntary during sleep, *dirty green*.

Podophyllum Peltatum 3-30 or 1000 in cholera Infantum (a) Pod. often cures children subject to copious diarrhoea with prolapse ani (Kent).

(b) A valuable remedy in diarrhoea during hot weather, and in diarrhoea of dentition (Cow).

CAUSE—Summer, dentition

ini: salt. **With thirst** for large quantities of cold water (Bry.) Heat in bowels with inclination to stool.

Gushing out.

Of long standing.

Early in morning continues through fore-noon (3 a. m. and 11 a. m.) followed by natural stool in the evening.

Stools followed by sensation of weakness or sinking in abdomen or rectum.

Cramps in feet, calves, thighs.

Children grind teeth at night or press the gums together in teething period.

Preceded by griping and spasmodic pain or painless.

Hot head and rolling from side to side (Bell., Hell.)

Diarrhoea after eating; while being bathed or washed.

With straining.

Constipation alternating with diarrhoea.

STOOL—Of dirty water soaking through napkin (Benz. ac.), **green, watery, fetid, profuse** chalk-like, (Dig., chel., calc., chin.) jelly-like (Aloe), undigested, (Ferr., Chi.), Yellow meal-like sediment, *painless, sour, greenish yellow, slimy, gelatinous, mucus with spots and streaks of blood, chalk-like, yellow-watery.*

N. B.—Sweet increases the action.

Thuja Occidentalis 30—Applicable particularly when traceable to vaccination or to gonorrhoeal infection (Bell.)

Early morning diarrhoea (generally after breakfast).

Crompli :
As Med.,
Nat. S.,
Sil.

Stool forcibly expelled with much noisy flatus.

Gurgling as water from a bung-hole.

Worse after breakfast, coffee, fat food, onions.

STOOL—**Bright-yellow**, pale yellow, watery, oily or greasy, profuse, *painless*

N. B.—Don't repeat even low potencies.

Colocynth 6-30—One of the important medicines for diarrhoea. With violent **crampy, griping, cutting, pinching pain** > **pressure**, bending double—patient draws up legs towards the abdomen for relief.

Compli :
Merc. s.

With retching and vomiting.

With tenesmus of anus, and excessive urging **with flatulence** and discharge of wind (Aloes) worse *after eating and drinking*.

STOOL—dysenteric, foamy, bloody, thin, yellowish, greenish.

Belladonna 6—Generally in diarrhoea infants and children from cold and summer.

Compli :
Calc. c.
Ini : Acet.
ac., Dulc.

With **sudden crying or screaming** bending backward.

With transverse colon distended.

With considerable tenesmus.

With enteritis,

STOOL—slimy, bloody, yellowish, green, containing whitish lump, fat and casein.

Note—Cham is complementary to Bell.

Castoreum 3—For diarrhoea.

With cutting or tearing > **by pressure and rubbing**,

With distension and flatus.

With yawning and uneasiness,

With dragging in the groins,

With inclination to stool during
menses,

STOOL—bloody mucus, whitish water
with burning in anus.

Staphisgaria 30—diarrhoea, of children,
after drinking cold water.

Compli :
coloc.
Ini: Ranb.

With stomatitis, white and spongy
tongue and cutting pain before
and after stool.

With tenesmus in rectum during
stool.

With escape of hot flatus.

Worse after eating and drinking.

STOOL—smells like rotten eggs.

Gnaphalium 3-6—For **day diarrhoea**
of children < **morning**.

With rumbling in bowels,

With colicky pains,

With scanty urine,

Cross and irritable,

With loss of appetite and taste,

STOOL—Watery and offensive.

Posphoricum Acidum 6x, 30.—It is a good remedy for acute and chronic diarrhoea.

CAUSE—Acids, grief or disappointed love, fear, epidemic cholera, phthisis.

Rumbling and gurgling before stool
 Compli: worse by pressure and by moving
 Sulph. forward and backward.

Painless.

Not debilitating though long lasting or **evacuations not followed by feeling of weakness.**

Stool first gushes out as from a water-pipe, afterwards passes in an ordinary way.

Abdomen distended sometimes crampy pain in it with much flatus.

STOOL—**White, yellow, watery**, involuntary with flatus, liquid, gray, mixed with mucus, with meal-like sediment, slimy, green.

Gratiola 3—A good remedy for diarrhoea.

CAUSE—Summer, cold or hot water.

With cutting or spasmodic pain relieved for a while after stool.

Worse by drinking water.

Diarrhoea **gushing**.

Nausea, vomiting.

Redness at anus; burning following stool.

Chilliness after stool (Merc.)

Rumbling and flatulence.

Feeling of cold in stomach (Phos.)

STOOL—**Yellowish watery**, frothy, greenish-yellow, *greenish watery*.

Jalapa 12—

With cutting pain before and during stool.

Diarrhoea **worse at night**.

Great restlessness and weak pulse and body cold.

STOOL—**Watery**, sour, blood mixed, profuse.

Note—Whatever the complaints of a child may be, if he is **restless, cries and weeps at night but cheerful in the day**, Jalapa will bring sleep.

Jatropha Curcas 3—A good remedy in the first stage of cholera.

Sounds of rumbling before stool (specially in the left side not relieved by stool).

Spasmodic and cutting pain in abdomen.

Feels as if balls are moving in the stomach.

Sweats over the body.

Has a sudden desire for stool preceded by rumbling.

Unquenchable thirst.

Passes stool like stream or gushing out like a torrent.

Aanguish, indigestion and prostration.

Nausea and vomiting—cannot tolerate water, thick, albuminous, glairy sort of a fluid.

STOOL—**Sudden watery**, like rice water, abundant, alvine, sometimes containing a large number of lumbrici and ascarides.

Petroleum 3—Useful for long-standing complaints.

CAUSE—Cabbage, sour-kROUT, during pregnancy, stormy weather.

Compli : Nausea worse by motion.

Sep. **Always in the day time** (rev. of Puls., Sulph., Rhus t., Lach.)

Gushing.

Pain before stool.

Passes much flatus.

STOOL—Yellow watery. involuntary, offensive, undigested.

Aloe Socotrina 6—A remedy for diarrhoea.

CAUSE—Hot damp weather, vinegar (sirka), cold damp room, beer, oysters.

Compli :
Sulph.
Ini : All. c.

From 2 A. M. to 10 A. M.

Has to hurry to closet **immediately after eating and drinking.**

Diarrhoea alternating with pain in the head.

Water causes pain in stomach.

With want of confidence in sphincter ani.

Driving out of bed early in the morning (6 A. M.) can scarcely retain feces.

Gurgling of flatus in descending colon.

Feeling of a plug or *heaviness* in rectum.

Cutting, griping pain before and during stool specially in right lower portion ceasing after stool leaving profuse sweating and extreme weakness.

Burning, copious flatus.

STOOL—Feces escape almost unnoticed small, brownish, slimy, half-fluid, yellow pappy, bloody, jelly-like, urine and stool escape together, lumpy watery, when passing urine.

- Apis Mellifica 3-30**—(a) Specially useful in a peculiar kind of stool occurring in children and infants, and inter-mingling of blood, mucus and food, giving the stool an appearance like tomato-soup (Kent).
 (b) *Involuntary stool with every motion is a great indication* (Allen).
 (c) One of the best remedies for diarrhoea recurring every morning; the motion greenish, yellow and painless (Hughes).
 (d) Useful in diarrhoea of children who are much debilitated, irritability of the brain is generally present with hydrocephoid (Farrington).

(e) May be of value in diarrhoea, such for instance as comes on during the course of typhoid fever or scarlatina or as the result of debilitating influence of continued heat (F.)

