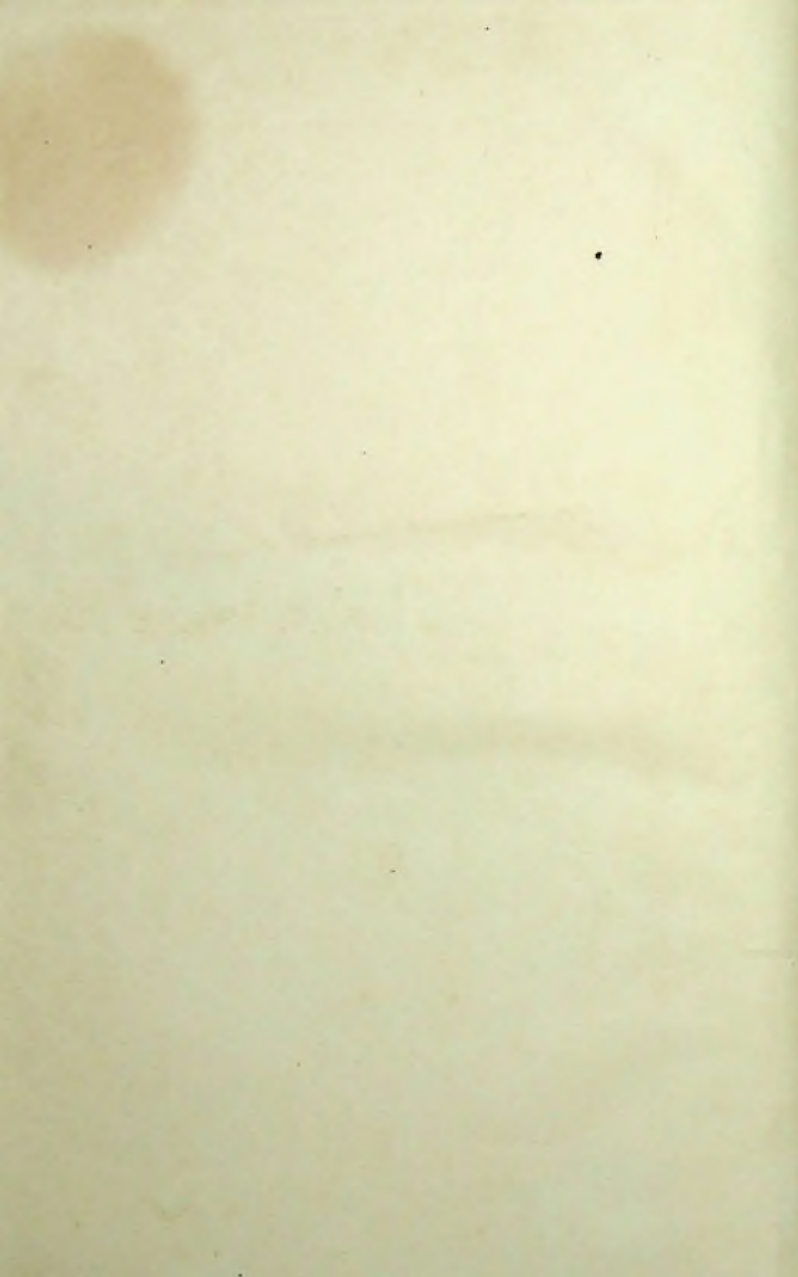


Comparative Religious Guide

1951



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THE  
**Comparative Antipsoric Guide**  
( with Anti-Syphilitic & Anti-sycotic Remedies. )

Compiled by  
**Dr. Bishnupada Chakravarti**  
Homoeopath.

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To  
THE LOVERS OF  
Homoeopathy.

The book needs no introduction. The value of anti-psoric, anti-syphilitic and anti-sycotic treatment, in the case of chronic diseases, is admitted by every Hahnemannian Homoeopath. It is hoped, that the profession at large will appreciate this work.



## List of Remedies

Agaricus Muscarius ( Agaricus )

Alumina

Ammonium Carbonicum ( Ammon Carb )

Ammonium Muriaticum ( Ammon Mur )

Anacardium Orientale ( Anacardium )

Antimonium Crudum ( Antim Crud )

Argentum Metallicum ( Argent Met )

Arsenicum Album ( Arsenic )

Aurum Metallicum ( Aurum Met )

Baryta Carbonica ( Baryta Carb )

Bromium

Calcarea Carbonica ( Calc Carb )

Calcarea Phosphorica ( Calc Phos )

Carbo Animalis ( Carbo An )

Carbo Vegetabilis ( Carbo Veg )

Causticum

Clematis Erecta ( Clematis )

Colocynthis ( Colocynth )

Conium Maculatum ( Conium )

Cuprum Metallicum ( Cuprum-Met )

Digitalis Purpurea ( Digitalis )

Dulcamara

Fluoricum Acidum ( Fluoric Acid )

Graphites

Hepar Sulphuris Calcareum ( Hepar Sulph )

Iodium

Kali Carbonicum ( Kali carb )

Kali Iodatum ( Kali Iod )

Kali Nitricum ( Kali Nit )

Lycopodium Clavatum ( Lycopodium )

Magnesia Carbonica ( Mag Carb )

Magnesia Muriatica ( Mag Mur )

Manganum Aceticum ( Manganum )

Mercurius Solubilis ( Mercurius )

Mezcreum

Muriaticum Acidum ( Mur Acid )

Natrum Carbonicum ( Natrum Carb )

Natrum Muriaticum ( Natrum Mur )

Nitricum Acidum ( Nitric Acid )

Petroleum

Phosphorus

Phosphoricum Acidum ( Phos Acid )

Platinum

Psorinum

Rhododendron

Sarsaparilla

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Bryonia	Nux Vomica
Chamomilla	Opium
China	Pulsatilla
Coffea	Rhus Tox



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# THE COMPARATIVE ANTIPSORIC GUIDE

## CONSTITUTION

**Agaricus**—Persons with lax skin and muscles. Old people with indolent circulation.

**Alumina**—Dried up, thin, withered looking persons. Constitutions deficient in animal heat. Aged persons. Girls at puberty, especially chlorotic girls.

**Ammon Carb**—Fleshy but delicate, weak, women, who take cold easily, generally of a lymphatic temperament. Old people.

**Ammon Mur**—Fat and sluggish persons, especially those with rather fat body and thin legs.

**Anacardium**—Nervous and hysterical females. Old people.

**Antim Crud**—Young people who grow too fast. Old people.

**Argent Met**—Tall, thin, persons.

**Aurum Met**—Broken down constitutions from bad effects of syphilis or mercury. Corpulent old people, generally of a sanguine temperament. Scrofulous persons.

**Baryta Carb**—Old people with both physical and mental weakness; feeble and tottering; childishness and thoughtless behaviour. Persons subject to quinsy, who take cold easily and have an attack of tonsillitis, prone to suppuration.

**Calc. Carb**—Persons fat, over fat, but not healthy. Young people with tendency to obesity. Persons of a leucophlegmatic temperament. Scrofulous, tuberculous and rachitic persons. The Calcarea patient becomes tired easily, when walking, when going up. He is slow in his movements. He is chilly and very sensitive to cold.

**Calc. Phos.**—Girls at or near puberty. Old people. Thin spare subjects.

**Carbo An**—Anaemic broken down constitutions. Old persons and young scrofulous persons, who are particularly inclined to blueness of the skin and who become ill from very slight causes.

**Carbo Veg**—Persons whose vital powers have become low from bad effects of exhausting diseases, and who have never fully recovered from the effects of some previous illness. Persons with venous system predominant. Old people. The Carbo Veg. patient is fat and sluggish.

**Causticum**—Old broken down persons, suffering from chronic diseases. Persons with rigid fibre.

**Clematis**—Scrofulous, rheumatic, gonorrhoeal and syphilitic persons.

**Conium**—Old people, especially old maids and old bachelors. Women with rigid fibre. Scrofulous and cancerous persons.

**Dulcamara**—Persons who are disturbed by every change in the weather, from warm to cold, from dry to moist. Persons who take cold in cold changes in the weather. Persons living or working in damp cold basements.

**Fluoric Acid**—Old people. Premature old age owing to syphilitic or mercurial dyscrasia ; young people look old.

**Graphites**—Persons inclined to obesity ; fat but not healthy. Obese females with a history of delayed menstruation. The Graphites patient is always chilly, whether in or out doors. In it there is a tendency to constipation and skin affections.

**Hepar Sulph**—Scrofulous and lymphatic persons in whom there is a tendency to eruptions and glandular swellings. The Hepar patient has weak muscles and is slow to act. He is chilly and is very sensitive to cold.

**Iodium**—Scrofulous persons with profound debility and great emaciation. Old people.

**Kali Carb**—Fat people with lax fibre. Aged people.



**Kali Iod**—Scrofulous persons, especially when syphilis or mercurialisation is super-added.

**Lycopodium**—Emaciated, thin, withered persons, who are physically weak but intellectually keen. The Lycopodium patient looks older than he is. He is full of gas, and there is a predisposition to lung and liver troubles.

**Mag Carb**—Persons with lax fibre, generally of a nervous temperament.

**Mag Mur**—Nervous persons with stomach and liver troubles. Women, especially hysterical, with uterine troubles and who are suffering for a long time from indigestion.

**Mercurius**—Syphilitic and scrofulous persons in whom the glandular system is active. In it there is a proneness to glandular affections.

**Mezereum**—Persons of a phlegmatic temperament.

**Nitric Acid**—Thin persons of rigid fibre. Persons suffering from chronic diseases, who take cold easily and who are disposed to diarrhoea. Persons past middle ages.

**Phosphorus**—Persons of a feeble constitution. Tall slender persons. Persons who grow too rapidly and are inclined to stoop. There is a tendency to grow tall in Phosphorus. Phthisical, anaemic, persons, who are rapidly emaciating.

**Phos Acid**—Young people who are growing too fast. Persons overtaxed mentally or physically. Persons originally of strong constitution, but who have become debilitated by sexual excesses, loss of vital fluids.

**Platinum**—Women with rigid fibre. Women, especially hysterical, who have undergone fright, disappointment, prolonged excitement or prolonged haemorrhages.

**Psorinum**—Persons subject to cutaneous affections. Scrofulous persons.

**Sepia**—Tall, slim, delicate women, with lax fibres and muscles, and narrow pelvis.

**Silicea**—Weakly persons with light complexion, pale face and lax muscles. Nervous persons.

**Stannum**—Persons who have long been growing feeble.

**Sulphur**—Persons subject to skin diseases. Persons with rough and harsh skin and coarse hair. Lean and stoop-shouldered persons, especially if he has so become from long periods of indigestion, bad assimilation and feeble nutrition. Standing is the most uncomfortable position for Sulphur patients, they walk and sit stooped. They are nervous, quick and active.

**Sulph Acid**—Old people, particularly women.

**Thuja**—Persons of a lymphatic temperament. Hydrogenoid constitution.

**Tuberculinum**—Tuberculous constitution. Persons with lax fibre, narrow chest, and who take cold from the slightest exposure.

**Zincum**—Broken down, feeble, constitutions.

**Alumina**—Delicate or scrofulous children, particularly who have been artificially fed. In Alumina children nutrition is very defective.

**Ammon Carb**—Scrofulous children.

**Baryta Carb**—Scrofulous, dwarfish, children, who do not grow and who are both physically and mentally weak. The Baryta child shows no desire to play. He cannot remember well and is slow in learning to talk, to read and to understand. He is slow in learning to walk, though he has got pretty good limbs. He is rather emaciated, with the exception of the abdomen which is large. The face is generally bloated. It is especially adapted to those children who have swellings of tonsils from the least cold.

**Bromium**—Scrofulous children with enlarged glands.

**Calc Carb**—The Calcarea child is defective in growth. He is over-nourished in one part and insufficiently ill-nourished in another. The head is disproportionately large to the rest of the body. The abdomen may be large. Bones grow defectively and slowly. The fontanelles, particularly the anterior, remain open. Dentition is slow. Bones are soft; the child learns to walk slowly. The child is slow in its movements.

The scalp sweats profusely, particularly during sleep. There is a tendency to grow very fat. Weakly debilitated constitutions.

**Calc Phos**—Children with defective nutrition. The child is thin and emaciated, with sunken, rather flabby abdomen. The head is large, and both fontanelles remain open too long, or re-open after once being closed. The head sweats, but this is not so prominent. Dentition is slow. The child is slow in learning to walk, and the spine is so weak that it cannot support the body. The neck is so thin and weak that it cannot support the head.—Anaemic children with cold extremities and feeble digestion. Children during dentition.

**Causticum**—Children with delicate skin.

**Conium**—Children who are prematurely old.

**Lycopodium**—Weak, emaciated, children, with well-developed heads, but punny sickly bodies. They look wrinkled and prematurely old.

**Mag Carb**—Nervous children. Children punny and sickly from defective nourishment. Children with whole body smelling sour, who are disposed to boils and who are subject to frequent colicky pains.

**Mag Mur**—Children especially during dentition.

**Phosphorus**—Children such as have born sick and who are going into marasmus.

**Phos Acid**—Children who are growing too fast.

**Silicea**—Scrofulous children who are imperfectly nourished, not from want of food, but from defective assimilation. The child does not increase in size or strength. The head is disproportionately large. The body is small and emaciated, with the exception of the abdomen, which is round and plump. The face is pale and old looking. The fontanelles, especially the anterior, remain open. The bones are poorly developed, as also the muscles, and consequently the child is slow in learning to walk. The head, including the neck and face, sweats much. The patient is weakly. It is especially adapted to rachitic children.

**Sulphur**—Dirty, filthy, children, subject to skin diseases

and in whom the skin is rough and harsh and the hair coarse. The Sulphur child dislikes water. There is apt to be an offensive odor from the body, despite washing. Standing is the most uncomfortable position for him ; he walks and sits stooped.

**Antim Crud and Iodium** are also especially useful for children.

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## DISPOSITION

**Agaricus**—Moroseness. Stubbornness.

**Alumina**—Changeable mood.

**Ammon Mur**—Peevish, indifferent mood.

**Anacardium**—Mischievousness ; seems bent on wickedness. Irresistible desire to curse and swear.

**Antim Crud**—Sick of life. Sulky ; does not wish to speak with any one.

**Argent Met**—Ill humor.

**Arsenic**—Peevishness. Sadness. Mistrust. Great timidity. Suicidal tendency.

**Aurum Met**—Peevishness ; the least opposition excites anger. Sadness, with inclination to weep. Disgust for life ; thinks life is a burden and desires death. Suicidal tendency ; constantly thinks of committing suicide.