CAUSE—Diarrhoea of drunkards, in eruptive diseases as typhoid, scarlatina, measles etc.

Specially if eruption be suppressed, mental shock.

Compli : *With sensation of rawness in anus.*
 Nat. M. *Discharge of flatus before stool.*
 Baryt C
 Ini : Rhus. *Excoriation of anus.*

Walls of the abdomen tense.

With great irritability of mind,
 also sopor interrupted by piercing shrieks.

Occurring every morning.

Constant oozing of which the patient is un-conscious.

STOOL—*Involuntary from every motion as though anus was wide open (Phos.),* copious, blackish brown, green, or whitish, orange coloured, greenish yellow, mucus, yellow watery, soft and pappy mixed with serum, dur-

ing urination, intermingling of blood. like tomato-soup, *painless thin.*

Ferrum Metallicum 6-30—Often a valuable remedy in **chronic** diarrhoea, with **anaemic** symptoms and in diarrhoea which accompany **phthisis** and other exhausting diseases (Cow).

CAUSE—Anaemia or phthisis.

While eating or drinking or at night

Sick at stomach, disagreeable taste, worse drinking cold water.

Painless, with a good appetite or loss of appetite with aversion to food.

Prolapsus recti.

Eructations and regurgitation of food after eating (Puls., Ars.)

Nausea and vomiting after eating (Puls., Ars.)

STOOL—*Painless*, involuntary during meal, rice water discharge, with blood and mucus, watery with burning in anus, *undigested stools* at night.

Compli :
Alum,
China,
Ham.
Ini. : Acet.
ac.

Pulsatilla Nigricans 6-30—A good remedy for diarrhoea of infants and specially those children who live on milk.

CAUSE—Oily or rich fat food, milk, pastry, ice-cream, mixed diet, fruit, cold food and drinks, eating pears, eating porks, cold or wetting, measles, fright.

Compli. ;
All. c. Ch-
am., Coff.,
Kali M.
Kali s, Ly-
co, Nur V,
Sil., Sul ac.

Nausea or vomiting.

Only or usually at night (rev. of Petrol).

Following rumbling in abdomen.

Craving fresh air.

No thirst.

Rumbling

Soon as the patient eats.

Bitter taste in mouth.

Much pain in abdomen.

Trembling and weeping.

STOOL—Watery, sometimes unconsciously evacuated,—greenish yellow, slimy, *very changable* (mer. sol), each stool of a different colour like bile, water and stool separated in infants.

***IPECACUANHA** 3-30—Largely used in mucus diarrhoea of children even when inflammatory symptoms appear (Hughes.)

CAUSE—Eating rich or indigestible food, morphia, days hot and nights cold, over loading the stomach.
 Compli : Ant. r., Arn., Cupr.
 Ini : Ars. in respiratory disease (Wheeler).
 With pain (Pinching or griping, Cutting generally from left to right and worse by motion).

With nausea and vomiting
 Much griping about navel.

STOOL—**Grass green**, of *white mucus* (Colch), bloody, **fermented**, foamy, like frothy molasses, greenish mucus, greenish yellow, slimy, putrid, yeast-like.

***TRICHOSANTHES DIOICA**—3x every 2 hrs.

A useful remedy for looseness of the bowels.

Cutting, griping or pinching pain about the umbilicus before and during stool; sometimes even after stool; or at any time.

With straining

Dull aching pain in the region
of liver

Weakness and exhaustion with
vertigo on attempting to rise.

Nausea (with water-brash) and
vomiting bitter substances,
also watery and frothy matter.

Bitter taste.

Burning sensation in the pit of
stomach.

Loss of appetite with aversion to
food and sweetmeats.

Urine scanty

Flatulence and distinct rolling of
flatus.

STOOL—**Profuse, frequent, gushing,**
yellowish, watery, thin, mixed
with little white or greenish
mucus, of sulphurated hydrogenous
smell, grass green, very offensive.

***RHUS TOXICODENDRON 30.**

CAUSE—**Typhoid, small pox, getting**
wet when heated or in rainy
season.

Compli :
Bry., Bov.
Calc. fluor.

With beginning typhoid (Ars.,
Bapt., Echi., Op., Apis.)

With great exhaustion.

(in back-
ache), Calc.C.Tearing pain down the posterior
part of limbs during stool.

Ini : Apis

With Nausea.

Nightly diarrhoea with violent
pain in abdomen relieved after
stool or while lying.

STOOL.—Watery, mucus, bloody,
frothy, *painless* and undigested,
like washing of meat, yellowish,
blackish, **thin and clay-colour-**
ed, *cadaverous smelling* and in-
voluntary at night, **dark-**
borwn.

RAPHANUS 3—For diarrhoea, acute or
chronic.

Abdomen hard and distended
with great accumulation of
wind (Lyco.)—passes no
flatus upward or downward.

Gagging and vomiting—vomits
sometimes stool.

Feeling of ball rising from the
abdomen upwards to the
throat.

Ball of flatus rises and subsides
in the abdomen.

Griping pain about navel on account of which he is restless.

STOOL—**Gushing**, liquid frothy, profuse, clay-coloured brown, yellow green.

N. B.—Incarceration of flatus and colic (Baae-gola) are the chief characteristics; the patient neither passes flatus nor has erucations. Females suffering from Hysteria are easily cured by this remedy if they complain of a ball rising from the uterus upwards to the mouth

MAGNESIA CARBONICA 30—A remedy.
Preceded by cutting, griping doubling colic (specially right side.)

Compli :
cham.

Occurs regularly every three weeks.

Cannot tolerate milk—as it causes pain and diarrhoea.

STOOL—**Green**, frothy, like scum on a frog-pond (grass green with nausea, Ipec., yellowish green, Cham). White, tallow-like masses are found floating in stool, *the milk passes undigested in nursing children*, sour smelling.

RHEUM 3-6—For diarrhoea of infants and teething children.

Compli :
Mag. C.

Sour smell of the whole body even after washing or bathing (Hep., Mag. c., Calc. c.).

Child *restless and irritable*; screams at night.

Cutting and constricting pain in abdomen before stool, during stool and even after stool, child cries all the time worse in the night.

Desire for stool after a meal.

With thirst and loss of appetite.

STOOL—*Sour*, frothy, brown, slimy, loose, thin, curdled, fermented, turning green, reddening.

N. B.—The symptoms resemble those of Cham. but the pain is not so violent and the stool is not so sour.

HEPAR SULPHURIS 30.—In **chronic** diarrhoea and diarrhoea of marasmus Hep S. occupies a leading position.

With tenesmus.

Stitches in region of liver when walking.

Coughing, breathing, or touching it.

Has to strain much in spite of loose stool.

Worse during day and after eating.
Patient smells sour.

Desires strong tasting things as acids, well-seasoned food.

STOOL—White and fetid, sour smelling (Calc C., Mag C., Rheum.) and whitish, green, slimy, of *suor* smell, undigested, clay-coloured (Calc., Nit. ac., Pod.), slimy.

CALCAREA CARBONICA 3x-6x.—cures scrofulous diarrhoea (Hughes).

CAUSE—Scrofula, suppressed eruptions, malnutrition.

Compli. :
Bell, Lyco.,
Rhus, Sil.

With ravenous appetite, and thirst (specially in the evening).

Ini. : Bar.
c., Bry.,
(Sulph. and
Nit. ac
after Calc.)

Worse in the after part of the day (rev. of Sulph).

Body smells sour, taste sour.

Milk disagrees—either vomits or passes in milk-like shape in stools.

Desires eggs.

Prolapse rectum.

STOOL—of *undigested food*, fetid, sour-smelling, *whitish, watery*, yellowish, clay-like, like lumps of chalk, milk passes undigested, chalky white.