**Baryta Carb**—Mistrust. Shyness as to strange persons and as to social meetings.

**Calc Carb**—Sadness, with inclination to weep. Great timidity ; becomes frightened easily. Dejection of spirit ; hopelessness of ever getting well again.

**Calc Phos**—Peevishness ; fretfulness.

**Carbo An**—Sad and reflective ; desires to be alone ; does not want to converse with others.

**Carbo Veg**—Peevishness. Fearfulness.

**Causticum**—Sadness. Peevishness. Tendency to become frightened. Distrust of the future.

**Colocynth**—Irritable ; becomes angered easily.

**Conium**—Moroseness. Indisposition to work ; takes no interest in anything.

**Digitalis**—Sadness. Mistrust.

**Dulcamara**—Inclination to scold without being angry.

**Graphites**—Sadness ; music causes weeping. Peevishness. Hesitating mood ; unable to decide about anything. Thinks of nothing but death ; feels unhappy.

**Hepar Sulph**—Sadness. Peevishness ; the slightest cause irritates him. Oversensitiveness to pain.

**Iodium**—Changeable mood ; alternately gay and dejected.

**Kali Carb**—Peevishness. Great timidity ; becomes frightened very easily ; never wants to be left alone.

**Lycopodium**—Sadness. Peevishness ; becomes angry easily. Haughtiness. Obstinacy. Mistrust. Sensitiveness.

**Mercurius**—Talks rapidly. Answers questions slowly.

**Mezereum**—Sadness. Despondency ; becomes angry at trifles.

**Mur Acid**—Peevishness ; disposition to be angry.

**Natrum Carb**—Excessive sadness. Depression of spirits ; wholly occupied with sad thoughts. Despondency.

**Natrum Mur**—Sadness, with great inclination to weep ; cannot help crying ; weeps without cause ; but does not want consolation, prefers to remain alone. Peevish irritability ; gets angry about trifles. Hastiness.

**Nitric Acid**—Sadness ; lack of cheerfulness. Despondency. Excessive peevishness and obstinacy.

**Petroleum**—Ill humor.

**Phosphorus**—Irritability and peevishness. Great indifference ; unwilling to talk ; answers slowly. Aversion to work. Sick of life ; full of gloomy forebodings.



**Phos Acid**—Indifference ; disinclination to answer questions ; answers slowly. Intolerance of noise and talking.

**Platinum**—Changeable mood. Sadness. Haughtiness ; looks down with contempt on others. Sick of life.

**Psorinum**—Deep and persistent sadness. Very depressed ; despairs of recovery. Suicidal tendency.

**Rhododendron**—Nervousness, with dread of storm ; always afraid of thunder.

**Sepia**—Great sadness and weeping. Peevishness ; becomes offended easily. Great indifference, even to one's own family, towards one's occupation. Indolent mood ; does not want to do anything, mental or physical. Dejection of spirit. Readiness to take fright.

**Silicea**—Intense irritability. Lack of cheerfulness. Indisposition to work. Becomes frightened easily ; becomes startled at least noise.

**Stannum**—Sadness.

**Sulphur**—Sadness, with inclination to weep. Peevishness. Dejection of spirit ; aversion to physical and mental work. Mistrust, becomes frightened easily. Tendency to religious speculations.

**Sulph Acid**—Changeable mood. Peevishness ; unwillingness to answer questions. Hastiness ; must do everything in a hurry.

**Syphilinum**—Indifference.

**Thuja**—Sadness. Peevishness and depression of spirit.

**Tuberculinum**—Sadness. Depression.

**Zincum**—Changeable mood. Indisposition to work and to walk.

**Antim Crud**—Child is so peevish that he cannot bear to be touched or looked at ; angry at every little attention.

**Baryta Carb**—Child cowardly ; will not play, will not read, prefers to sit idly in a corner. Afraid of strangers.



**Causticum**—Least things make the child cry ; does not want to go to bed alone.

**Graphites**—Child impertinent ; laughs at reprimands.

**Iodium**—Fear of being touched ; child will not allow any one to approach him.

**Natrum Mur**—Child is cross, when spoken to.

**Silicea**—Child obstinate, headstrong.

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## MIND.

**Alumina**—Anxiety.

**Ammon Carb**—Anxiety with weakness.

**Anacardium**—Anxiety when walking, as if some one were pursuing him ; suspects everything around him.

**Arsenic**—Anxiety about his disease, with fear of death ; thinks his disease is incurable and it is useless to take any medicine ; he is surely going to die. Anxiety and great restlessness ; constantly changes place for relief ; goes from one bed to another.

**Aurum Met**—Anxiety with fear.

**Baryta Carb**—Anxiety about domestic affairs.

**Calc Carb**—Anxiety with fear, when evening approaches. Great anxiety with palpitation of the heart.

**Carbo Veg**—Anxiety.

**Digitalis**—Anxiety with dread of future.

**Dulcamara**—Restless and impatient.

**Graphites**—Anxiety with fear. Anxiety during sedentary work. Restlessness while sitting at work.

**Hepar Sulph**—Anxiety with fear.

**Lycopodium**—Anxiety with sadness and disposition to weep.

**Mercurius**—Anxiety and restlessness, especially in the evening and at night.

**Nitric Acid**—Anxiety about his disease with fear of death.

**Phosphorus**—Anxiety about the future. Great anxiety and restlessness.

**Sepia**—Anxiety in the evening in bed.

**Silicea**—Restlessness.

**Sulphur**—Fits of anxiety.

**Arsenic**—Fear of being left alone. Fear of death when alone or going to bed. Fear of impending evil.

**Calc Carb**—Fears she will lose her reason and that people will observe her mental confusion.

**Carbo Veg**—Fear of ghosts at night.

**Conium**—Fear of being alone, yet aversion to society.

**Graphites**—Apprehension in the morning.

**Lycopodium**—Fear of being alone.

**Natrum Carb**—Dread of men and company.

**Natrum Mur**—Apprehension about the future, with inclination to weep.

**Phosphorus**—Apprehension when alone.

**Platinum**—Fears that death is near at hand, but she dreads it.

**Sepia**—Dread of being alone and of meeting friends.

**Syphilinum**—Fears the night, on account of exhaustion on awaking.

**Tuberculinum**—Fear of dogs.

**Anacardium**—Feels as if he has two wills, one commanding him to do a thing and the other commanding him not to do it.

**Petroleum**—Imagines that another person is lying alongside of him in bed or one limb is double.

**Platinum**—Illusions as if everything around her is very small and everyone inferior to her mentally and physically, but she herself is superior, both mentally and physically.

**Sulphur**—Thinks he is rich. Thinks rugs beautiful.

**Syphilinum**—Feels as if going insane or being paralyzed.

**Thuja**—Fixed ideas ; as if a strange person were at his side ; as if soul and body are separated ; as if a living animal were in the abdomen ; of being under the influence of a superior power.

**Alumina**—Difficulty in thinking. Time passes too slowly.

**Anacardium**—Loss of memory. Great weakness of memory ; forgets everything quickly ; cannot find the right word for a thing.

**Aurum Met**—Fatigue from mental labour. Cannot do things fast enough.

**Baryta Carb**—Great weakness of mind ; memory so weak that the child cannot remember and cannot be taught for that reason.

**Calc Carb**—Difficulty in thinking. Confusion of intellect.

**Calc Phos**—Intellectual depression.

**Carbo Veg**—Weakness of memory. Slowness of thoughts.

**Causticum**—Weakness of memory.

**Conium**—Weakness of memory especially after sexual excesses or onanism. Comprehension difficult. Inability to sustain any mental effort. Excitement of any kind causes mental depression.

**Dulcamara**—Confusion of mind ; cannot find the right word for a thing.

**Lycopodium**—Weakness of memory. Confusion of mind ; difficulty in remembering names ; cannot find the right word for a thing ; speaks and writes wrong words. Comprehension difficult.

**Mercurious**—Weakness of memory ; unable to recollect things. Confusion of intellect. Comprehension difficult.

**Natrum Carb**—Comprehension difficult. Inability to think. Fatigue from mental labor.

**Natrum Mur**—Weakness of memory. Inability to think. Confusion of intellect.

**Petroleum**—Weakness of memory and of thinking faculty. Confusion of intellect.

**Phosphorus**—Loss of memory. Comprehension difficult. Stupefaction.

**Phos Acid**—Incapacity for mental work ; cannot fix his mind. Comprehension difficult. Stupefaction.

**Sepia**—Weakness of memory. Comprehension difficult. Confusion of intellect.

**Silicea**—Inability to think. Fatigue from mental labor. Confusion of intellect.

**Sulphur**—Weakness of memory. Difficulty in thinking. Confusion of intellect.

**Syphilinum**—Loss of memory.

**Zincum**—Weakness of memory.

## HEAD

**Agaricus**—Vertigo from sunlight when walking in the open air. Vertigo in the morning.

**Alumina**—Reeling vertigo in the morning with faintness or nausea.

**Ammon Carb**—Vertigo while sitting and reading.

**Calc Carb**—Vertigo when going up-stairs ; when mounting high. Dizziness and trembling before breakfast.

**Carbo An**—Morning vertigo.

**Colocynth**—Vertigo when turning head to the left, as if he would fall.

**Conium**—Vertigo when lying down in bed and especially

when turning over in bed, when turning head sidewise, especially towards the left. Vertigo when looking around, as if he would fall to one side.

**Cuprum**—Vertigo on looking up, with vanishing of vision, as though a veil were before the eyes.

**Digitalis**—Vertigo on rising from sitting, with very slow pulse.

**Dulcamara**—Dizziness when walking in the morning with darkness before the eyes, trembling and weakness.

**Iodium**—Dizziness in the morning

**Kali Carb**—Vertigo on turning the head,

**Lycopodium**—Vertigo in the morning, when and after rising, so that he reels back and forth. Vertigo, especially when stooping.

**Natrum Carb**—Vertigo from drinking wine; from mental exertion.

**Natrum Mur**—Vertigo in which all objects seem to whirl about and the patient tends to fall forward. Vertigo with jerks in the head.

**Nitric Acid**—Vertigo when walking and sitting, compelling the person to lie down.

**Petroleum**—Vertigo on rising, as if intoxicated or like seasickness.

**Phosphorus**—Vertigo of various kinds. Vertigo of the aged.

**Phos Acid**—Vertigo towards evening, when standing or walking.

**Sepia**—Momentary fits of vertigo with unconsciousness, while walking in the open air and while writing.

**Silicea**—Great dizziness in the evening as if intoxicated. Vertigo, so that he must hold to something. Vertigo from looking up.

**Sulphur**—Frequent fits of vertigo. Vertigo while sitting; after meals; on looking down, when stooping.

**Thuja**—Vertigo on closing the eyes.

**Zincum**—Vertigo with tendency to fall to the left side.

Other remedies having vertigo—*Anacardium*, *Argent Met.*, *Causticum*.

**Agaricus**—Great weight in the occiput, the head continually falls backward. Pains as if from a nail.

**Alumina**—Throbbing headache. Headache with nausea. Pressure on the forehead.

**Ammon Carb**—Sense of fulness in forehead, as if it would burst. Pulsating in forehead. Long continued headache. Headache with nausea.

**Anacardium**—Pressing pain as from a plug. Headache relieved temporarily while eating. Pressive headache from the temple toward the eye. Pain in the occiput from misstep or loud noise.

**Antim Crud**—Heaviness in forehead, with vertigo, nausea and nose-bleed. Headache from river-bathing; from disordered digestion; from suppressed eruptions.

**Argent. Met**—Left sided neuralgic headache. Pain in the temples.

**Arsenic**—Periodical burning headache. Heaviness in the forehead.

**Aurum Met**—Tearing pain through brain to forehead.

**Baryta Carb**—Headache close over the eyes.

**Bromium**—Left sided migraine, worse from stooping.

**Calc Carb**—Headache when suddenly turning the head; when ascending a height. Heaviness and pressure in the forehead, so that he has to close the eyes. Bursting pain in the forehead. Headache from reading and writing; from overlifting.

**Calc Phos**—Headache most severe near the sutures.

**Carbo An**—Headache as if the head had been blown to pieces. Sensation of weight above the eyes, so that he could not look up. Pressure in the brain.



**Carbo Veg**—Heaviness of the head. Headache from overheating ; from any over-indulgence.

**Causticum**—Pain in right frontal eminence. Dull pressure in the brain. Stitches in the temples.

**Colocynth**—Frontal headache, worse while stooping or lying on the back.

**Conium**—Heaviness of the head. Fits of tearing headache obliging one to lie down. Stitches in the upper part of the head. Long continued headache.

**Cuprum Met**—Bruised pain in the brain, on turning the eyes. Pains in the head as if it were hollow.

**Digitalis**—Heaviness and fulness in head.

**Dulcamara**—Boring and burning in the forehead.

**Graphites**—Numbness in the head. Headache in the morning on awaking. Tearing pain in the sides of the head, the teeth and the glands of the neck.

**Hepar Sulph**—Pain in the root of the nose, every morning. Pain just above the eye every evening.

**Iodium**—Throbbing in the head. Feeling of a tight band around the head.

**Kali Carb**—Stitches in the temples. Headache on riding in a carriage. Feeling of something loose in the head. Pain in the head while sneezing and coughing. Headache with nausea. Pressive pain in the occiput.

**Kali Iod**—Pain in the sides of the head.

**Lycopodium**—Pressive headache on vertex. Pain in the temples and chest during coughing. Headache from vexation. Fits of tearing pain on the top of the head, in the forehead. the temples, the eyes and the nose. Heaviness of the head.

**Mag Carb**—Pain in the head as if the hairs were pulled.

**Mag Mur**—Bursting headache. Tensive pressure in the head.

**Manganum**—Head feels heavy, with sensation as if it were larger.

**Mezereum**—Violent headache, painful on slightest touch. Headache worse after vexation ; from much talking.

**Mur Acid**—Headache as if brain were crushed. Heaviness in the occiput.

**Natrum Carb**—Headache when in the sun ; from working under gaslight ; from mental exertion. Tearing externally on the head at certain hours of the day.

**Natrum Mur**—Throbbing headache. Headache as though a thousand little hammers were knocking upon the brain. Bursting headache. Headache from sunrise to sunset. Menstrual headache. Headache with dizziness. Heaviness of the head, especially in the occiput, closing the eyelids. Headache in the morning on awaking. Stitches above the eyes. Pressive pain above the eyes.

**Nitric Acid**—Sensation of a band around the head. Headache from pressure of hat. Tearing in the head

**Petroleum**—Heaviness, pressure and pulsating pain in the occiput. Numbness of the head. Occipital headache extending into the vertex, with stiffness of the neck, vertigo and nausea. Headache from vexation.