PHOSPHORUS 4x, 3-30 generally used in chronic diarrhœa or diarrhœa during cholera.

Compli :
All. c. Ars.,
Carb. V.,
Ipec. Lyco.

Painless debilitating.

Much **thirst** for cold water.

Pouring away as if from hydrant.

Ini. : Caust.

As soon as anything enters the rectum.

Internal heat.

Worse in the morning.

Sleepy in day time particularly after meals.

STOOL—**prosuse, watery**, copious, **light-coloured**, *greenish, bloody, with small white particles*, like opaque frog's spawn, blood streaked, like flesh-coloured water, **of undigested food, involuntary**—feels as if anus remains open (*Apis*), *with sago grain-like particles* discharge of mucus.

ARSENICUM ALBUM 3x.—an excellent remedy for exhausting diarrhoea with restlessness, the stool being thin, black or dark.

With rapid prostration and great restlessness—changes position from side to side.

Intense thirst but drinks little at a time.

Internal burning.

Worse after eating and drinking and at night.

Children want to be carried rapidly (ordinarily Cham.).

STOOL—dark, **black-watery**, offensive, scanty or profuse, **painless**.

***CINCHONA OFFICINALIS**—for painless diarrhoea with undigested light-coloured stool and large discharge of flatus (Nash).

CAUSE—*Hot weather, fruit, milk, beer.*

Worse at night and after meals or drinking, hot weather, fruit, milk.

Painless (Specially in Chronic cases) or with griping pains in the navel region (in acute cases).

Compli :
All C.
Carb. V.,
Nat S.,
Phos.
Pyrog.,
Rhus.,
Thuja.

Compli :
Fert., Calc.
C., Phos.

Ini. : Dig.,
Sabin.

With much flatulence.

Very weakening—causing even fainting, loss of sight, ringing in ears.

STOOL—**Watery**, yellow, frothy, *undigested*.

SECALE CORNUTUM 2x—Unique remedy for exhausting and collapsing diarrhoea when stool passes unnoticed spoiling clothes.

Desires cold air and worse by warmth.

Un-natural, ravenous appetite, craving acids and lemonade.

Discharged with great force.

With great exhaustion.

With cold body but owing to internal burning or heat can not bear covering.

Cramp and numb feeling in legs, calves, arms, hands and toes.

Nausea or vomiting.

Unquenchable thirst.

Flatulence and tightness of the abdominal walls.

STOOL—Profuse, watery, putrid, brown, **involuntary**—as if anus is wide open (Phos., Apis.)

TEREBINTHINA 6-30

Abdomen (lower) extremely sensitive to touch.

Distension, flatulence.

Burning in anus and rectum.

Fainting and exhaustion after stool.

Frequent urination with burning, but scanty.

STOOL—Watery, greenish, mucus, **frequent, profuse, fetid, bloody.**

HELLEBORUS NIGER 6—It is to be remembered in diarrhoeas that occur during acute hydrocephalus, dentition, pregnancy.

Rolls head day and night, bores head into pillow.

Low states of vitality and great drowsiness.

Convulsions and other brain affections.

Urine suppressed or red, black, scanty.

Flatulence and rumbling as if full of water.

STOOL—**Clear Watery** or **white jelly-like mucus**, tenacious, colour-less mucus, like frog spawn, involuntary.

MURIATIC ACID 1-3—A very good remedy for diarrhoea when stool passes with the urine.

Great debility—as soon as the patient sits down his eyes close or **slides down in bed owing to extreme weakness.**

Passes stool while urinating; and on passing wind.

Cannot urinate without having the bowels move at the same time.

Ulcers in the mouth.

STOOL—Involuntary while urinating, *on passing wind.*

ANTIMONIUM TARTARICUM—30—
Useful in diarrhoea of pneumonia (Guernsey), in eruptive diseases; collequative diarrhoea.
Preceded by colic.

Compli :
Ipec.

With vomiting and palpitation
of heart.

With heat at anus.

**Great sleepiness or irresistible
inclination to sleep** (Nux m.,
Op.)

During cholera or pox epidemic.

STOOL—Watery, slimy, bloody, very
offensive, involuntary, yellowish-
brown, thin, bilious, mucus,
liquid, greenish, appear like yeast,
of cadaverous smell.

APOCYNUM CANNABINUM—10 drops
thrice daily.

With bloating (seems filled with
wind and water) or dropsical
extension (Apis. without
thirst; Acet. Ac., Dig., Ars.,
Chi.) of abdomen and extrem-
ities.

With great thirst but water
disagrees or is vomited or
causes pain.

Vital depression—fainting when
raising head from pillow.
Nausea, vomiting and palpitation.

After stool "all-gone" feeling
in abdomen.

STOOL—Copious, yellow, watery and
with undigested food.

•**VERATRUM ALBUM 6.**—Excellent
remedy for Choleric diarrhoea.

General coldness.

Compli:
Arn

Cramps in legs.

With vomiting and purging
with cold sweat on forehead.

With much cutting colic before
and during stool.

With cramps commencing in
hands and feet, then spreading
all over.

Stool passes with much noise.

Prostration much after vomiting
(Ars., Tab.) and stool.

Intense thirst for cold water.

STOOL—Frequent, greenish, watery,
gushing, mixed with flakes, rice-
water-like.

CARBO VEGETABILIS 6 to 30.—
Excellent for collapsing diar-
rhoea;

Compli : *Weak pulse.*
 China, Kali. *Cold breath.*
 C., Phos. *Wants to be fanned all the time.*
 Ini : Kreos. *Thirst after a motion.*
 does not *Stool followed by burning anus.*
 follow.

STOOL—Light colour, fetid, watery, bloody with tenesmus, cadaverous smelling involuntary, thin pale mucus.

NITRICUM ACIDUM 6.—Broken down subjects who are disposed to suffer from frequent attacks of diarrhoea or constipation alternating with diarrhoea, often need this remedy (Kent).

CAUSE—Syphilis or any cause.

Compli : **Broken down constitution** owing to chronic diseases.
 Ars.
 Ini.: Lach. *Great straining but little passes,*
 after Calc. *feels as if feces remained and can not be expelled.*

Pain as if rectum or anus were torn or fissured.

Violent cutting, lancinating, tearing, and sore pains after stool lasting for hours (Rat., Sulph.,—during and after stool, Alumen. and Merc.)

Takes cold easily.

Desire for stool but little passes.

Rumbling and uneasiness.

Cutting and pinching pains in abdomen in morning, in bed, at night, before stool.

Incarcerated flatulence.

STOOL—of **mucus**, undigested loose, green, slimy, acrid, offensive, sour, **scanty**, sometimes yellowish, clay-coloured, bloody.

***CHAMOMILLA 6-10**—(a) An excellent remedy for diarrhoea of nursing children, the stool being green and slimy, watery, often like chopped eggs, undigested, smelling badly (Cow).

(b) Diarrhoea of teething will yield to it (Huges).

CAUSE—Cold, anger, chagrin, **dentition**, tobacco, contaminated water or eating jackfruit.

Compli :
Bell, Mag.
C., Puls.,

With thirst.

Irritability of mind—fretfulness, crying, drawing up the legs.

Ini.: Nux
V., Zinc.

With colic—child wants to be carried.

With redness and rawness about anus.

Redness of the face or one cheek red and hot and the other pale and cold.

Bitter taste or bitter eructations.

STOOL—Painless green watery, hot, slimy, yellowish green, like rotten eggs, fetid, like chopped eggs and spinach.

N.B.—If it is alternated with Bell., (both in 6th c.) it acts like magic in colic diarrhoea of children.

NUX VOMICA 6—May be used in diarrhoea coming after debauch (Farrington).

CAUSE—Over-eating, debauchery, drugs, high living, night keeping, drinking wines.

Compli :	With constant desire for stool.
Calc C., Kali	With frequent urination.
C., Sulph.	With pain in abdomen.
Ini.: Acet.	Worse morning.
ac., Ign.,	With Jaundice.
Zinc.	Dysenteric type.

STOOL — **Scanty**, dysenteric type, sometimes no stool passes but has a desire for stool.

ARNICA MONTANA 6-30—A very good diarrhoea remedy when the trouble results from injury ; also useful in chronic cases.

Compli.:
Acon.,
Ipec, Rhus,
Verat.

Aversion to food.

Bad breath.

With necessity to lie down after every stool.

Diarrhoea of infants, in typhoid.

Thirsty—knows not what to drink.

With yellowish coating of tongue.

With *eructation of putrid gas*.

With tympanitic distension of abdomen.

With great urging and straining to stool.

With stitching pain through abdominal walls.

STOOL—Involuntary at night during sleep, resembling **brown-yeast**, **slimy**, mucus, **brown**, fermented, bloody, pus and mucus, offensive, scanty, sour smelling, pap-like.

ARGENTUM NITRICUM 1-3—Specially indicated when diarrhoea follows any excitement; also for chronic cases.

CAUSE—Eating sugar, mental exertion or emotion.

Ini: Coff. **Bowels move as soon as the patient drinks (Ars.; Crot. Tig., Thom.)**

Diarrhoea after eating candy or sugar.

Flatulent colic.

With much spluttering.

STOOL—Watery, greenish, fetid, green mucus, like chopped spinach in flakes, turning green after remaining on diaper.

***ANTIMONIUM CRUDUM 30**—(a) For diarrhoea when emits the watery evacuations there is frequent passage of solid hard lumps (Guernsay).

(b) The only remedy for diarrhoea alternating with constipation in old people (Nash).

CAUSE—Over-eating, hot weather, cold bathing, during measles,

rheumatism, **dietetic errors in summer**, vinegar, sour wines, acids, bread and pastry.

Compli.:
Sulph.

Diarrhoea alternating with constipation of old people.

With cutting pain in the bowels.

With cramp-like pain from indigestion.

With rumbling.

Irritability of mind and white coating of the tongue.

STOOL—watery with little hard lumps or containing undigested food, mucus.

***ACONITUM NAPELLUS 3x**—If a child is suffering from a watery diarrhoea; is crying and complaining very much, biting his fists and sleepless, Acon. will usually settle this trouble in a short time (Guernsey).

CAUSE—**Summer heat, winter cold, getting wet**, when days are hot and nights are cold.

Compli.:
Arn., Coff.,
Sulph.

Diarrhoea with feverishness.

Sleeplessness and anxiety.

Billious diarrhoea of infants with colic.

STOOL—Watery, green like chopped herbs but thin.

*MERCURIUS SOLUBILIS 3x-6x—

Ini.: Acet.
ac.

Few medicines are more frequently called for in the diarrhoea of infants and young children when the evacuations are vitiated, of various colour, **slimy and offensive**, sometimes excoriating the anus (Hughes); stools are also undigested, pitch-like, **tenacious**, yellow, dark, green, **mucus** and **bloody**, sour, clay-coloured.

SULPHUR 30-200—(a) A wonderful

Compli.: Nux
v., Ant. t.,
Ipec., Ars,
P̄sor., Rhus.,
Aloe, Acon.

remedy in those cases of diarrhoea that occur in cholera times when diarrhoea begins in the morning (Kent).

Ini: before
Lyc., Sulph,
after
Cal. c.

(b) Diarrhoea after mid-night or **early in the morning** (5 a. m.) **driving out of bed, as if bowels were too weak to retain their contents** (sudden early morning diarrhoea in consumptives, Tuber.)

Rumbling and gurgling in abdomen.

Diarrhoea at night with colic, tenesmus.

STOOL—Watery, brown, frothy, green mucus, sour, changeable, fetid, *painless*, involuntary, yellowish, natural sometimes.

Note.—Whenever the system refuse to respond to the well selected remedy, matters not what the disease may be, whether it is a disease which characteristically corresponds with symptomatology of Sulph. or not, it will often clear up the case and bring about the reaction and either it-self cure the case or pave the way for another drug which will cure (Farrington).

DULCAMARA 3-6—Wonderfully useful in diarrhoea, **at the close of summer**, hot days and cold nights with changeable stool (Kent); diarrhoea in wet weather (Rhus T., Nat. S.)

Compli.:
Calc. c,
Sulph.
Ini : Bell.
Lach., Acet.,
ac.

TRIOSTEUM 6—Best for diarrhoea accompanied with **pain in stomach**, nausea, profuse urination (Oenothera) and **numbness of Legs after stool**; sometimes fever.

LACHESIS 30-200—This may be specially used in chronic diarrhoea with great debility and aggravation in spring weather (F.). Chronic diarrhoea mostly in the evening or at night, discharge of blood and pus from anus and very offensive (Das Gupta).

Compli.:
 Hep., Iod.,
 Kali iod.,
 Lyco;
 Int: Acet. ac.
 Dulc., Psor.,
 Amm c., Carb.
 ac., Nit. ac.

BAPTISIA 1x-3x—Excellent remedy in diarrhoea accompanied by typhoid or other fevers of low type, the stools being **dark thin and extremely offensive** (Cow), stools are also **dark-brown**, mucus, bloody, **exhausting**.

URTICA URENS 6—Diarrhoea with white spots on the body.

AMMONIUM CARB 6-30—Diarrhoea during menstrual period (Bov., Am. m., verat. A.)

ZINCUM MET—An invaluable remedy in a serious type of diarrhoea accompanying typhoid, typhus meningitis, hydrocephalus and other varieties of *adynamic diseases*, the stool being foamy, profuse, papescent, thin, at times almost pitch-like, involuntary;

stupor and *absence of high temperature*—Choudhury.

STRONTIUM CARB 6x—Diarrhoea with *burning in anus* during and after stool in the night (3. a. m.) stool yellow, *urging for stool soon after he comes back* from the latrine.

PICRIC ACID 6—Diarrhoea with rumbling, stinging, and stitching during and after the stool; stool yellow, copious, oily, frequent, light coloured, with straining, thiest, tired feeling.

NARCISSUS 1-3—Nausea with violent vomiting and diarrhoea the stools are watery, relaxed and loose > damp, cold, accompanied by *hiccough, sinking and fainting*, great drowsiness, skin affection.

CARBOLIC ACID—Diarrhoea, stool thin involuntary, *black. of an intolerable order.*

MERC DULCIS 6—Diarrhoea of children, stool *grass green like chopped eggs*, profuse, causing soreness of *anus.*

NUX MOSCH 6-30—Diarrhoea in summer, *cold damp weather*, from cold drinks. autumn, boiled milk dentition; during pregnancy, *white fetid stools with sleepiness and fainting*.

ELATERIUM 3—Specific for cholera infantum, squirting diarrhoea children with cutting pain in abdomen, stool frothy watery, greenish, *flowing out very profused*.

ALSTONIA SCHOLARIS — Diarrhoea with chills and fever of *malarial origin*, (Chin) weakness and vertigo, sweating.

ARANEA DIADEMA—Diarrhoea heaviness in the lower abdomen associated with great rumbling in the bowels, stool watery, malarial poisoning.

EUPHORB COR 6—Vomiting and purging with diarrhoea, *cold sweat all over the body*, patient wants to die.

STRAMONIUM — Diarrhoea with very offensive stool, generally, yellowish, dark, *in brain affections*.