**Phosphorus**—Morning headache.

**Phos Acid**—Morning headache. Heaviness of the head. Headache from excessive grief ; from exhausted nerve power ; worse from noise. Headache in the occiput and nape of the neck.

**Platinum**—Sensation of numbness in the head ; as if the head were constricted or too tightly bound. Numb pain on vertex. Cramp-like pain. Pains increase and decrease gradually.

**Psorinum**—Hammering pain in the head. Dull pressive pain in the occiput. Always hungry during the headache ; eating relieves.

**Rhododendron**—Headache in cold and wet weather.

**Sarsaparilla**—Headache from suppressed gonorrhoea.

**Sepia**—Headache at menstrual period, with scanty urine. Heaviness of the head. Headache with nausea. Headache worse from mental labor.

**Silicea**—Sick headache settling over the right eye. Headache rising from the nape of the neck to the vertex. Daily headache from noon till evening. Bursting headache. Throbbing headache. One-sided headache. Tearing and shooting pain in the eyes and in the bones of the face. Headache worse from noise, jar and mental exertion, and better from binding head tightly, wrapping the head warmly. Headache from getting heated.

**Stannum**—Neuralgic headache ; begins lightly and increases gradually to its highest point, and then decreases gradually. Constriction as from a band and pressure in forehead, gradually increasing and decreasing.

**Sulphur**—Sick headache, with heat on the top of the head ; periodically once a week or two weeks. Heaviness, fulness and pressure in the temples. Pressive headache in the vertex, as from a weight on the top of the brain. Nocturnal headache at the slightest movement in bed. Bursting headache.

**Sulph Acid**—Sensation as if brain were loose in the forehead and falling from side to side.

**Syphilinum**—Headache at night. Pain in bones of head.

**Thuja**—Headache as if pierced by a nail. Headache from tea ; of sycotic origin.

**Tuberculinum**—Intense pain, as of an iron band around the head.

**Zincum**—Headache from drinking even small quantities of wine. Sore pain in the head.

**Baryta Carb**—The head easily catches cold.

**Calc Carb**—Sensation of icy coldness in the right side of the head.

**Calc Phos**—Head hot, with smarting at roots of hair.

**Carbo Veg**—Hat upon the head feels heavy. Tendency of the head to take cold.

**Digitalis**—Cracking noise in the head during a nap.

**Graphites**—Burning round spot on the vertex.

**Kali Carb**—Great tendency of the external head to catch cold.

**Nat Carb**—Head feels too large.

**Phosphorus**—Sensation of burning in the brain ; the heat enters the head from the spine.

**Sepia**—Coldness on the head. Jerking of the head backward and forward.

**Sulphur**—Constant heat on the top of the head, with cold feet. Coldness of the head.

**Zincum**—Forehead cool, base of brain hot. Rolls head from side to side. Automatic motion of head and hands.

**Lycopodium**—Rush of blood to the head in the morning when rising up in bed, followed by headache.

**Sepia**—Rush of blood to the head when stooping.

**Sulphur**—Rush of blood to the head with flushes of heat.

Other remedies having "rush of blood to the head"—Antim Crud, Aurum Met., Nitric Acid, Phosphorus.

**Alumina**—Itching of the forehead.

**Antim Crud**—Troublesome itching of the head with falling out of the hair.

**Calc Carb**—Itching of the scalp ; children scratch their heads when their sleep is disturbed or they are awakened.

**Clematis**—Itching of the scalp.

**Graphites**—Itching of the head.

**Kali Nit**—Sensitiveness of the scalp to touch.

**Mag Carb**—Itching of the scalp worse in damp weather.

**Nitric Acid**—Itching of the hairy scalp. Scalp painfully sensitive.

**Phosphorus**—Itching of the scalp, with dandruff. Skin of forehead feels too tight.

**Sepia**—Itching on the head, in the nose and in the ears.

**Sulphur**—Itching of the head ; scratching causes burning.  
Scalp dry.

**Calc Carb**—Head too large, with open fontanelles.

**Calc Phos**—Fontanelles remain open too long, or close and reopen. Cranial bones soft and thin.

**Lycopodium**—Deep furrows on the head.

**Calc Carb**—Profuse sweating of the head which wets the pillow. Evening sweat in the head.

**Graphites**—Sweating of the head in the open air.

**Kali Carb**—Morning sweat on the forehead.

**Mag Mur**—Much sweating of head.

**Silicea**—Head wet from sweating at night. Perspiration of the head in the evening.

**Arsenic**—Scurf on the hairy scalp.

**Clematis**—Moist, itching, eruptions on the occiput.

**Graphites**—Moist, itching eruptions on scalp, emitting a fetid odor. Eczema capitis of scalp, forming crusts, which mat the hair together ; painful and sore to touch.

**Kali Carb**—Scurfy eruption of the head.

**Mezereum**—Humid itching eruptions on the head and behind the ears. Head covered with a thick leathery crust, under which pus collects and mats the hair ; after a time pus becomes offensive.

**Natrum Mur**—Scurf on the head. Pimples on the forehead.

**Petroleum**—Scabs on the hairy scalp.

**Psorinum**—Moist eruptions on the scalp, oozing a sticky fluid ; hair matted.

**Silicea**—Itching, humid, scurfy, scald head.

**Baryta Carb** and **Carbo Animalis** have also eruptions on the head.



**Baryta Carb**—Baldness of the head.

**Kali Carb**—Great dryness of the hair. Falling out of the hair.

**Graphites**—Falling out of the hair, even on the sides of the head.

**Lycopodium**—Baldness.

**Phosphorus**—Falling out of the hair in large bunches.

**Phos Acid**—Hair turns gray, early in life ; falls off.

**Psorinum**—Dryness of hair.

**Sepia**—Great falling of hair. Roots of hair sensitive.

**Thuja**—Hair dry and falling out. White scaly dandruff.

**Zincum**—Baldness.

Other remedies having "falling out of the hair of the head"—  
Calc. Carb., Conium, Fluoric Acid, Nitric Acid, Petroleum,  
Silicea, Sulphur, Syphilinum.

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## EYES

**Agaricus**—Twitching in the eyelids and eyeballs.

**Alumina**—Eye-lids thickened, dry and burning. Closing of the eyes from pus, and lachrymation. Pressure in the corner of the eye as from grains of sand.

**Ammon Carb**—Dry pus on the eye-lids. Burning and sensation of coldness in the eyes.

**Anacardium**—Pressure like a plug on upper border of orbit.

**Antim Crud**—Eyes red, inflamed, with itching and agglutination. Redness and inflammation of the lids.

**Argent Met**—Eye-lids red and thick.

**Arsenic**—Burning in eyes with lachrymation. Eye-lids oedematous, often firmly closed. Inflammation of the eyes and lids.



**Aurum Met**—Pains in the eyes extend from without inward, from above downward. Violent pains in bones around eyes.

**Baryta Carb**—Pressure in the eyes. Inflammation of the eye-balls and eye-lids with photophobia. Lids closed by suppuration.

**Calc Carb**—Pressure in the eyes. Pain in the eyes; in the eyelids. Burning and excoriation of the lids. Burning and pain in the eyes during reading by light. Itching of the eyes. Closing of the eyes by suppuration. Agglutination of the lids every morning. Lachrymation in the open air or in the morning. Dilatation of pupils. Fistula lachrymalis. Quivering of the lids.

**Carbo An**—Sensation as if something lay above eyes.

**Carbo Veg**—Pain in the eyes from strained vision. Burning in the eyes. Heat and pressure in the eyes. Closing of the eyes by suppuration at night.

**Causticum**—Inflammation of the eyes. Suppuration about the eyes. Lachrymation. Drooping of upper lids, cannot keep them open, as if they are paralyzed.

**Clematis**—Eyes red, hot and dry. Burning pain in the eyes. Eyes sensitive to cold air.

**Conium**—Falling of the eye-lids, could scarcely raise them. Itching below the eyes. Feeling of coldness in the eyes, on taking a walk. Stye on the eye-lid.

**Cuprum**—Pressive pain in the eyes.

**Dulcamara**—Scrofulous inflammation of the eyes.

**Fluoric Acid**—Sensation as of wind blowing through the eyes.

**Graphites**—Pressive pain in the lids, as from grains of sand. Lachrymation. Dry pus on the eye-lids and eye-lashes. Eye-lids red and swollen. Moist eczema of lids; margins of lids covered with scales and crusts.

**Hepar Sulph**—Pain in the eyes. Eye-balls sore to touch. Ulcers on the cornea.

**Iodium**—Pain in the eyes. Excoriation of the eyes.

**Kali Carb**—Swelling of the eye. Bag-like swelling in the upper lids. Agglutination of the eyes in the morning. Stitching pain in the eyes. Lachrymation.

**Kali Iod**—Intense pain over the eyes and root of the nose. Syphilitic iritis.

**Kali Nit**—Burning in the eyes. Lachrymation.

**Lycopodium**—Pressure in the eyes. Erosion of the eyes. Burning and pain in the eyes in the evening, by light. Itching in the upper eye-lid. Inflammation of the eyes with nightly closing by suppuration, and lachrymation by day. Lachrymation in the open air. Eyes closed by suppuration.

**Mag Carb**—Closing of the eyes in the morning by suppuration.

**Manganum**—Burning heat and dryness of the eyes. Pain in the eye-lids on moving. Eye-lids become dry on looking at bright light. Contraction of pupils. Closing of the eyes in the morning by suppuration.

**Mercurius**—Intolerance of light, especially fire-light.

**Mezereum**—Inflammation of the eyes.

**Natrum Carb**—Inflammation of the eye-lids, with photophobia.

**Natrum Mur**—Pain from excoriation in the eyes. Inflammation of the eyes. Nocturnal closing of the eyes by suppuration. Closing of the eye-lids in the evening. Acrid, burning, lachrymation; tears stream down the face on coughing. Eyes feel bruised.

**Nitric Acid**—Stitching pain in the eyes. Pressure in the eyes. Paralysis of the upper lid. Suppuration of the eyes. Difficulty in contracting the pupils.

**Phosphorus**—Burning and erosion on the outer canthus. Inflammation of the eyes, with heat and pressure as from a grain of sand. Lachrymation in the wind. Nightly closing of the eyes by suppuration. The eye-lids are difficult to open. Oedema of the lids, and about the eyes.

**Phos Acid**—Dilatation of pupils. Inflammation of the eyes with burning. Lachrymation.

**Platinum**—Twitching of the lids. Cramp-like pain in orbits.

**Psorinum**—Agglutination of the eyes. Edges of lids red. Acrid secretion in the eyes.

**Sepia**—Eyes feel heavy and lids inclined to close, as from paralysis. Incapacity of opening the lids at night. Pressure in the eyes. Nightly agglutination of the eyes. Swelling of the eyes in the evening. Dry scurf on the edge of the lids in the morning.

**Silicea**—Fistula lachrymalis. Lachrymation in the open air. Agglutination of the eyes. Smarting in the eyes. Redness of the eyes with pain in the canthi. Inflammation of the eyes. Ulcers on the cornea.

**Sulphur**—Burning and dry sensation between the lids as if from sand in them. Ulceration of margins of lids. Closing of the lids in the morning.

**Sulph Acid**—Tension in the eye-lids, in the morning.

**Syphilinum**—Corneal inflammation. Ptosis; pain intense at night. Feeling of cold air blowing in the eyes.

**Thuja**—Agglutination of the lids at night; dry, scabs on edges. Styes, tarsal tumors or condylomata on the eye-lids. Sclerotica red and inflamed.

**Zincum**—Inflammation of conjunctiva; pains worse in the evening and night, as from sand, with frequent lachrymation. Itching and pain in the eyes, with cloudiness of sight. Dryness of the eyes. Paralysis and closing of the lids.

**Agaricus**—Vision dim. Flickering before the eyes.

**Alumina**—Strabismus.

**Ammon Carb**—Obstruction of vision with a glimmer before the eyes. Cataract. Short-sightedness.

**Ammon Mur**—Flying spots and points before the vision.

**Anacardium**—Nets and dark spots before the eyes. Indistinct vision.

**Arsenic**—Intense photophobia.

**Aurum Met**—Hemiopia ; can see only lower half ; upper half of object appear as if covered with a black body. Double vision. Obstruction of vision ; black dots float before the eyes.

**Baryta Carb**—Black spots fly before the eyes. Dimness of vision, he cannot read.

**Calc Carb**—Far-sightedness. Obstruction of vision, when reading ; after eating. Dimness of vision, as from a gauze. Mist before the eyes, when straining the eyes and reading. Dazzling of the eyes by bright light.

**Carbo Veg**—Black floating spots before the eyes.

**Causticum**—Gauze before the eyes, as if cloud were there. Sparks before the eyes. Flickering before the eyes. Incipient amaurosis.

**Conium**—Intense photophobia ; sensitiveness of the eyes to artificial light. Dazzling of the eyes by day-light in the room. Dark points and colored streaks before the eyes. Far-sightedness. Short-sightedness.

**Dulcamara**—Incipient amaurosis.

**Graphites**—Blepharites. Intolerance of day-light. Flickering before the eyes. Letters run together when reading. Everything becomes dark before the eyes on stooping.

**Hepar Sulph**—Photophobia.

**Kali Carb**—Floating specks before the eyes. Dazzling of the eyes by light. Spots before the eyes. Weakness of sight from sexual indulgence.

**Kali Nit**—Rings of variagated colors before the eyes.

**Lycopodium**—Evening light blinds very much ; can see nothing. Sees only the half of an object distinctly. Short-sightedness. Far-sightedness. Dim vision, as if from feathers before the eyes. Flickering and blackness before the eyes. Irritation of the eyes by light.

**Mag Carb**—Black spots before the eyes.

**Muriatic Acid**—Half sightedness from above downward.

**Natrum Carb**—Inability to read small print.

**Natrum Mur**—Objects become confused on looking at them. Letters are blurred when reading. Black dots before the eyes. Gauzy appearance before the eyes, so that he cannot see at all. Everything becomes black before the eyes when walking and stooping. Dim vision. Long sightedness. Double vision. Incipient amaurosis.

**Nitric Acid**—Black points before the eyes.

**Petroleum**—Long sightedness. Short sightedness. Gauze before the eyes.

**Phosphorus**—Sees better by shading the eyes with the hands. Green halo around the candle light. Black points seem to float before the eyes. Dimness of vision. Short sightedness. Day blindness. Black appearance before the eyes. Glaucoma. Cataract.

**Phos Acid**—Aversion to sun-light.

**Platinum**—Objects appear smaller than they really are.

**Sepia**—Black spots before the eyes. Sensation of a gauze before the eyes. Far-sightedness. Amaurosis, with contracted pupils.

**Silicea**—Far-sightedness. Photophobia ; the eyes are dazzled in the bright day-light. Black points floating before the eyes. Cataract. Amaurosis. Weakness of the eyes. When reading, the letters run together. Attacks of sudden blindness.

**Sulphur**—Far-sightedness. Short sightedness. Dimness of vision. Appearance of a veil before the eyes. Dark points and spots floating before the eyes.

**Sulph Acid**—Short-sightedness.

**Syphilinum**—Diplopia ; one image seems below the other.

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## EARS

**Agaricus**—Redness, burning and itching of the ears, as if they had been frozen.

**Anacardium**—Painful swelling of the external ear. Itching in the ears.

**Antim Crud**—Moist eruptions on and behind ears.

**Aurum Met**—Caries of the mastoid process. Obstinate offensive otorrhoea.

**Baryta Carb**—Glands around ears, especially gland below right ear, painful and swollen. Eruption on the ears.

**Calcareo Carb**—Polypus in the ears, bleeding easily. Stitching pain in the ears. Throbbing in the ears. Running of pus from the ears.

**Carbo An**—Discharge of pus from the ears.

**Carbo Veg**—Ears too dry. Discharge of pus from the ears.

**Conium**—Stitches in the ears ; when walking. Induration of the swollen parotid gland. Accumulation of blood-red ear-wax.

**Dulcamara**—Stitches in the parotid glands.

**Graphites**—Discharge of pus from the ears ; bloody ; thin watery, offensive ; sticky. Dryness of the internal ears. Bad smell from the ears. Moist and sore places behind the ears spread over cheek.

**Hepar Sulph**—Flow of fetid pus from the ears. Scurfs on and behind the ears.

**Kali Carb**—Stitches in the ears. Itching in the ears.

**Lycopodium**—Discharge of pus from the ears.

**Mag Mur**—Throbbing in the ears.

**Mercurius**—Inflammation of internal and external ear, with stinging, tearing, pains. Boils in external canal. Bloody offensive discharge from the ears.

**Mezereum**—Sensation as if the ears were too open and air blowing into them.



**Muriatic Acid**—Throbbing in the ears.

**Natrum Mur**—Shooting pains in the ears. Throbbing in the ears. Discharge of pus from the ears.

**Nitric Acid**—Stitches in the ears. Discharge from the ears. Tumor in the left lobule.

**Petroleum**—Dryness and sensation of dryness in the ear. Eruption on outer ear.

**Phosphorus**—Throbbing in the ears.

**Psorinum**—Discharge of horribly fetid pus from the ears; thin, ichorous. Humid scurfs and soreness on and behind ears. Intolerable itching in the ears.

**Silicea**—Pain in the ears.

**Sulphur**—Stitches in the left ear. Drawing pain in the ears. Ears very red with children.

**Syphilinum**—Caries of ossicles in ear.

**Thuja**—Purulent discharge from the ears. Otitis. Polypi.

**Tuberculinum**—Perforation in membrana tympani.

**Alumina**—Buzzing before the ears.

**Ammon Carb**—Hardness of hearing with suppuration and itching of the ear. Humming and ringing before the ears.

**Ammon Mur**—Ringing and buzzing in the ears.

**Anacardium**—Humming and rushing sound in the ears. Deafness.

**Arsenic**—Roaring in the ears with every paroxysm of pain.

**Baryta Carb**—Hardness of hearing. Roaring and ringing before the ears. Reverberation in ears on blowing the nose.

**Calcarea Carb**—Hardness of hearing; from abuse of quinine; from working in water. Cracking in the ears, when swallowing. Humming before the ears. Various kinds of sounds in the ears. Obstruction in hearing.

**Carbo An**—Roaring in the ears. Hearing confused; does not know from what distance sound comes.

**Carbo Veg**—Deafness after acute exanthemata or abuse of mercury. Roaring in the ears.

**Causticum**—Humming before the ears. Roaring and burning in the ears. Words and steps re-echo in the ears.

**Conium**—Various kinds of sounds in the ears.

**Graphites**—Hardness of hearing. Various kinds of sounds in the ears. Hears better in a noise.

**Iodium**—Hardness of hearing. Humming before the ears.

**Kali Carb**—Dull hearing. Roaring and cracking in the ears.

**Kali Nit**—Deafness.

**Lycopodium**—Excessive sensitiveness of the hearing; music and sounds affect the mind. Hardness of hearing. Ringing and roaring in the ears.

**Mag Carb**—Hardness of hearing.

**Manganum**—Ears feel stopped. Cracking noise in the ears when blowing the nose.

**Muriatic Acid**—Deafness.

**Natrum Carb**—Hardness of hearing. Sensitiveness to noise.

**Natrum Mur**—Ringing, humming and roaring in the ears. Hardness of hearing.

**Nitric Acid**—Stoppage of the ears. Hardness of hearing. Hearing better by riding in carriage or train. Very sensitive to noise. Cracking in the ears when chewing. Roaring in the ears.

**Petroleum**—Hardness of hearing. Ringing and hissing before the ears. Roaring and cracking in the ears.

**Phosphorus**—Hardness of hearing, especially with respect to human voice. Sounds re-echo in the ears. Hissing in the ears.

**Phos Acid**—Roaring in the ears with difficult hearing.

**Platinum**—Roaring in the ears.

**Sepia**—Excessive sensitiveness of the hearing to music. Difficulty in hearing. Roaring and rushing before the ears.



**Silicea**—Stoppage of the ears, which sometimes open with loud sound. Difficult hearing, especially of the human voice. Deafness. Noise before the ears. Sounding in the ears. Roaring in the ears.

**Sulphur**—Hardness of hearing, preceded by exceedingly sensitive hearing. Dull hearing. Stoppage of the ears while eating. Humming before the ears. Buzzing and roaring in the ears.

**Sulph Acid**—Hardness of hearing.

**Zincum**—Buzzing in the ears.

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## NOSE

**Agaricus**—Nose-bleed in old people.

**Alumina**—Redness of the nose. Point of nose cracked; nostrils painful to touch. Discharge of thick yellow mucus.

**Ammon Carb**—Nose-bleed when washing the face in the morning. Nose bleed after eating. Ozaena; discharge of bloody mucus from the nose. Suppurating pustules in the nose. Tip of nose looks red. Snuffles of children. Itching of the nose. Long continued dryness of the nose.

**Ammon Mur**—Soreness of the nose as though ulcerated. Itching of the nose. Obstruction in the nose; constantly tries to get relief by blowing the nose. Sneezing.

**Anacardium**—Bleeding from the nose. Stoppage of the nose. Sensation of dryness in the nose. Flow of mucus from the nose.

**Antim Crud**—Sore, cracked and crusty nostrils. Stoppage of the nose.

**Arg Met**—Exhausting fluent coryza with sneezing.

**Arsenic**—Swelling of the nose. Stoppage of the nose.

**Aurum Met**—Ulcerated, agglutinated, painful nostrils; nose obstructed, cannot breathe through the nose; crusts in the nose. Nose inflamed; feeling of soreness in the nose,

especially when touched. Pains in nose ; worse at night. Caries of nasal bones. Offensive discharge from the nose.

**Baryta Carb**—Frequent nosebleed. Discharge of thick yellow mucus from the nose. Scurf under the nose. Troublesome dryness of the nose.

**Bromium**—Fan-like motion of alae nasi.

**Calcarea Carb**—Swelling at the root of nose. Nostrils ulcerated, sore. Offensive odor from the nose. Polypus of the nose. Epistaxis. Obstruction of the nose with yellow fetid pus. Frequent sneezing. Troublesome dryness of the nose. Stoppage of the nose.

**Carbo An**—Bluish tumor on tip of the nose. Nosebleed preceded by vertigo. Stoppage of the nose.

**Carbo Veg**—Severe nosebleed ; long continued, several times everyday ; with pale face before and after every attack. Itching of the nose. Frequent sneezing, with constant and violent tickling in the nose. Stoppage of the nose. Discharge of water from the nose.

**Causticum**—Pimples and warts on nose. Eruption on the tip of the nose. Stoppage of both the nostrils.

**Conium**—Epistaxis. Flow of pus from the nose. Excessive sneezing. Stoppage of the nostrils. Stoppage of nose for years. Troublesome feeling of dryness in the nose.

**Cuprum**—Sensation of too much congestion of blood in the nose.

**Dulcamara**—Nosebleed ; blood bright red and hot ; with pressure above the nose.

**Graphites**—Bad smell from the nose. Dry scabs in the nose. Swelling of the nose.

**Hepar Sulph**—Nose sore, ulcerated. Smell like old cheese.

**Kali Carb**—Stoppage of nose in warm room ; nostrils sore, scurfy. Ulcerated nostrils. Nosebleed when washing the face in the morning. Dryness of the nose.

**Kali Iod**—Sneezing and discharge of profuse acrid water from the nose. Greenish discharge from the nose.

**Kali Nit**—Sneezing. Swollen feeling in right nostril.

**Lycopodium**—Nose stopped up at night, with excessive dryness ; must breathe through the mouth. Snuffles in children. Crusts in nose. Scabs in the nose. Ulcerated nostrils. Nightly closing of nostrils by suppuration. Epistaxis. Stoppage of both nostrils.

**Mag Carb**—Stoppage of the nose.

**Mag Mur**—Ulcerated nostrils. Dryness of the nose.

**Manganum**—Nose dry, obstructed.

**Mercurius**—Nosebleed ; during sleep ; during cough. Nostrils ulcerated. Nasal bones swollen and painful. Thick greenish, pus like, discharges from the nose. Much sneezing.

**Mezereum**—Sneezing.

**Muriatic Acid**—Nosebleed. Stoppage of the nose.

**Natrum Carb**—Obstruction of the nose.

**Natrum Mur**—Internal soreness of nose. Stoppage of the nose. Dryness of the nose. Abortive sneezing.

**Nitric Acid**—Stitches on touch, as from a splinter in the nose. Ozaena ; green casts come out every morning. Scurfs in the right nostril. Bad smell from the nose ; on drawing air through the nose. Epistaxis. Abortive sneezing. Stoppage of the nostrils. Dryness of the nose.

**Petroleum**—Nostrils ulcerated. Itching of the tip of nose. Epistaxis. Dryness of the nose and troublesome sensation of dryness in the nose. Stoppage of the nose.

**Phosphorus**—Frequent blowing of blood from the nose in small quantities ; the handkerchief is always bloody. Polypus of the nose ; easily bleeding. Epistaxis. Bad smell from the nose. Constant flow of mucus from the nose. Troublesome dryness of the nose.

**Phos Acid**—Scabs on the dorsum of the nose. Fetid odor from the nose. Epistaxis.

**Platinum**—Pain at root of nose.

**Psorinum**—Dry coryza, with stoppage of nose.



**Sepia**—Inflammation of the tip of the nose. Frequent blowing of blood from the nose. Frequent epistaxis. Stoppage of the nose. Troublesome dryness of the nose.

**Silicea**—Pimples on the nose. Stoppage of both the nostrils. Sensation of dryness in the nose. Epistaxis. Abortive sneezing. Excessive or too frequent sneezing. Stoppage of the nose for many years.

**Sulphur**—Dryness of the nose. Stuffing of one nostril. Stoppage of nose when in the rooms. Inflamed swelling of the tip of the nose. Blowing of blood from the nose. Epistaxis.

**Thuja**—Scabs in the nostrils. Eruption on wings of nose. Painful pressure at the root of nose. Nostrils ulcerated.

**Tuberculinum**—Intensely painful crops of small boils appear successively in the nose. Discharge of green fetid pus from the nose.

**Zincum**—Sore feeling in nose. Pressure at the root of the nose.

**Agaricus**—Coryza ; clear water drops from the nose.

**Ammon Carb**—Coryza, worse at night ; nose stopped up, must breathe through the mouth. Dry coryza.

**Ammon Mur**—Coryza ; acrid watery discharge.

**Anacardium**—Long-continued catarrh.

**Arsenic**—Coryza ; Burning and excoriating watery discharge from the nose.

**Baryta Carb**—Coryza, with swelling of upper lip and nose.

**Bromium**—Long continued and obstinate fluent coryza ; corrosive soreness under the nose and on the margins of nostrils ; stoppage of right nostril.

**Calcarea Carb**—Constant coryza. Delayed flow of coryza. Dry Coryza.

**Carbo An**—Dry coryza.

**Causticum**—Continued stuffed coryza.

**Dulcamara**—Dry coryza.



**Fluoric Acid**—Profuse watery coryza

**Iodium**—Dry coryza becomes fluent in the open air.

**Kali Carb**—Stuffed coryza.

**Lycopodium**—Coryza of every kind. Stuffed coryza.

**Mag Carb**—Stuffed coryza.

**Mag Mur**—Coryza ; nose stopped at one time and open at another time ; with loss of smell and taste.

**Mercurius**—Coryza, fluent, corrosive.

**Natrum Carb**—Coryza, with thin yellow or thick green offensive discharge from the nose. Coryza, every other day. Constant coryza from slight cold, only ceasing after perspiration.

**Natrum Mur**—Stuffed coryza.

**Nitric Acid**—Stuffed coryza.

**Phosphorus**—Stuffed coryza.

**Platinum**—Stuffed coryza.

**Sarsaparilla**—Stuffed coryza of many years standing.

**Sepia**—Coryza. Stuffed coryza.

**Silicea**—Dry coryza. Constant coryza. Frequent fluent coryza.

**Sulphur**—Coryza ; profuse fluent coryza. Stuffed coryza.

**Thuja**—Catarrh ; discharge of thick green mucus or blood and pus from the nose.

Alumina, Mezereum and Zincum have also coryza.

**Ammon Mur**—Loss of smell.

**Anacardium**—Sense of smell perverted.

**Aurum Met**—Great sensitiveness of smell ; everything smells too strong.

**Calc Carb**—Smell of dung before the nose.

**Graphites**—Sense of smell too acute ; cannot tolerate the smell of flowers.

**Hepar Sulph**—Smell like old cheese.

**Kali Carb**—Dullness of smell.

**Lycopodium**—Smell exceedingly sensitive.

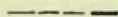
**Mag Mur**—Loss of smell.

**Natrum Mur**—Lack of smell.

**Phosphorus**—Lack of smell.

**Sepia**—Defect in smelling.

**Silicea**—Lack of smell.



## FACE

**Agaricus**—Twitching of facial muscles. Redness of face, with itching and burning, as if from chilblains.

**Alumina**—Twitching of lower jaw. Tearing lancinating pain in the cheek bones.

**Ammon Carb**—Cracking in the articulation of the jaw, while chewing and opening the mouth.

**Antim Crud**—Heat and itching of the cheeks. Suppurating and long lasting eruptions on cheeks. Pimples on the face. Yellow crusts on cheeks and chin.