PYROGEN (Sepsin) 30-200--It is indicated in cases of diarrhoea with a **very offensive**, brown or black stool, **painless**, when passing flatus, involuntary in *typhoid*, *puerperal fevers* and other septic fevers.

AGARICUS MUSCARIUS 3-6—A useful remedy in chronic diarrhoea (Das Gupta). The chief cause being drinking and debauchery. *Twitching or involuntary movement* of any part of the body (eyes, face etc.) is the characteristic; patient extremely *sensitive to cold air*.

CALCAREA PHOSPHORICA 3x-6x—
 Compli.: Hep., Sulph., Zinc. One of our most valuable remedies for diarrhoea of scrofulous and **rachitic conditions** (Bell). The flatulence with the stool making a loud spluttering voice when the stool passes.

N.B.—It is well to give it intercurrently in run-down constitutions as *marasmus*, *consumptions*.

COFFEA CRUDA 12-200—Indicated in diarrhoea of housewives brought on *by care and trouble* (Das Gupta).
 Compli.: Acon., Ini., Camph., Canth., Caust., Cocc., Ign.

SILICEA 30-200—One of the greatest remedies for chronic diarrhoea in soldiers due to sleeping on damp grounds, eating all sorts of food, long exhausting marches (Kent); Stool offensive and painless and lenteric. Child vomits food in marasmus, eruptions on the skin, large belly and head, lean and thin.

IRIS VERSICOLOR 30—Very useful in summer diarrhoea.

Cutting pain in lower part of abdomen making patient bend forward for relief.

Rumbling and lassitude.

Discharge of fetid flatus.

Abdomen distended with great flatulence.

Burning sensation in arms or burning from mouth to anus.

Nausea and vomiting.

Anus feels on fire, wants to strain.

STOOL—Brown, lumpy and very offensive, bilious.

CHELIDONIUM MAJUS 3x—Diarrhoea
 Compli : with *bright yellow stools* (gold-like),
 Lyco., sometimes pain in the joint of
 Bry., Sulph. right shoulder, yellow coating of
 the tongue, *pressive pain in liver*.

BENZOIC ACID 3—Useful remedy in diarrhoea in children, stool and urine both having a urinous odor, urine high-coloured and strong smelling, white stool, exhausting liquid stool, running right through the diaper (Podo).

BOVISTA 3—Diarrhoea before and after menses.

COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE 6—Acute diarrhoea with deathly nausea and prostration, vomits at the smell or thought of food ; with much mucus ; pain in abdomen.

NUPHAR LUTEA 3x—Liquid, yellow weakening diarrhoea specially between 4 & 5 or 6 a.m. burning sensation in hands after evacuations ; stools are sour smelling.

TROMBIDIUM 30—Diarrhoea immediately after eating or drinking with great pain and tenesmus, stools fetid, at times bloody.

SULPHURICUM ACIDUM 3—Painless chronic diarrhoea with debility, sensation of tremor all over without trembling, stool saffron coloured mucus, stringy, green, watery, head shakes forward and backward.

IODIUM 3x—Chronic diarrhoea, stools watery, foamy, whitish, feels better after eating (Hep., Lyco.), restlessness, emaciation *with good appetite*.

LYSSIN 30—Diarrhoea aggravated by seeing or hearing running water.

CELSEMIUM 1-3—Diarrhoea induced by sudden depressing emotions (Coff.) as fright, grief, bad news, excitement.

CINA 30-200—Diarrhoea with grinding of teeth during sleep (Podo.), patient troubled with worms: disposition to pick and bore at the nose (Phos. ac.).

MERCURIUS IODATUS FLAVUS 3x—
For chronic diarrhoea with hardness and enlargement of the abdo

men, the glands may sometimes be felt on pressing the hands upon the bowels which impart a naughty feeling, yellowish thick coating at the root of the tongue.

CHINIMUM ANSENICOSUM 2x-30—
Diarrhoea during or from Malaria (Chin. sul.), stool being thin, watery, offensive, pain in intestines.

ZINGIBER 6—Diarrhoea due to drinking contaminated water.

OCCIMUM SANCTUM 3x-6x—It is a common malady of the children during the rains. It cures children suffering from fever with diarrhoea, aphthous sore mouth, sometimes cough, stools are watery, green or yellow (Dr. Chatterjee).

AEGLE MARMELOS ̄, 1x, 3—It is of immense value in cases of obstinate diarrhoea and dysentery when unattended by fever and the patient is weak and dyspeptic. It is invaluable for chronic diarrhoea and dyspepsia; in

chronic stage blood gradually disappears and the stools assume a more solid form.

STERCULIA θ (3 to 10 & 30 drops a dose)—Checks diarrhoea, regulates digestion, increases appetite, and gives strength to the heart being a tonic.

VERBASCUM θ (4 drops in 2 oz. of Water —one small teaspoonful every hour)—Very useful for summer diarrhoea.

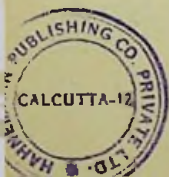
LEPTANDRA θ -3—For diarrhoea when stools are perfectly *black like tarcoal*, papescent, fetid.

GRAPHITES 30—For chronic or long-standing diarrhoea, the stools are brown fluid, mixed with undigested substances and **very fetid**, sour smelling, light brown, thin, scalding.

Compl.:
Arg. n.,
Ars., Ferr,
Hep. Lyco.
Tuber.

N.B.—“What Pulsatilla is at puberty, Graphites is at the climacteric,”—Allen.

RUMEX CRISPUS 6—For morning diarrhoea, *waking patient from sleep with sudden and uncontrolable urging* painless, for motions, the stools are *brown watery*, offensive.



profuse, urgent, dark, blackish;
irritating cough.

BRYONIA ALBA 30—

CAUSE—Indulgence in vegetable food, stewed fruits and heat, griping pain, stool copiou and pasty.

For *summer diarrhoea*, nausea or fainting on sitting up, much thirst for large quantities of cold water, stools being clay-coloured, fetid; *only when moves from the bed*; aggravated (or only) in the morning.

Compli.:
Alum,
Rhus., Kali
C., Nat. M.
Int.: Calc.

PSORINUM 30-200.—For children and in chronic cases.

CAUSE—teething, when weather changes.

Compli.:
Sulph.,
Tuber.
Ini.: Sep.

Diarrhoea worse at night (1 to 4 A.M.)

Sudden, imperative (Aloe, Sulph.)
Body has a filthy smell, (specially in chronic cases).

Great sensitiveness to cold air (in chronic case).

STOOL—watery, dark brown, **fetid**—**smells like carrion**, thin, fluid. like rotten eggs.

AETHUSA 6x—A very good remedy for
 Compli. diarrhoea of infants and children
 Calc. with sudden forcible vomiting of
 milk during summer and denti-
 tion.

OLEANDER 6—Involuntary stool when
 emitting flatus, passes undigested
 food of the previous day.

KALI NITRUM 30—Diarrhoea from eat-
 ing veal.

NUX MOSCH 6—Diarrhoea undigested or
 like chopped eggs, with loss of
 appetite and great drowsiness,
 in summer, with children (Nash.)

SANICULA 1000—A great remedy for
 diarrhoea in children suffering
 from Marasmus.

After eating—must hurry from
 table.

Excoriation of skin about anus.
*With changeable stool in character
 and colour.*

Patient can not bear covering in
 the coldest weather (Hep.,
 Sulph., Arg. Nit., Lach.)

STOOL—like scrambled eggs, frothy,
 grass-green, turns green on

standing, like scum of a frog pond.

CALCAREA SULPH—Very useful for diarrhoea of children.

In the morning or evening.

Desire from slightest eating.

Itching and feeling of crawling
at anus.

Pain during and after stool.