**Arsenic**—Stitches in the face. Drawing pain in the face. Bloatedness of the face.

**Aurum Met**—Inflammation of the facial bones. Pain in the facial bones.

**Baryta Carb**—Sensation of a cobweb on the face.

**Calc Carb**—Swelling of submaxillary glands. Faceache. Itching of the face. Eruption on the face. Freckles on the cheeks.

**Carbo An**—Erysipelas of the face. Stinging pain in the cheek bones, the lower jaw and the teeth.

**Carbo Veg**—Herpes on the face.

**Causticum**—Pain and stiffness in the jaw, could not open the mouth without difficulty. Paralysis of one side of the face.

**Conium**—Itching of the face. Heat of the face. Itching pimples in the face. Tetter in the face.

**Cuprum Met**—Spasmodic distortion of the face.

**Dulcamara**—Faccache after disappearance of tetter in the face. Crusta lactea.

**Graphites**—Moist eczema on the face, especially on chin and around the mouth. Erysipelas of the face, with burning and stinging pain. Pimples in the face. Freckles in the face. Semilateral paralysis of the face. Flying heat in the face. Sensation of a cobweb on the face. Falling out of the hair of the beard.

**Hepar Sulph**—Boils on lips, chin and neck; very painful to touch. Erysipelas of the face.

**Kali Carb**—Face bloated. Drawing pain in the face. Heat of the face. Flying heat of the face.

**Lycopodium**—Swelling and tension of the face. Itching eruption in the face. Freckles in the face. Frequent fits of heat in the face.

**Mag Mur**—Eruption in the face.

**Mercurius**—Swelling of the face.

**Mezereum**—Child scratches the face continually, which becomes covered with blood; itching worse at night; tears off scabs, leaving raw spots, on which pustules form. Inflammatory redness of face, with moist eruption.

**Mur Acid**—Pimples and freckles in the face. Lower jaw hang down.

**Nat Carb**—Heat in the face. Yellow spots on the forehead and on the upper lip. Freckles in the face.

**Natrum Mur**—Pain in the cheekbones when chewing. Itching of the face. Pimples in the face. Herpes about the mouth. Frequent swelling of the submaxillary glands.

**Nitric Acid**—Pimples in the face.

**Petroleum**—Swelling of the submaxillary glands.

**Phosphorus**—Face swollen, oedematous. Swelling and

necrosis of lower jaw. Tearing pain in bones of the face. Redness and burning of the cheeks.

**Phos Acid**—Burning in the cheeks. Pimples about the forehead and on the chin.

**Platinum**—Sensation of coldness, crawling and numbness in right side of the face.

**Psorinum**—Humid eruptions on face.

**Sarsaparilla**—Eruptions on face.

**Sepia**—Itching of the face.

**Silicea**—Heat in the face. Swelling of the bones of the lower jaw. Pain in the lower jaw. Swelling of the submaxillary glands. Chapping of the skin of the face.

**Sulphur**—Roughness of the skin of the face. Heat in the face. Black comedons on face.

**Zincum**—Tearing in the facial bones.

**Arsenic**—Face pale, yellow, cachectic ; sunken ; hippocratic ; covered with cold sweat. Face expressive of agony.

**Calc Carb**—Face pale, with deep seated eyes surrounded by dark rings.

**Carbo Veg**—Face very pale ; greenish or greenish yellow ; hippocratic ; cold, and covered with cold sweat.

**Cuprum Met**—Face bluish, with blue lips. Paleness of face.

**Hepar Sulph**—Yellow color of the face.

**Iodium**—Face pale, yellowish.

**Kali Carb**—Yellowness of the face.

**Lycopodium**—Greenish-yellow color of the face ; blue rings around the eyes.

**Mercurius**—Face pale, earthy-colored, dirty-looking.

**Nat Carb**—Face pale, with blue rings around the eyes. Yellow spots on the forehead and on the upper lip.

**Nat Mur**—Face oily, shiny, as if greased.

**Petroleum**—Yellowness of the face.

**Phosphorus**—Face pale, sickly looking, eyes sunken, surrounded by blue rings. Dirty-looking face.

**Phos Acid**—Pale, sickly complexion of the face.

**Psorinum**—Face pale, delicate, sickly looking.

**Sepia**—Yellowness of the face. Yellow spots on the face. Yellow saddle across the nose and upper part of the cheeks.

**Stannum**—Face pale, sickly looking.

**Sulphur**—Pale, sickly complexion of the face. Blue rings around the eyes.

**Zincum**—Face pale, alternating with redness.

Other remedies having “**paleness** of the face”—Anacard., Baryta Carb., Nitric Acid, Silicea.

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## MOUTH

**Ammon Carb**—Swelling of the interior of the mouth.

**Ammon Mur**—Ulcerated corners in the mouth.

**Anacardium**—Painful vesicles in the mouth.

**Arsenic**—Eruptions on the lips. Aphthae in the mouth. Burning in the mouth, pharynx and oesophagus. Lips dry and cracked.

**Baryta Carb**—Vesicles in the mouth.

**Calc Carb**—Eruptions in the mouth. Pain in the glands of the lower jaw.

**Carbo Veg**—Chapping of lips.

**Causticum**—Sensation of tension and pain in the jaw, so that she could open the mouth only with difficulty and could not eat well.

**Conium**—Dryness and peeling of the lips. Involuntary deglutition.

**Iodium**—Aphthae in the mouth.

**Lycopodium**--Falling of the lower jaw (in typhoid states).

**Mercurius**--Aphthae in the mouth. Ulcers in the mouth.

**Muriatic Acid**--Ulcers in the mouth. Salivary glands swollen.

**Natrum Mur**--Blisters like pearls around the mouth (especially in intermittent fever). Lips and corners of mouth dry, ulcerated and cracked. Blood blisters on the inner-side of the upper lip; painful when touched. Swelling of the upper lip.

**Nitric Acid**--Cracked lips. Swelling of the lips. Corners of mouth ulcerated.

**Phosphorus**--Soreness in the mouth.

**Phos Acid**--Lips dry and cracked (in fever).

**Sepia**--Swelling and cracking of lower lip. Dry lips, which peel off.

**Silicea**--Ulcer in the red part of the lower lip.

**Sulphur**--Lips very red. Herpetic spots on the upper lip.

**Sulph Acid**--Aphthae in the mouth.

**Syphilinum**--Ulceration of mouth.

**Thuja**--Ranula. Varicose veins on tongue and mouth.

**Arsenic**--Dryness of mouth. Bloody saliva.

**Antim Crud**--Saltish saliva. Expectoration of much mucus.

**Calc Carb**--Accumulation of mucus in the mouth; hawking up of mucus.

**Carbo Veg**--Dryness or collection of saliva in the mouth.

**Dulcamara**--Saliva tenacious, soapy.

**Fluoric Acid**--Increased flow of saliva.

**Graphites**--Dryness of the mouth in the morning.

**Iodium**--Mercurial salivation.

**Kali Carb**--Palate full of mucus. Constant collection of saliva.



**Kali Iod**—Copious salivation.

**Lycopodium**—Dryness of mouth and tongue, without thirst.  
Mouth waters.

**Mag Carb**—Bloody saliva.

**Mag Mur**—Constant rising of white froth into the mouth.

**Mercurius**—Copious collection of fetid or coppery tasting saliva.

**Natrum Mur**—Salivation salty. Great complaint about dryness of mouth, but it is not very dry.

**Nitric Acid**—Profuse salivation. Bloody saliva.

**Phosphorus**—Mucus in the mouth.

**Psorinum**—Profuse offensive saliva.

**Syphilinum**—Excessive salivation ; saliva runs out of the mouth when sleeping.

Other remedies having "salivation"—Sarsaparilla, Zincum.

Other remedies having "dryness in the mouth"—Alumina, Baryta Carb., Sepia, Silicea.

**Anacardium**—Offensive taste in the mouth.

**Arsenic**—Bitter taste in the mouth after eating.

**Calc Carb**—Sour taste.

**Causticum**—Greasy taste.

**Cuprum Met**—Sweetish taste in the mouth. A strong metallic taste in the mouth.

**Iodium**—Bad, soapy taste.

**Kali Carb**—Bad slimy taste. Bitter taste.

**Lycopodium**—Taste sour or bitter.

**Mercurius**—Putrid taste.

**Natrum Mur**—Loss of taste. Putrid taste in the mouth before breakfast. Sour taste. Bitter taste. Bitterness of mouth.

**Phosphorus**—Taste : sweetish ; saltish ; sour.

**Sepia**—Putrid or sour taste. Food tastes too salty.

**Silicea**—Bitter taste in the morning.

**Sulphur**—Sour, bitter or offensive taste in the morning. Sweetish taste. Food tastes too salty.

**Zincum**—Salty taste in the mouth.

Other remedies having "bitter taste in the mouth"—Carbo An., Colocynth, Graphites, Hepar Sulph, Natrum Carb.

**Anacardium**—Fetid smell from the mouth, without his being aware of it.

**Aurum**—Fetid smell from the mouth, in young girls at puberty.

**Mercurius**—Fetid smell from the mouth, can smell it all over the room.

**Muriatic Acid**—Offensive breath.

**Nitric Acid**—Putrid smell from the mouth.

Other remedies having "bad, offensive, smell from the mouth"—Arsenic, Iodium, Kali Nit., Lycopodium, Petroleum, Sepia.

**Ammon Carb**—Long-continued looseness of the teeth. Toothache.

**Antim Crud**—Toothache in hollow teeth, worse at night; cannot bear to be touched by the tongue, it causes pain.

**Aurum Met**—Toothache from rush of blood to the head with heat in it.

**Baryta Carb**—Burning stitches in the hollow teeth, when anything warm touches it.

**Calc Carb**—Toothache, when drinking anything cold; from a current of cold air. Toothache, day and night, renewed by cold and by warmth. Difficult dentition of children.

**Calc Phos**—Retarded dentition; teeth developes slowly.

**Carbo Veg**—Looseness of teeth, with easy bleeding from gums. Toothache from taking cold or warm things in the mouth.

**Causticum**—Painful teeth protruding from their sockets. Dental fistula.

**Clematis**—Toothache, worse at night ; better for a short time from holding cold water in the mouth.

**Conium**—Pain in the teeth from taking a walk.

**Cuprum**—Pain in the teeth extending into the temples.

**Fluoric Acid**—Rapid caries of teeth. Dental fistula. Teeth feel warm.

**Graphites**—Nocturnal toothache. Toothache after drinking something cold.

**Kali Carb**—Toothache, only when eating. Toothache worse when touched by anything, cold or warm.

**Lycopodium**—Teeth exceedingly painful to touch. Toothache after a meal. Toothache with swelling of the cheeks.

**Mag Carb**—Toothache in pregnant women, worse at night ; compelling one to rise and walk about. Pains when the teeth meet together.

**Mercurius**—Teeth feel too long and are sensitive ; loose ; painful when touched by the tongue. Crowns of teeth decay. Pulsating toothache, extending into ear, worse from warmth of bed.

**Mezereum**—Toothache in carious teeth. Teeth feel elongated, Roots of teeth decay.

**Natrum Carb**—Toothache, especially when eating.

**Natrum Mur**—Dental fistula.

**Nitric Acid**—Looseness of the teeth.

**Phosphorus**—Toothache in the morning when chewing. Toothache every night till 2 o'clock. Toothache after washing clothes.

**Phos Acid**—The teeth becomes yellow.

**Rhododendron**—Toothache in damp weather and before a storm.

**Silicea**—Toothache. Jerks in the teeth, when he sucks it with the tongue. Pains in the teeth and in the whole of the cheek, by day and night. Toothache during eating, darting out at the ear.

**Sulphur**—Evening toothache. Toothache apparently from looseness of the teeth and from loose gums.

**Syphilinum**—Teeth decay at edge of gum ; edges dwarfed.

**Thuja**—Teeth decay at the roots, the crown remaining sound ; crumble. Teeth turn yellow.

**Zincum**—Looseness of the teeth. Painfulness of the teeth when chewing. Soreness of teeth.

Colocynth and Sepia have also toothache.

**Alumina**—Swelling and bleeding of the gums.

**Antim Crud**—Gums bleed easily.

**Calc Carb**—Swelling of the gums. Bleeding of the gums. Pain in the gums. Painful sensitiveness of the gums. Gum-boils.

**Carbo An**—Pain in the gums. Bleeding of the gums. Suppurating blisters on the gums.

**Carbo Veg**—Gums are painfully sensitive when chewing. Gums bleed easily, even on touching or sucking them.

**Graphites**—Swelling of the gums.

**Mag Mur**—Gums swell and bleed easily.

**Mercurius**—Gums painful to touch ; swollen, spongy, receding from the mouth ; edges whitish. Easy bleeding from the gums. Ulceration of the gums.

**Natrum Mur**—Scorbutic gums.

**Sepia**—Swelling of the gums. Bleeding of the gums. Soreness of the gums.

**Silicea**—Gums painfully sensitive on taking cold water into the mouth. Bleeding of the gums. Gum-boils.

**Sulphur**—Swelling of the gums with throbbing pain.

**Zincum**—Gums bleed on the slightest touch.

Other remedies having "bleeding of the gums"—Arsenic, Iodum, Nitric Acid.

**Agaricus**—Tongue coated white.

**Ammon Carb**—Vesicles on tongue.

**Antim Crud**—Tongue coated thick white ; white as milk.

**Arsenic**—Tongue dry, black or brown.

**Baryta Carb**—Paralysis of the tongue. Smarting burning pain in tip of tongue.

**Calc Carb**—Burning pain at tip of tongue, worse from warm food and drink. Dryness of the tongue, at night, or in the morning on awaking. Aphthae under the tongue.

**Carbo An**—Dryness of the tongue.

**Carbo Veg**—Tongue coated white or yellowish brown.

**Causticum**—Speechlessness from paralysis of the organs of speech.

**Colocynth**—Burning at tip of tongue ; tongue feels scalded.

**Cuprum Met**—Constant protrusion and retraction of the tongue. Paralysis of tongue. Stammering speech.

**Dulcamara**—The tongue and the jaws become lame if cold air or water chills him. Dryness of tongue.

**Iodium**—Thickly coated tongue.

**Kali Nit**—Tongue burns at tip.

**Lycopodium**—Ulcers on and under the tongue. Tongue, when protruded, sways from side to side, like a pendulum ( in sore throat ). Tongue moves with difficulty and the speech is indistinct on account of dryness in the mouth. Coated, <sup>3</sup>unclean tongue.

**Mag Carb**—Speech is frequently suddenly interrupted.

**Mercurius**—Tongue : swollen flabby ; showing imprints of teeth on margins ; moist with intense thirst ; coated white or yellowish. Stammering ; speech difficult on account of trembling of mouth and tongue.

**Mezereum**—Burning in the tongue extending to stomach.

**Mur Acid**—Tongue thick, bluish, covered with grayish-white membrane. Deep bluish ulcers on the tongue, with black bases. Burning vesicles on the tongue. Tongue heavy as lead, prevents talking. Tongue dry, paralyzed. Tongue dwindle.



**Natrum Mur**—Sensation as of a hair on the tongue. Tongue mapped. Numbness and tingling of tongue, lips and nose. Blisters on the tongue. Child is slow in learning to talk.

**Petroleum**—White coated tongue.

**Phosphorus**—Tongue dry and white ; red dry streak down the middle of the tongue.

**Sarsaparilla**—Aphthae on tongue. Tongue coated white.

**Sepia**—Tongue coated white. Tongue foul, but clean during menses. Soreness of the tip of the tongue.

**Silicea**—Soreness of the tongue. Sensation of a hair on the forepart of the tongue.

**Stannum**—Tongue coated yellow.

**Sulphur**—Tongue coated white with red tip and borders.

**Zincum**—Blisters on the tongue.

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## THROAT

**Agaricus**—Dryness of the pharynx.

**Alumina**—Feeling of constriction in oesophagus when swallowing, seems as if food could not pass. Throat raw, dry, sore ; frequent hawking and cleaning of the throat.

**Ammon Carb**—Throat sore as if raw. Pain as of soreness in the throat. Sore throat ; tendency to gangrenous ulceration of tonsils. Burning in the throat.

**Ammon Mur**—Throbbing in the tonsils. Swelling of the tonsils, with difficulty of swallowing. Sore spot behind the uvula, relieved by eating. Phlegm in the throat so tough that it cannot be hawked up.

**Arg Met**—Viscid, grey, jelly-like mucus in pharynx, easily hawked up ; early in the morning. Throat feels sore on coughing.

**Arsenic**—Throat dry, ulcerated. Burning in the oesophagus.



**Baryta Carb**—Enlargement and inflammation of the tonsils after every cold; worse after every slight cold. Suppuration of tonsils. Smarting pain in the throat when swallowing; worse empty swallowing. Swelling of submaxillary glands. Sensation of a plug in throat when swallowing. Can swallow liquids only.

**Calc Carb**—Constriction in the throat. Stitches in the throat when swallowing.

**Carb Veg**—Scraping in the throat. Hawking up of much phlegm from the throat.

**Causticum**—Mucus collects in the throat; cannot be raised by hawking, is obliged to swallow it. Sensation of rawness and dryness in throat. Tickling in the throat.

**Conium**—Scraping in the throat. Hawking. Involuntary deglutition.

**Hepar Sulph**—Sensation as if a fish-bone were sticking in the throat. Sensation of a plug or splinter in the throat, when swallowing. Stitches in the throat on swallowing. Dryness of the throat. Chronic hypertrophy of tonsils with hardness of hearing.

**Iodium**—Constriction in the throat.

**Kali Carb**—Throat dry and rough; swallowing difficult; food goes down oesophagus slowly. Sticking pain in the throat as from a fish-bone. Hawking up of mucus.

**Lycopodium**—Chronic sore throat. Ulcers in the throat from abuse of mercury. Dryness in the fauces. Burning in the fauces. Hawking up of mucus. Swelling and suppuration of tonsils. Ulceration, especially of right tonsil. Inflammation of throat, with stitching pain when swallowing; better from warm drinks. Regurgitation of food and drink through the nose.

**Mag Mur**—Throat dry with hoarseness.

**Mercurius**—Painful dryness of the throat with profuse salivation. Suppuration of the tonsils with sharp sticking pain when swallowing. Constant desire to swallow. Fluids return through the nose. Ulcers in the throat; of syphilitic origin.

**Mur Acid**—Sore throat. Deep ulceration in throat.

**Natrum Carb**—Constant hawking to clear throat, mucus collects again.

**Natrum Mur**—Chronic sore throat, feeling as if she had to swallow over a lump. Hawking of mucus. Expectoration of mucus in the morning.

**Nitric Acid**—Burning in the throat. Scraping in the throat. Sensation of a splinter or fish-bone sticking in the throat. Pricking pains as from a splinter in the throat, worse when swallowing. Dryness of the throat.

**Phosphorus**—Dryness of throat by day and by night. Scratching and burning in the throat. Hawking up of mucus from the fauces in the morning.

**Phos Acid**—Hawking up of viscid mucus.

**Psorinum**—Tonsils greatly swollen; painful swallowing, with pain in ears. Tough mucus in throat, must hawk continually.

**Sepia**—Contractive twitching in the throat. Hawking up of mucus, in the morning.

**Silicea**—Stinging pain on swallowing.

**Stannum**—Dryness of throat.

**Sulphur**—Sore throat, with great burning and dryness; soreness begins on right side and goes to left. Sore throat, as if swollen within, impending deglutition. Sensation of a ball rising in the throat and closing the pharynx. Long-continued sensation of a plug in the fauces and the throat.

**Zincum**—Dryness of the throat. with accumulation of mucus and constant inclination to hawk up.

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## STOMACH

**Agaricus**—Much hunger. Eructations tasting of rotten apples.

**Alumina**—Abnormal appetite. Entire loss of appetite. Disordered appetite, now strong, now wanting. Craving for acids; indigestible and unnatural substances, as chalk, charcoal. Frequent nausea. Sour eructations. Acid risings.

**Ammon Carb**—Lack of appetite in the morning. Great hunger, but a little food satiates. Great inclination to eat sugar. Thirst. Nausea after a meal. Vomiting. Eructations: sour; tasting of food and drink. Heartburn.

**Ammon Mur**—Nausea. Bitter and empty eructations. Waterbrash.

**Anacardium**—Eats and drinks hastily, apt to choke when eating and drinking. Lack of appetite. Great thirst. Nausea and vomiting. Eructations.

**Antim Crud**—Loss of appetite. Desire for acids. Thirst in the evening and night. Nausea. Violent vomiting of: bile; mucus; bitter substances. Vomiting of sour curds after nursing in children. Vomiting renewed on taking food or drink. Eructations: frequent; tasting of food. Digestion easily disturbed.

**Arsenic**—Loss of appetite; cannot bear the sight or smell of food. Great thirst; drinks often but little at a time. Constant thirst, but without special desire to drink, because the smallest quantity of water is vomited or lies hardly like a stone upon the stomach. Nausea and retching after eating and drinking. Vomiting, after eating or drinking, with severe pain in the stomach. Vomiting of: food or drink; bile; green mucus; brownish matter; blood.

**Aurum Met**—Increased appetite, with qualmishness.

**Baryta Carb**—Hungry, but no appetite. Constant thirst. Long continued nausea. Sour eructations. Hiccough. Waterbrash

**Calc Carb**—Ravenous hunger in the morning. Hunger immediately or soon after eating. Longing for : sweets ; salt ; indigestible things, such as pencils, etc. ; eggs, particularly in children. Aversion to meat and hot food. Excessive thirst. Constant thirst with lack of appetite. Sour vomiting. Milk disagrees. Eructations : sour ; bitter ; after eating. Water-brash. Heat after meals. Regurgitation, particularly of soured food and milk. Weakness of digestion.

**Calc Phos**—Colic with every attempt to eat. Desire for meat. Infants want to nurse all the time. Easy vomiting of children. Persistent vomiting of milk. Heartburn.

**Carbo An**—Weakness of digestion ; almost everything taken causes trouble in the stomach. Hiccough after a meal. Eructations : sour ; incomplete with pain. Nocturnal nausea.

**Carbo Veg**—Excessive hunger. Lack of appetite. Aversion to milk, meat and fat things. Constant nausea. Nausea in the morning. Excessive thirst. Eructations : empty ; frequent and violent ; rancid or sour. Water-brash. Water-brash at night. Digestion weak ; the simplest food disagrees ; food putrefies before it is digested and the stomach becomes full of gas.

**Causticum**—Aversion to sweet things. Vomiting of sourish water.

**Colocynth**—Ravenous hunger. Thirst. Vomiting of bile.

**Conium**—Great hunger. Frequent empty eructations throughout the day. Loud eructation tasting of the food. Heartburn after meals, rising up the throat.

**Cuprum**—Desire for warm food and drinks. Thirst. Excessive nausea. Vomiting with colic and cramps, relieved by drinking cold water. Water-brash after drinking milk. Hiccough.

**Digitalis**—Excessive nausea, not relieved by vomiting. Violent vomiting of : food ; green bile ; mucus.

**Dulcamara**—Aversion to food. Thirst. Nausea. Vomiting of tenacious mucus.

**Fluoric Acid**—Aversion to coffee. Desire for highly seasoned food. Bilious vomiting after errors in diet. Eructations.



**Graphites**—Sweet things cause nausea. Morning sickness during menses. Eructations : putrid ; ineffectual.

**Hepar Sulph**—Ravenous hunger. Longing for acids, sour things, strong tasting foods and wine. Aversion to fat food. Fits of nausea with coldness and paleness. Eructations. Frequent and too easy derangement of the stomach.

**Iodium**—Ravenous hunger. Nausea. Vomiting, renewed after eating. Empty eructations. Heartburn. For a time feels better after eating.

**Kali Carb**—Voracious hunger. Great liking for sugar and sweets. Nausea. Sour vomiting. Eructations : frequent ; sour. Burning acidity.

**Kali Iod**—Thirst.

**Kali Nit**—Little appetite with much thirst.

**Lycopodium**—Lack of appetite ; a little food seems to fill the stomach full and causes distension of the abdomen. Excessive hunger ; the more he eats, the more he wants. Great desire for sweet things. Aversion to : bread ; coffee ; cooked warm food ; smoking. Frequent constant nausea. Nausea : in the morning ; while driving in a carriage. Vomiting. Sour eructations. Severe eructations. Incomplete burning eructations. Heartburn. Water-brash. Slow digestion. Cannot digest heavy food. Palpitation during digestion.

**Mag Carb**—Craving for : fruits and acid things ; meat. Violent thirst, especially towards evening. Sour vomiting. Sour eructations.

**Mag Mur**—Cannot digest milk. Eructations tasting like rotten eggs. Constant rising of white froth in the mouth.

**Mercurius**—Excessive hunger. Desire for butter and bread. Great thirst. Vomiting of bitter mucus. Hiccough. Weak digestion with continuous hunger.

**Mur Acid**—Aversion to meat. Eructations.

**Natrum Carb**—Great hunger from a feeling of emptiness in the stomach. Aversion to milk. Thirst. Constant nausea. Water-brash. Sour eructations. Constant weakness of digestive organs with discomfort after even slight errors in diet.

**Natrum Mur**—Lack of appetite. Great appetite, morning and evening. Excessive hunger, with fulness and satiety after but little eating. Desire for : bitter things ; salt. Aversion to : bread ; coffee. Thirst constant ; unquenchable. Nausea after meals. Vomiting of food. Sour vomiting of food after water-brash. Sour eructations. Offensive eructations after drinking milk. Heartburn. Weariness and sleepiness after eating.

**Nitric Acid**—Great hunger. Longing for indigestible things, as earth, chalk. Great thirst. Sour eructations. Water-brash after drinking quickly. During and after eating, perspiration. Lassitude after eating.

**Petroleum**—Ravenous hunger. Hunger immediately after stool. Aversion to : meat ; fat food ; warm cooked food. Nausea with accumulation of water in the Mouth. Sea-sickness. Loud eructations.

**Phosphorus**—Ravenous hunger ; at night, with faint feeling if not satisfied. Hunger after eating. Loss of appetite. Longing for refreshing things. Thirst for very cold water, but water is vomited as soon as it becomes warm in the stomach. Nausea after eating. Vomiting is relieved for a while by ice or very cold food or drink. Much belching of wind after eating. Eructations : spasmodic ; sour. Regurgitation of food in mouthfools.

**Phos Acid**—Desire for refreshing and juicy things. Great thirst. Constant nausea in the throat. Sour eructations.

**Platinum**—Ravenous hunger. Lack of appetite. Continuous nausea with great weakness and anxiety.

**Psorinum**—Always hungry, even in the middle of the night. Eructations smelling like rotten eggs.

**Sepia**—Aversion to : eating ; meat ; milk. Great liking for food. Great thirst. Nausea in the morning, which passes off after eating something. Morning sickness ; the sight or smell or even thought of food causes nausea. Vomiting. Eructations : sour ; offensive ; tasting of food. Waterbrash, especially after drinking. Perspiration after eating. Difficult digestion.



**Silicea**—Ravenous hunger. Loss of appetite. Aversion to : all food ; cooked warm food ; meat ; mother's milk. Much thirst. Constant nausea and vomiting. Nausea : after meals ; after every heating exercise ; every morning with headache. Vomiting every time after drinking ; of mother's milk, whenever taken. Eructations : tasting of food ; sour, after eating. Waterbrash with shuddering.

**Stannum**—Great hunger. Nausea after eating. Smell of cooking causes vomiting.

**Sulphur**—Excessive hunger, but when he sits to eat he loathes food. Voracious appetite in children ; child grasps everything within reach and thrusts it within mouth. Loss of appetite. Aversion to fat food ; sweets ; sour things. Very thirsty ; drinks much, eat little. Nausea in : the morning ; after meals. Vomiting of : sour food ; milk. Eructations : burning, sour ; bitter. Bad smelling eructations at night, while sleeping. Acid belching up into the mouth. Waterbrash. Regurgitation of food and drinks.

**Sulph Acid**—Averse to smell of coffee. Sour eructations. Heartburn.

**Syphilinum**—Excessive desire for alcohol in any form.

**Thuja**—Thirst.

**Zincum**—Ravenous hunger about 11 A. M. Nausea. Intolerance of wine ; cannot stand smallest quantity of it. Heartburn from eating sweet things. Hiccough.

**Alumina**—Pain in the pit of the stomach and the hypochondria while stooping.

**Ammon Carb**—Pain in the stomach. Spasms of the stomach. Contractive pain in the pit of the stomach, while stretching.

**Ammon Mur**—Kawing feeling in the stomach.

**Anacardium**—Empty feeling in the stomach. Pain comes on when the stomach is empty.

**Arsenic**—Pressure in the stomach. Intense burning pain

in the stomach and the pit of stomach, aggravated especially by cold food or drink. Weak sinking sensation at the pit of the stomach, relieved by eating, but on beginning to eat urging to stool.