Spasmodic pain during stool.

Burning.

Prolapse ani.

STOOL—painless, bloody, involuntary.

FERRUM IOD. 6-30—

Rumbling before stool.

Flatulence.

Liver and spleen enlarged.

Abdomen feels on pressure like
a ball of rubber.

Diarrhoea alternating with con-
stipation.

Morning diarrhoea.

After eating.

STOOL—bloody, mixed with mucus,
watery.

FERRUM ARS.—Diarrhoea morning, after noon, at night, after midnight, after drinking water, after eating, worse by motion, burning during and after stool; stool bloody; clay coloured, undigested, watery.

KALI BICHROMICUM—Valuable for chronic morning diarrhoea (Bell).

NATRUM CARB 30—Diarrhoea which is marked by a sudden and *obligatory call to stool which escapes with great haste*, noise and rushing, often producing considerable commotion in the abdomen, yellow fluid, involuntary, taking milk, change of weather.

RHODODENDRON 30—Diarrhoea after eating fruit or from wet cold weather, flatulent colic, specially in **windy, stormy weather**.



CHARACTERISTIC HINTS ON DYSENTERIC DIARRHOEA

(By distinguished authors).

ACONITE 3x-30—Dysentery specially occurring in autumn when *warm days* are followed by *cold nights*, stools slimy, scanty bilious and slimy with much tenesmus (Farrington). Marvellously useful when *accompanied by fever*.

ALOES 6-30—Splendid remedy in purely inflammatory cases, follows Acon. well (Dewey).

In chronic dysentery with abdominal symptoms of flatulence and burning in anus and rectum, the discharge sometimes of jelly-like lumps, intense pain and soreness in rectum after stool (Allen), *bearing down* in rectum is the leading characteristic.

APIS MEL 30—In dysentery with a low type of fever, apathy, bloody almost

painless stools, abdomen sore, anus raw, tongue raw, dry, sometimes with tenesmus (Allen).

ARNICA MONT 30—Dysentery with *ischuria*, with necessity to lie down after every stool, stools-mucus, pus, blood with tenesmus slimy, brown, foul smelling, with soreness over the body.

BAPTISIA 3x-30—In old people with low fever (Hughes). Useful when assuming typhoid type, pain in limbs and small of back, dark brown and offensive stool, bloody with tenesmus, colic.

BELLADONNA 3x-30—Specially suitable in children and plethoric persons (Dewy) stool thin bloody slimy mucus greenish with tenesmus *shuddering during stool*, in lumps like chalk.

BRYONIA 3x-30—Cured dysentery with all tormina and tenesmus possible to imagine, with pain in abdomen with bloody mucus discharge (Kent), < motion, thirst for cold water.

CANTHARIS 30—Acute dysentery with unquenchable thirst even the

mouth and throat feel raw and burning with a tendency to collapse, cold hand and feet (Allen), urine with burning and drop by drop is the characteristic.

CAPSICUM 30—A good remedy for dysentery of the later stage of gonorrhoea or in throat complaints when there is *great burning* of the mucus membranes (Nash), bloody mucus with burning and tenesmus. *thirst after stool.*

CHAMOMILLA 12-30—An excellent remedy of nursing children, the stool being green and slimy, watery, often chopped eggs, undigested. *smelling badly (Cow), during dentition, child all the time moaning and wants to be carried.*

COLOCYNTH 30—Dysentery *with colic and tenesmus, wants the abdomen pressed, Merc Sol. follows well.*

DULCAMARA 30—Dysentery from *cold, damp weather, burning and itching of rectum, thirst,*

IPECACUANHA 3x-30—The dysenteric diarrhoea of children whether acute or chronic will generally yield to

hourly doses of Ipecac. The special indications for this remedy are slimy stools, *green*, or not and with or without vomiting (Riger), *nausea, thirstless*.

MAGNESIA SULPH. 30—In small doses it is of service in dysentery (Das Gupta).

MERCURIUS COR 3x, 6—Useful remedy for dysentery of the worst type and in catarrhal inflammation of the bowels with extreme pain in rectum (Allen), *tenesmus continues long after stool, the more blood the more it is indicated*.

MERC SOL. 3x, 6—Dysentery with fever but easy sweat, worse at night, discharge of blood and mucus and burning pain, sometimes prolapsus (Allen), *tenesmus continues after stool*.

NUX VOMCIA 3x-30—In dysentery, the tenesmus is *relieved by passing stool for a while*.

PULSATILLA 30—Occasionally called for dysentery with pain in small of back, *constant desire for fresh air, stool mucus and bloody* (Allen).

RHUS TOX 30—Almost quite specific in dysentery when *pain runs off in streaks down the limbs* or (thighs) with every evacuation (Guernsey).

RHEUM 6—Dysentery after bloody stools have ceased, tenesmus with brown, much-like slimy, *sour stools* (Das Gupta).

SULPHUR 30—When the system refuses to respond to the well selected remedy (Farrington).

Dysentery—stools at night, with colic, tenesmus, blood and mucus in thready streaks.

MUR. ACID 6—With *typhoid symptoms, aphthous mouth, great debility*--patient slides down the bed.

NIT. ACID 6—In dysentery when the patient walks on the floor in agony of pain for an hour or two after stool (Nash).

DOSE AND DIRECTION

One interested in Homœopathy must, first, learn that "Homœopathy rests upon three pillars—Law of similars, Single dynamic remedy, Minimum dose".

Repetition of Doses :

The first dose is to be given on rising in the morning and the last at bed-time in the night. In acute cases, according to Hahnemann, doses should be repeated at short intervals (every, 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 hours); and in fatal illness like cholera and exhausting diarrhœa a quick repetition is required (every 5, 10, 15, or 20 mts.)—the potency being increased after two unsuccessful doses. In chronic cases with great intervals (once or twice a week or a fortnight, sometimes one single dose for months till improvement continues or until its effects are exhausted). Clarke says "This may be done in some cases; in others it is well to repeat the dose at short intervals until a decided effect is produced, and then wait until the action is exhausted before again repeating it."

Quantity of a Dose :

“The closer the similarity of the drug, selected to the disease to be treated, the less of the drug is needed to effect a cure” is the rule. One drop to a tea-spoonful or dessert-spoonful of water (or 2 to 4 drs. of water) is the proper dose for an adult above 14 years of age. Water should be distilled or boiled then cooled, when such water is not available fresh water may be used in its place. In case the medicine is saturated in pills for convenience, two pilules or four to six globules for a dose are enough. When given in powder, one drop is mixed with 3 to 5 grains of sugar of milk. Triturations prepared from the dry or insoluble drugs which are attenuated with sugar-of-milk are given dry on tongue, the doses being indicated by the number of grains (1 to 2 grains) for a dose.

For infants and children one-third and one-half of the adult dose—to divide a drop, mix one drop with two or three tea-spoonfuls of water.

POTENCY

“The more acute the diseased state, the lower the potency necessary for its ameliorations,” Lower potency medicines (below

30) are frequently repeated; doses of medium potencies (30-200) are commonly used once, twice or thrice a day (as 30), and once or twice a week (as 200) or as the case may allow. Higher potencies (1 M., C. M. etc.) once or twice a month until desired results are out. An exception is made for certain deep-seated medicines like Thuja and Silicea which are very infrequently repeated even in low potencies.

- Note* —1. It should always be remembered that once improvement sets in, the medicine should not be repeated.
2. If two medicines are almost equally indicated, it is wise to try, first, that which you think best; giving both at the same time or alternately will create mutual interference and will destroy the value of the observation.
 3. Dr. Clarke advises "An exception must be made in the case of the lower attenuations of Ars, and Iron. These should be given immediately after food.