**Baryta Carb**—Pressure in the stomach as from a stone, relieved by eructations. Pain in the stomach on touching.

**Calc Carb**—Pressure in the stomach, fasting and after eating. Nocturnal pressure in the pit of the stomach. Cramps in the stomach. Pain in the stomach. Pit of the stomach swollen, painful to touch. Inability to bear tight clothing over the pit of the stomach.

**Carbo An**—Pressure in the stomach as from a load. Clutching and griping in the stomach.

**Carbo Veg**—Stitches under the ribs. Heaviness in the stomach. Stomach tense and full from flatulence, worse lying down. Burning in the stomach. Contractive pains in stomach, extending to chest.

**Causticum**—Pressure in the stomach after eating. Griping and cramp-like pains in the stomach. Stitches in the pit of the stomach.

**Colocynth**—Pain in the stomach.

**Conium**—Pressure in the stomach when eating. Contractive pain in the stomach. Cramp in the stomach.

**Cuprum**—Violent pain in the stomach. Spasm of the stomach. Violent pressure in the stomach, with cramping pains coming at intervals.

**Digitalis**—Faint-feeling in the stomach.

**Graphites**—Burning in the stomach. Contractive pain in the stomach.

**Hepar Sulph**—Distension of the stomach, compelling to loosen the clothing, especially a few hours after meal. Pressure in the stomach after eating a little. Stomach symptoms are ameliorated after eating.

**Kali Carb**—Fulness of the stomach after eating. Pinching in the stomach. Stomach distended, sensitive, feels as if it

would burst. A constant feeling as if the stomach were full of water.

**Kali Nit**—Most violent cramp in the stomach.

**Lycopodium**—Pain, tenderness and swelling of the stomach. Pressure in the stomach, after meals. Fulness in the stomach. Rising as of a ball from the pit of the stomach into the fauces.

**Mag Carb**—Contractive pain in the stomach.

**Mercurius**—Stomach feels replete and constricted. Pit of the stomach sensitive to touch.

**Natrum Carb**—Pressure in the stomach after meals. Pain in the stomach. Cramps in the stomach. Pain in the pit of the stomach when touched.

**Natrum Mur**—Pressure in the stomach ; in the morning ; with nausea. Gripping, throbbing and pressure in the pit of the stomach. Pain in the pit of the stomach when pressed. Swelling of the pit of the stomach. Cramp in the stomach.

**Nitric Acid**—Stitches in the pit of the stomach. Tensive pressure under the left ribs.

**Petroleum**—Pit of the stomach painful when touched. Feeling of great emptiness in the stomach. Gastralgia when stomach is empty ; relieved by eating.

**Phosphorus**—Pain in the stomach. Severe pressure in the stomach after eating, with vomiting. Painfulness of the pit of the stomach. Fulness of the stomach. Burning in the stomach. Stomach painful to touch. Empty feeling in the stomach.

**Phos Acid**—Pressure in the stomach as from a weight after eating.

**Sepia**—Pain in the pit of the stomach ; when walking. Pain in the stomach after supper. Pressure in the stomach, while eating and after meals. Burning in the stomach after eating, extending up the fauces. Emptiness in the stomach.

**Silicea**—Pressure in the stomach ; from drinking quickly ; with water-brash followed by vomiting, after every meal. Pain-

fulness of the pit of the stomach when pressing upon it. Fulness of the stomach after eating.

**Stannum**—Sensation of emptiness in the stomach. Pain in the stomach with soreness to touch.

**Sulphur**—Contractive pinching pain in the stomach immediately after meals. Shooting about the stomach. Empty feeling in the stomach, before the accustomed time of eating, especially about 11 A.M., must have something to eat.

**Zincum**—Pressure in the stomach with nausea, after eating.

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## ABDOMEN

**Alumina**—Colic, violent ; in the morning.

**Ammon Mur**—Pain around the navel.

**Anacardium**—Pain around the navel as if a plug were pressed into the intestines.

**Antim Crud**—Colic with a sensation as if diarrhoea is coming on.

**Arsenic**—Pains in the abdomen : violent ; burning ; cutting ; colicky.

**Baryta Carb**—Colic.

**Calc Carb**—Cutting in abdomen. Cutting and griping in the afternoon, with vomiting of food eaten at dinner.

**Calc Phos**—Soreness, aching and colicky pains around the navel. Colic at every attempt to eat.

**Carbo Veg**—Colic from flatulence, particularly after eating. Pain about the navel when touched. Colic from driving out.

**Causticum**—Pressure in the abdomen after eating.

**Colocynth**—Violent colic ; mostly about the navel ; pains

gripping, cutting, squeezing or contractive in nature; better for a short time with emission of flatus and stool and hard pressure; worse after eating and drinking.

**Conium**—Colic with discharge of flatus. Cutting pains. Sensation of soreness in the abdomen when walking.

**Cuprum Met**—Violent intermittent colic. Violent cramps.

**Dulcamara**—Colic from taking cold. Cutting pain about the navel.

**Hepar Sulph**—Contractive pain in the abdomen. Stitches in the left side of the abdomen,

**Kali Carb**—Labor-like colic.

**Kali Nit**—Violent colic, more in the right side of the abdomen.

**Lycopodium**—Colic. Gripping, pinching and clutching pain in the abdomen, choking the breath. Pain in the right side of the abdomen.

**Mercurius**—Pains in the abdomen, stabbing and cutting in nature, especially at night. Bruised feeling in the intestines.

**Mur Acid**—Cramps in abdomen.

**Natrum Carb**—Gripping colic, immediately after eating.

**Natrum Mur**—Daily colic. Cutting pains in the abdomen. Pain in the abdominal ring on coughing.

**Nitric Acid**—Colic. Pain in the abdomen when touched. Cutting in the abdomen, in the morning in bed.

**Petroleum**—Colic, relieved by bending double.

**Phosphorus**—Pain in the abdomen, in the morning in bed.

**Platinum**—Pressing and bearing in the abdomen extending into the pelvis.

**Sarsaparilla**—Colic and backache at the same time.

**Sepia**—Colic after bodily exercise.

**Silicea**—Colic. Pain in the abdomen while exercising.

**Stannum**—Colic, relieved by hard pressure.

**Sulphur**—While walking, pains in the left side of the



abdomen, Tearing pains in the left side of the abdomen. Stitches in the abdomen. Abdominal pains after drinking. Pain in the abdominal muscles in the morning.

**Zincum**—Pain in a spot beneath the navel. Flatulent colic. Gripping pain after eating.

**Anacardium**—Rumbling in the abdomen. Hardness of the abdomen.

**Arsenic**—Burning in the intestines. Abdomen swollen and painful. Abdominal dropsy.

**Aurum Met**—Incarcerated flatus.

**Baryta Carb**—Hard distension of the abdomen.

**Calc Carb**—Abdomen hard and very much distended. Cannot bear tight clothing around hypochondria. Incarcerated flatus. Sensation of coldness in the abdomen.

**Calc Phos**—Abdomen sunken and flabby.

**Carbo Veg**—Abdomen greatly distended, (most in the upper part,) full to bursting, better from passing flatus. Cannot bear tight clothing around hypochondria. Emission of large quantities of offensive flatus.

**Causticum**—Distension of the abdomen in children.

**Colocynth**—Distension of the abdomen. Rumbling in the abdomen.

**Conium**—Fulness in the abdomen, in the morning, after awaking.

**Cuprum Met**—Abdomen tense, hot and tender to touch.

**Graphites**—Great distension of the abdomen, even after eating but little, must loosen clothing. Fulness and hardness in the abdomen as from incarcerated flatus. Emission of offensive flatus followed by colic.

**Hepar Sulph**—Abdomen distended and tense.

**Kali Carb**—Fulness, heat and great distension in the abdomen immediately after eating, even little. Tension across the abdomen. Much flatulence. Sensation of coldness in the abdomen.



**Lycopodium**—Excessive fulness and distension of the abdomen from flatulence, (most in the lower part), better from passing flatus and eructations. Incarcerated flatulence. Continuous rumbling in the abdomen. Brown spots on abdomen. Burning in the abdomen. Induration of abdomen.

**Mag Carb**—Flatulent distension of the abdomen.

**Mag Mur**—Painful hardness of the right side of the abdomen.

**Mercurius**—Abdomen distended and painful.

**Mur Acid**—Fulness of the abdomen.

**Natrum Carb**—Distended abdomen.

**Natrum Mur**—Inflammation of the abdomen. Abdomen distended with flatus. Swelling of the abdomen.

**Nitric Acid**—Liability to take cold in the abdomen. Rumbling.

**Petroleum**—Distension of the abdomen. Empty feeling in the abdomen.

**Phosphorus**—Abdomen distended ; after dinner. Abdomen painful to touch. Rumbling in the abdomen. Emission of flatus. Sensation of great emptiness in the abdomen. Sensation of coldness in the abdomen.

**Phos Acid**—Meteoric distension of the abdomen. Rumbling and gurgling in the abdomen.

**Sarsaparilla**—Rumbling in the abdomen.

**Sepia**—Burning in the abdomen. Sensation of heaviness in the abdomen. Bloating abdomen in mothers. Sensation of emptiness in the abdomen. Coldness of the abdomen. Dropsy of the abdomen. Brown spots on the abdomen.

**Silicea**—Hard, hot and distended abdomen. Flatulence with much rumbling. Emission of very offensive flatus. Burning in the abdomen.

**Stannum**—Sensation of emptiness in the abdomen.

**Sulphur**—Fulness and distension of the abdomen. Painful sensitiveness of the abdomen to touch. Pressure downward in

the abdomen toward the anus. Movements as of something alive in the abdomen. Rumbling and gurgling in the abdomen. Passage of fetid flatus.

**Thuja**—Abdomen enlarged and puffed ; protrudes here and there as if from the arm of a foetus ; movements and sensations as if something were alive ; no pain. Rumbling and cracking in the abdomen as if an animal were crying.

**Zincum**—Tympanitic painful distension of the abdomen after a light meal. Loud rumbling and gurgling in the abdomen.

Agaricus, Ammon Mur and Fluoric Acid also have discharge of much flatus.

**Agaricus**—Stitching pain in the liver.

**Ammon Mur**—Congestion of the liver.

**Arsenic**—Induration of liver. Enlargement and pain of liver ; of spleen.

**Carbo An**—Pressure and cutting in the hepatic region.

**Carbo Veg**—Pain in the liver.

**Hepar Sulph**—Soreness and stitches in the region of liver.

**Iodium**—Spleen enlarged. Left hypochondrium hard and painful on pressure.

**Kali Carb**—Sprained pain in the liver when stooping. Pressure and stitches in the liver.

**Lycopodium**—Liver sensitive.

**Mag Mur**—Liver hard and enlarged. Pressing pain in liver, worse when touching it, lying on right side or walking.

**Mercurius**—Region of liver painful and sensitive.

**Natrum Carb**—Stitches in the region of spleen.

**Natrum Mur**—Stitches in the hepatic region. Pain in the region of spleen.

**Phos Acid**—Enlargement of spleen.

**Sepia**—Liver sore and painful.

**Stannum**—Burning pain in the hepatic region.

**Sulphur**—Pain in the region of liver.

**Zincum**—Liver enlarged.

Inguinal hernia—Aurum Met, Magnesia Carb, Nitric Acid (in children), Petroleum, Phosphorus, Silicea, Sulph Acid, Zincum.

**Calc Carb**—Swelling of inguinal and mesenteric glands.

**Iodium**—Enlargement of the mesenteric glands.

**Mercurius**—Burning pain in right groin.

## STOOL

**Agaricus**—Stools : grass green ; offensive. During stool cramping colic and emission of much flatus.

**Alumina**—Constipation ; stools hard knotty. Constipation of the infants ; of old people. Stools covered with mucus. Inactivity of the rectum, even the soft stool requires great straining. No desire for and no ability to pass stool until there is a large accumulation. Diarrhoea on urination. Involuntary urination with stool.

**Ammon Carb**—Constipation ; difficult evacuation ; blood with stool. Colic with diarrhoea.

**Ammon Mur**—Constipation ; stools hard, crumbling ; covered with mucus ; very difficult to expel. Discharge of blood during stool. During and after stool burning and smarting in the rectum.

**Anacardium**—Great and urgent desire for stool, but with the effort the desire passes away without an evacuation. The rectum seems powerless, with sensation as if plugged up ; even the soft stool is passed with difficulty. Blood with stool.

**Antim Crud**—Stools : watery, mixed with hard lumps ; undigested ; slimy ; flatulent. Difficult hard stool. Alternate

diarrhoea and constipation, especially in old people. Constant discharge of yellowish white mucus from the anus.

**Arsenic**—Stools: bloody; dark or black; watery and painless; dark green mucus; green; scanty; very offensive. Diarrhoea with much prostration. Vomiting and stool at the same time. Constipation. With stool: violent tenesmus; colic; burning in the rectum. After stool burning in the anus and rectum.

**Baryta Carb**—Constipation; stools hard, difficult, knotty, insufficient.

**Calc Carb**—Stools: yellow, watery; sour; offensive, smelling like rotten eggs; undigested; white. Stools first hard, then pasty, then liquid. Constipation; stools large and hard, scanty. Costiveness. Frequent continual soft stool. During stool protrusion of the varices of the rectum, with burning pain. After stool lassitude and feeling as if bruised all over.

**Calc Phos**—Stools: green, slimy, undigested; hot; spluttering. During stool emission of much offensive flatus.

**Carbo An**—Frequent stools every day.

**Carbo Veg**—Stools: frequent; involuntary; putrid; very bad smelling; thin, pale; mucous; scanty. Constipation. Even soft stool is passed with difficulty. Discharge of blood from the anus at every stool. During stool discharge of fetid flatus. After stool burning in the anus.

**Causticum**—Stools: tough and shining; looking as though covered with grease; light coloured: white. Constipation, with frequent unsuccessful desire. Stool is expelled better when standing or only when standing. During stool: cutting in the rectum; discharge of blood.

**Colocynth**—Stools: bloody; yellow, frothy, liquid; slimy. Dysentery-like diarrhoea, renewed each time after taking the least food or drink. Long continued diarrhoea. Before stool cutting colic. After stool weakness.

**Conium**—Stools: watery; undigested; liquid fecal, mixed with hard portions; coated with blood. Diarrhoea. Constipation with ineffectual call to stool. Hard stool only every other day. After every stool tremulous weakness.