ACCESSORY TREATMENT

Dr. Clerke says, "The simpler the dietary of a person is, the more amenable he is to the action of medicines." So the diet of patients must be light and easy of digestion.

Diet of infants and children :

MILK—Mother's, Cow's or Goat's. Cow's milk to be diluted, before use, with about one-third of warm water (the heat being equal to that of breast-milk; in case of infants milk-and-water without sugar is the best of all food when mother's milk is deficient. Use of lime-water* with the milk is beneficial in the children subject to diarrhoea; it is said that cold milk and lime-water will often suffice to arrest an attack, but when diarrhoea is troublesome all preparations of milk may have to be suspended for the time till enough improvement begins; patient to be kept only on barley water or milk-whey. In older children old rice freshly cooked in milk has often proved excellent. Where cane-sugar is needed, sugar-of-milk may be used in its place as cane-sugar does not agree to diarrhœtic patients.

Diet in general : (to be allowed according to age and condition of patient).

Good fresh milk; fresh crackers broken into gruel; rice cooked in milk; sago (prepared in milk in mild cases, in serious cases prepared in water); rice-water; well boiled rice; cooked rice with curd; meat cooked with rice; barley water; raw arrow-root stirred with water; cocoanut-water; glucose; mathhthha with salt and podina; curd (Dahee); pomegranates; sweet orange; sweet lemon; oat-meal; gruel; farina; mutton-broth; beef-tea; tender mutton roasted.

Note.—The quantity of food or drinks must be diminished until improvement begins.

An interval of at least five hours between the meals is essential; all eating and drinking between meals will prove harmful.

An infant should be applied to the breast every two hours and a half for about the first six weeks; afterwards every three or four hours but he should never be awakened from sleep to be fed, whether day or night; feeding between 11 p.m. and 5 or 6 a.m. is not necessary.

Farinaceous food is never to be allowed to babies or children until the molars have appeared.

Often-times meat cooked with rice (pish-pash) is a cure for diarrhoea—Bhattacharya.

General Instructions :

The application of an abdominal belt of flannel is very serviceable.

In severe cases feet and abdomen should be kept warm.

Fresh air and cleanliness help speedy recovery.

Apply warm fomentations to bowels, if they are tender and painful.

In case of thirst give him to drink boiled and then cooled water, but when water disagrees ice or ice-water is to be allowed.

Avoidance of—all alcohol drinks; tobacco; tea and coffee; acids and pickles; spices; very salty things and pastry; acid-wines; fruits whether raw or cooked; solid food; potatoes and vegetables—is essential.

Abstinence from acid-forming food (meat, eggs, all grains etc.) is the first step to control diarrhoea.

REPERTORY FOR READY REFERENCE

DIARRHOEA IN MORNING—Nuphar (4-5 or 6 A. M.); Thuja (after breakfast); Sulph. (Early morning 5 A. M.); Aloe (2 A. M. to 10 A. M.—driving one out of bed early in the morning when he is unable to retain the contents, Sulph); Nat. S. (as soon as one rises and stands on feet); Podo. (early morning, continuing through forenoon 3 A. M. to 11 A. M.); Apis M. (occurring every morning); Phos.; Rumex (in the morning with irritating cough).
5—10 A. M.

DIARRHOEA OF SPECIAL TIMES—For Morning see above; Lach. (every spring weather; in the evening or at night); Petrol. (always in the day time); Rhus. Tox. (nightly diarrhoea with violent pain; in the rainy season—Dulc., Nat. S.); Sulph. (after midnight); Calc. C. (worse in the after part of the day); Mag. C. (occurring every

3 weeks); Dulc. (at the close of summer when nights are cold and days are hot); Arnica (during sleep, Crot. T.); Bry. (only when moves from the bed, specially in summer); Ocimum Sanctum (during rains).

RUMBLING AND GURGLING--Jat., Iris., Thuja., Nit. Ac., Sulph., Hell. N., Phos. Ac., Aloe, Nat. S., Gamb., Grat., Crot. T.

GUSHING—Crot. T., Grat., Gamb., Podo., Phos., Nat. S., Phos. Ac. (first part gushes out, the latter comes out in an ordinary way); Elat., Sec. C., Thuja, Petrol., (Jat., Nat. C., Raph., Jal.

PAINFUL DIARRHOEA—Colic before and during stool (Crot., Gamb., Podo., Nat., S., Trich. Con., Aloe—specially in right lower part; in left, Ipec.), Rhus T., Petrol., Mag. C., Ant. T., Jal., Verat. Alb.; Pain constant or at any time Jat., Ipec.—worse by motion); Pain before, during, sometimes lasting after stool (Rheum); Pain after stools or lasting after stools (Nit, Ac., Merc.); Pain intolerable—cries with pain (Cham).

DIARRHOEA WORSE WHEN EATING & DRINKING—Nat. C. (by drinking milk—Mag. C., Cabor); Coloc. (after eating and drinking with colic); Rheum (after food—Chi., Podo. Puls.); Arg. Nit. (from eating sugar, after drinking—Phos., Grat.); Aloe (water causes pain, after eating and drinking—Crot. T., Ferr. Met., Ars. Alb., Gamb., Trom).

OFFENSIVE—Arg. N., Ars., Bry., Carb. V., Crot. T., Lept., Podo., Puls., Sil., Sul., Ant. T., Apis., Arn., Bap., Benz. Ac., Bov., Cham., Chi., Coloc., Dulc., Graph., Lach., Merc. Sol., Nit. Ac., Nux V., Oleand., Op., Phos., Rheum., Sec. C., Sul. Ac.

STOOLS INVOLUNTARY—Apis (with every motion, during urination); Crot. T. (while eating, during sleep); Podo. (while being bathed); Nat. S. (in chronic cases); Aloe (feces escape unnoticed and during urination); Phos. (involuntary feels as if anus remains open—Apis., Sec. C.) Acid Phos. involuntary with flatus); Ferr. Met., (during eating

or drinking; Hell. N. (in low states of vitality); Mur. Ac. (while urinating and on passing wind—Pyrog.); Rhus Tox. (involuntary at night); Arn. (during sleep at night); Sulph., Hyos. (in brain affections); Nat. M., Verat. Alb., Ars., (Bell., Ant. T., Chi., Coloc., Kali Bi.—in rare cases); Pyrog. (in septic conditions).

PASSING MUCH FLATUS WITH THE STOOL—Petrol., Thuja., Alœ., Nat. S., Arg. Nit., Iris.

WITH RAPID PROSTRATION—Nuphar., Colch., Verat. Alb., Jal., Apoc., Bapt., Mur. Ac., Hell. N., Terebin., Sec. C., Sterculia, China. Ars., Phos., Aloe, Podo., Gamb., Croc. T., Apis., Iod. (emaciation while eating much); Sul. Ac. (with feeling of tremor.)

STOOL SOUR SMELLING—Merc. Sol., Podo., Mag. C., Hep., Rhe., Calc. C., Sul., Petrol., Coloc.

DIARRHOEA WITH VOMITING—Arg. Nit., Ars., Bry., Cham., Colch., Ferr., Ipec., Kali Bi., Nux. V., Puls., Sil., Sul., Verat. Alb.

DIARRHOEA WITH THIRST—Acon.,
 Ant. C., Apoc., Ars., Bry., Calc.
 C., Cham., Carb. V., Chel., Chi.,
 Coloc., Dulc., Hell., Iod., Lach.,
 Merc., Nat. C., Nat. Mur., Nit.
 Ac., Nux. V., Phos., Podo., Rhus.,
 Sec. C., Sul., Verat. Alb.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA—Aegle Mar.,
 Agar. M., Aloe., Arg. Nit., Benz.
 Ac., Bov., Calc. C., Calc. Phos.,
 Chi., Cina., Ferr. Met., Graph.,
 Hep. S., Iod., Ipec., Lach., Mag. C.,
 Merc. Iod., Merc. Sol., Nat. S., Nat.
 C., Nit. Ac., Nux. V., Petrol.,
 Phos., Phos. Ac., Podo., Raph., Sil.,
 Ster., Sulph., Sul. Ac., Thuja.

PROPLASUS—Aloe (Ani—bleeding and
 tenesmus); Ferr. Met. (Recti—good
 for children straining all day with
 the characteristic stools); Gamb.
 (Ani—with burning and excori-
 ation); Graph. (Recti—without
 urging to stool as if the anus were
 lame); Merc. Sol. (Ani—after
 straining in dysenteric stools);
 Mur. Ac. (Ani—proplapse while
 urinating); Nux. V. (Recti—patient
 subject to piles, from severe strain-
 ing); Podo. (Ani—accompanying the

characteristic stools); Ruta. (Recti—immediately on attempting a passage or from the slightest stooping); Syph. (Recti—with Syphilitic history).

URINE—

Profuse—Apo., Arn., Ars., Chel., Coloc., Iod., Mur ac., Nat. S., Phos., Phos. ac., Puls., Sulph., Verat. a., Verb.

Scanty—Acon., Apis., Apoc. Arg. Nit., Arn., Ars., Bry., Chi., Colch., Coloc., Graph., Grat., Hell., Hep., Ipec., Nat. S., Nit ac., Nux V., Petrol., Phos., Puls., Rhus., Sul., Verat. A., Tereb.

Suppressed—Acon., Bell., Apis., Apoc. C., Sec. C., Tereb. Nux., Dulc.

Too frequent—Acon., Bry., Coloc., Hell., Iod., Mur-ac., Nat. S., Nit. ac., Nux. v., Petrol., Phos. ac., Puls., Rhus., Sul., Thuja., Ver., Bell., Apis., Dulc.

Painful—Acon., Arg. N., Apis., Bell., Nux V., Phos., Tereb., Verat alb.

DIARRHOEA ALTERNATING WITH CONSTIPATION—Abro., Ant. C., Bry., Chel., Cup. Met., Lach., Op., Nit. ac., Nux., Podo., Sulph., Verb.

ANUS—Alcæ—itching and burning preventing sleep; Ant. C.—burning itching, smarting at night; Ac. Nit.—lancinating, cutting, stitching pain during and after stools; Graph—severe sharp cutting pain during stool followed by constriction and aching for several hrs. worse at night; Gamb—burning and excoriation during after stool; Sulph.—lancinating pain from anus upwards specially after stools; pulsating pain all day; itching, burning and stinging at anus; Anus swollen; Ant. t—with heat at anus; Tereb—burning in anus and rectum with scanty and burning urine; Apis Mel—excoriation of anus.

DIARRHŒA ACCOMPANYING PHTHISIS—Acet. ac. Ars. iod., Bapt., Calc. C., Calc. phos., Cetra., Graph., lod., Hep. S., Lach., Nat. S., Nit ac.,

Phell., *Phos.*, *Phos. ac.* *Rumex.*, *Tuber-*
culin., *Ars.*

DIARRHŒA ACCOMPANYING TY-
PHOID—*Ars.*, *Bapt.*, *Echi.*, *Op.*,
Rhus Tox., *Zinc.*

CONSTITUTION AND GENERAL DIS-
POSITION—*Aegle M.* (Old dys-
peptics); *Agar. M.* (suits drunkards:
old people; hydrogenoid constitu-
tion; debauchers—*Lob.*, *Nux.*, *Ran.*;
old people with indolent circula-
tion); *Aloe.* Old people specially
women of relaxed and phlegmatic
habit; Lymphatic and hypochon-
drial patients; indolent weary per-
sons with averse to labor—both
physical and mental); *Arg. N.*
(withered, dried up, old looking
patient); *Benz. Ac.* (a gouty, rheu-
matic diathesis; gonorrhoeal or
syphilitic); *Bov.* (Old maids);
Calc. C. (persons of scrofulous type,
apt to catch cold; leucophlegmatic,
tubercular or rachitic; children
who grow fat and are large-bellied
with large head and pale skin);
(tendency to obesity); *Calc. Phos.*
(children rachitic and scrofulous;
persons anaemic and dark com-

plexioned, dark hair and eyes); China (persons stout, once robust, now broken down from Malarias and loss of fluids; leucophlegmatic); Cina (persons with worms in stomach; children most irritable, want to be carried but it does not make them quiet); Ferr. met. (Sanguine; quarrelsome; easily excited—least contradiction angers.—Anac., Coc., Ign.); Graph. (women inclined to obesity; with unhealthy skin; with long sufferings of delayed menstruation); Hep. S. (torpid lymphatic constitution; unhealthy skin; persons with light hair and complexion, slow to act.); Iod. (Scrofulous, with dark or black hair and eyes; a low cachetic condition with profound debility and great emaciation); Ipec. (gastric symptoms predominate—Ant. C., Puls); Lach (Broken down constitution; of melancholy temperament, dark eyes and a disposition to low spirits and indolence); Mag. C. (of nervous disposition; nervous temperament—Cham.; sour smell of whole body—Hep. S., Rhe.); Nat. C. (Constitutions with aversion to

open air and dislike to exercise, mental or physical; imbecility); Nat. S., (a constitution in which the gonorrhoeal poison is most pernicious; patient's complaints worse in damp weather); Nit. Ac. (Old people, syphilitic; broken down constitution); Nux. V., (subject to piles; over drugged with Allopathic medicines; irritable and impatient temperament, disposed to anger); Petrol. (with light hair and skin; irritable, quarrelsome disposition, easily offended at trifles); Phos. Ac. (of, originally strong constitution, now debilitated by loss of vital fluids, sexual excesses, mild and yielding position); Phos. (Tall slender persons of sanguine temperament, and fair skin; young people who grow rapidly or who are chlorotic or anæmic; old people); Podo. (of bilious temperament who suffer from gastro-intestinal derangement, specially after abuse of Mercury, bilious attacks); Sil. (Scrofulous, rachitic children with large heads, open fontanelles and sutures; of light complexion; constitutions which suffer from deficient nutri-

tion) ; Sulph. (scrofulous ; nervous temperament, quick motioned, quick tempered, plethoric ; skin excessively sensitive to atmospheric changes—Hep., Kali C., Psor ; lean, stoop-shouldered persons who walk and sit stooping) ; Sul. ac. (the light haired, old people specially women) ; Thuja (Hydrogenoid constitution, Sycotic, lymphatic temperament, fleshy persons, dark complexion, black hair).

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Prize & Production

THE PRODUCTION (REGARDING WHICH BELOW IS GIVEN A REFERENCE WORTH READING) PUBLISHED UNDER THE NAME "SOUND TREATMENT OF DIARRHOEA" IS THE RESULT OF YEARS OF STUDY AS A PRIVATE STUDENT AND PRIVATE PRACTITIONER AND IS RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED TO THE PROFESSION.

1. Dr. Eugene Underhill, Jr., M. D., President, International Hahnemannian Association, Philadelphia (United States AMERICA).

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2. RECOGNITION.

- (a) "The Homœopathic Recorder" an Official Organ, Glendale, California, October, 1937.

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8. In settlement of your account (regarding Sound Treatment of Diarrhoea) dated 5th January, 1938, with the compliments of The Homœopathic Publishing Co., 12 A, Warwicke Lane, LONDON, E. C. 4.

9. All India Homœopathic Medical Conference and Medical International Exhibition, AGRA, 1939.

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Sd. by President and General Secretary.

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