**Cuprum Met**—Stools : green ; painful ; with cramps in abdomen and calves of leg.

**Digitalis**—Stools : whitish or ash-gray ; chalk-like.

**Dulcamara**—Stools : watery ; green mucus ; yellow ; slimy ; bloody. Diarrhoea from taking cold in cold or damp weather or in damp places ; during change of weather from warm to cold.

**Fluoric Acid**—Bilious stools.

**Graphites**—Intolerably offensive brown fluid stools, mixed with undigested substances. Constipation : stools large, knotty, difficult, united by mucous threads. After stool much pain and soreness in anus.

**Hepar Sulph**—Stools : undigested ; green, slimy ; offensive ; whitish ; clay-coloured and soft ; sour smelling. Loss of power to expel even a soft stool.

**Iodium**—Stools : watery ; foamy, whitish mucus ; fatty. Constipation with ineffectual urging, better by drinking cold milk. Alternate diarrhoea and constipation.

**Kali Carb**—Stools : large ; difficult ; mucus ; with stitching pain in the rectum before stool. Anxiety before stool. Constipation every other day. Costiveness.

**Kali Nit**—Stools : thin, watery ; bloody ; containing membranous shreds.

**Lycopodium**—Stools : thin, yellow ; very hard ; difficult, evacuated only with much straining ; incomplete ; first part lumpy, second part soft. Costiveness. Constipation for several days. Ineffectual urging to stool. Painful evacuation. Rectum contracts and protrudes during hard stool.

**Mag Carb**—Stools : green, watery ; frothy, like the scum of a frog-pond ; bloody mucus ; sour smelling ; of undigested milk in nursing children. Costiveness. Before stool cutting, griping colic. During and after stool tenesmus.

**Mag Mur**—Stools : hard, difficult, slow and insufficient ; knotty like sheep-dung ; crumbling as they pass at the verge of anus ; scanty. Constipation. Chronic disposition to diarrhoea.



**Manganum**—Clotted and difficult stool. Repeated pappy stool during the day.

**Mercurius**—Stools : slimy ; green ; bloody ; green mucus ; bloody mucus, whitish gray. Never-get-done feeling. Violent tenesmus all the time, before, during and after stool. Before and during stool : violent and frequent urging ; nausea, chilliness.

**Mezerium**—Stools : fermented ; containing small white particles.

**Mur Acid**—Stools : watery ; too thin ; involuntary while passing urine.

**Natrum Carb**—Insufficient stool. Diarrhoea from milk.

**Natrum Mur** Stools : hard, dry and crumbling ; difficult to expel ; too frequent. Chronic soft stools. Constipation ; sensation of contraction of the anus ; anus fissured, so that it bleeds and pains as if sore. Constipation every other day. Chronic costiveness. During stool : burning in the rectum ; shooting pain in the anus and rectum. After stool pains and stitching in anus.

**Nitric Acid**—Stools : too frequent ; dry ; irregular and difficult ; offensive. Great straining, but little passes ; rectum feels torn or fissured. Costiveness. During stool tearing pains. Great pain even after soft stool. After stool : exhaustion ; violent cutting pains, lasting for hours.

**Petroleum**—Stools : yellow, watery, gushing ; frequent ; lumpy, unusually hard. Diarrhoea only in the day time.

**Phosphorus**—Stools : green mucus ; watery, with little grains like sago ; bloody ; involuntary, seems as if anus remained open, constantly oozing ; profuse, watery, passing away as from a hydrant ; watery, with lumps of white mucus ; gray or whitish gray ; offensive ; slender, long, dry and hard, like a dog's, expelled with difficulty ; too dry. Chronic discharge of thin and soft stools. Painless debilitating diarrhoea ; of undigested food. Constipation. Desire for stool whenever he lies on the left side. Stools worse after eating ; better after sleeping ; and cold food or ice. Discharge of blood with the stool. Before stool severe tenesmus and colic. After stool great weakness.



**Phos Acid**—Stools : whitish-gray ; watery ; white or yellow ; painless ; non-exhausting ; involuntary, even while passing flatus ; frequent ; worse after eating.

**Platinum**—Constipation. Stools : scanty ; as if burnt ; adhere to the rectum and anus like soft clay and pass with difficulty. Constipation while travelling.

**Psorinum**—Stools ; dark brown, thin watery, very offensive, like rotten eggs.

**Sarsaparilla**—Blood with the stool.

**Sepia**—Stools : hard knotty, in balls ; difficult ; too soft ; mucous ; insufficient ; retarded : ineffectual. Passage of blood with the stool. Discharge of mucus from the rectum without stool. During stool burning in the rectum. Sense of a ball or weight in the anus, not relieved by stool. Pain in the rectum during and long after stool. Constipation.

**Silicea**—Stools : horibly offensive ; scanty ; composed of hard lumps ; light-colored. Many ineffectual calls to stool. Stools remain long time in the rectum. Expulsion difficult, slips back after being partly expelled. Colic with diarrhoea. Costiveness. Constipation. Constipation always before and during menses.

**Sulphur**—Stools : watery ; green mucus ; bloody ; bloody in streaks ; excoriating ; frothy ; fetid ; slimy ; yellow ; hard, large and dry as if burnt ; involuntary, while urinating. Stool only every two or three days. Frequent unsuccessful desire to stool. Diarrhoea. Constipation. Alternating diarrhoea and constipation. Discharge painful to the parts over which they pass. Child afraid to go to stool on account of pain. Child falls asleep as soon as the tenesmus ceases after the stool. Before stool : cutting colic ; driving out of bed in the morning without pain. During stool : tenesmus ; shooting in the anus. After stool : tenesmus. Discharge of prostratic fluid when at stool.

**Sulph Acid**—Stools : chopped, saffron-like ; stringy ; fetid. Diarrhoea with sensation of emptiness in the abdomen.

**Thuja**—Stools : yellow, watery ; gushing ; copious ; gurgling like water from a bung-hole or a barrel ; expelled with

much flatus; recede after partly expelled; worse after breakfast, coffee. Diarrhoea from vaccination. Constipation. Stool expelled with much flatus.

**Tuberculinum**—Stools: dark brown; offensive; discharged with much force.

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## RECTUM AND ANUS

**Alumina**—Itching of the anus.

**Ammon Carb**—Discharge of blood from the anus. Itching of the anus. Varices of the anus. Bleeding piles, worse during menses.

**Ammon Mur**—Sore pain in the rectum. Haemorrhoids sore. Haemorrhoids after suppressed leucorrhoea.

**Anacardium**—Varices of the anus. Itching of the anus.

**Antim Crud**—Burning piles. Itching of the anus.

**Arsenic**—Burning pain in the rectum and anus. Burning haemorrhoids.

**Baryta Carb**—Haemorrhoids protrude on urinating.

**Bromium**—Intensely painful haemorrhoids.

**Calc Carb**—Itching of the anus. Burning in the rectum. Ascarides in the rectum.

**Calc Phos**—Fistula-in-ano alternating with chest symptoms.

**Carbo An**—Stitching pain in the anus.

**Carbo Veg**—Itching of the anus. Painful varices of the anus. Bluish burning piles. Protruding piles. Bleeding from the anus.

**Causticum**—Painful fissure in anus. Itching of the anus. Protruding varices of the anus. Fistula of the rectum. Haemorrhoids large, burning, painful when touched; walking unendurable.

**Graphites**—Itching of the anus. Smarting sore pain in anus. Fissure in anus. Varices of the rectum. Burning haemorrhoids.

**Kali Carb**—Itching of the anus. Burning in the anus and rectum. Large painful haemorrhoids with stitching pain in them when coughing. Varices of the anus.

**Lycopodium**—Pain in the anus after eating and stool. Itching of the anus. Protruding haemorrhoids, very painful to touch.

**Mag Mur**—Painful haemorrhoids.

**Mercurius**—Prolapsus ani.

**Mezereum**—Stitches in the rectum.

**Mur Acid**—Protruding haemorrhoids. Haemorrhoids swollen, blue, hot and so sore that even the pressure of a sheet cannot be borne. Prolapsus ani while urinating and stooling.

**Natrum Mur**—Fissure-in-anus, so that it bleeds and painful as if sore. Burning at the anus. Varices of the anus; painful. Throbbing and shooting pain in the rectum.

**Nitric Acid**—Itching of the anus. Old varices of the anus. Soreness about anus. Fissure of anus. Fistula-in-ano. Protruding and easily bleeding haemorrhoids.

**Petroleum**—Itching of the anus.

**Phosphorus**—Itching of the anus. Varices of the anus. Emission of mucus from the anus, which is always open.

**Sepia**—Prolapsus ani. Itching of the anus. Painful protruding haemorrhoids, worse during stool and when walking.

**Silicea**—Itching of the anus. Fistula-in-ano. Fissure of anus. Painful haemorrhoids.

**Sulphur**—Redness around the anus. Itching of the anus. Excoriation about the anus. Prolapsus ani. Both bleeding and blind haemorrhoids; burning, smarting.

**Sulph Acid**—Cozing haemorrhoids.

**Syphilinum**—Fissure of anus. Prolapsus of anus.

**Thuja**—Painful fissure of anus, surrounded with warts or condylomata. Swollen haemorrhoids; pain worse when sitting.

## URINARY SYSTEM

**Agaricus**—Stitches while urinating.

**Alumina**—Inability to pass urine without straining at stool. Nightly micturition.

**Ammon Carb**—Tenesmus of bladder. Involuntary urination at night.

**Anacardium**—Burning of the glans during and after urination.

**Antim Crud**—Frequent urination with burning in urethra, pain in the small of the back, and much emission of mucus. Cutting in the urethra during urination.

**Arsenic**—Burning during emission of urine. Suppression and retention of urine. Strangury. Paralysis of bladder.

**Baryta Carb**—Urging to urinate and frequent urination.

**Calc Carb**—Painful and difficult urination; the urine being usually clear. Burning in the urethra. Too frequent urination. Flow of blood from the urethra.

**Calc Phos**—Increase of urine with sensation of weakness. Pain in the region of kidneys when blowing the nose.

**Carbo Veg**—Frequent tenesmus of the bladder by day and night. Excoriative pain when urinating. Wetting the bed.

**Causticum**—Involuntary urination by day and night. Involuntary urination when coughing, sneezing and walking; from slightest excitement; at night when asleep. Retention of urine with frequent and urgent desire; occasionally a few drops dribbling.

**Clematis**—Interrupted flow of urine. Urethra feels constricted. Dribbling after urination.

**Colocynthis**—Frequent urging to urinate with scanty discharge.

**Conium**—Frequent urination. Much difficulty in voiding urine; frequently the flow stops and then starts after interval. Dribbling in old men. Cutting in the urethra during urination.

**Cuprum**—Nocturnal urination.

**Digitalis**—Constant urging to urinate, with scanty discharge.

**Dulcamara**—Catarrh of the bladder from taking cold, with urinary troubles, strangury, pain, and thick slimy sediment in the urine.

**Hepar Sulph**—Nocturnal urination during sleep. Urination impeded; cannot pass urine without waiting a while. Weakness of the bladder; urine passes slowly, drops down vertically; always seems as if some urine remained. Flow of mucus from the urethra.

**Iodium**—Frequent urination; especially at night.

**Kali Carb**—Tenesmus of the bladder. Frequent urination by day and night. Has to wait a long time for the urine to pass.

**Lycopodium**—Urging to urinate. Too frequent urination. Itching in the urethra during and after urination. Intense pain in the back before urination, which ceases after the flow. Child cries before urinating. Suppression of urine. Haemorrhage from the urethra. Renal gravel.

**Mag Mur**—Urine can only be passed by straining and pressure.

**Mercurius**—Frequent and sudden urging to urinate. Burning in the urethra.

**Mezereum**—Burning in fore-part of the urethra at close of urination. Discharge of a few drops of blood after urination.

**Mur Acid**—Weakness of bladder; urine passes slowly; must press so hard to urinate that rectum protrudes.

**Natrum Carb**—Urging to urinate. Burning in the urethra after urination.

**Natrum Mur**—Involuntary passage of urine, when walking, coughing, sneezing or loughing. Urination at night. Cutting burning pain in the urethra just after urination. Has to wait a long time for urine to pass if others are present.

**Nitric Acid**—Burning and stinging in the urethra. Painful urination. Inability to retain the urine.



**Petroleum**—Constant dribbling of urine after urination. Involuntary dropping of urine. Wetting the bed. Burning in the urethra.

**Phosphorus**—Tension in the urethra.

**Phos Acid**—Frequent urination at night.

**Sarsaparilla**—Severe pain at close of urination. Child screams before and during urination. Urine dribbles while sitting; passes freely when standing; bladder distended and tender.

**Sepia**—Involuntary urination at night during first sleep. Frequent nocturnal urination. Urging to urinate.

**Silicea**—Frequent urination. Wetting the bed at night.

**Sulphur**—Urging to urinate. Wetting the bed at night. Frequent urination, especially at night. Burning in the urethra during urination. Retention of urine.

**Thuja**—Urinary stream split and small. Severe cutting pain after urination. Sensation as if a few drops were running down the urethra, after urination.

**Zincum**—Urine passes with difficulty; has to sit down and bend backward. Involuntary urination while coughing, sneezing or walking. Tenesmus of the bladder when one wishes to urinate.

**Arg Met**—Urine: profuse; turbid; sweet smelling.

**Aurum Met**—Turbid urine with much sediment.

**Calc Carb**—Urine: dark brown; fetid; with white sediment; bloody.

**Carbo Animalis**—Fetor of the urine.

**Carbo Veg**—Urine too dark. Diminished secretion of urine.

**Colocynth**—Urine: fetid; viscid; jelly-like.

**Conium**—Urine: whitish; turbid; thick.

**Cuprum**—Urine scanty or suppressed.



**Graphites**—Urine turbid with reddish sediment. Sour smelling urine.

**Iodium**—Urine copious.

**Lycopodium**—Red, sandy, sediment in the urine.

**Mercurius**—Urine : scanty ; dark red ; turbid.

**Mezereum**—Urine hot, bloody.

**Natrum Mur**—Urine deposit a reddish sediment. Increased secretion.

**Nitric Acid**—Urine : scanty ; dark brown ; turbid ; bloody ; albuminous ; excessively offensive smelling, like horse's urine. Urine is cold when passed.

**Phosphorus**—Urine : pale, watery ; profuse ; milky ; looks mixed with jelly-like pieces.

**Sarsaparilla**—Urine : scanty ; bloody ; slimy and sandy.

**Sepia**—Urine : turbid ; clay-colored ; offensive, thick ; slimy ; dark.

**Sulphur**—Profuse colorless urine. Urine excoriates the parts over which it passes.

**Zincum**—Urine often bloody and quickly becomes turbid and deposits a yellow sediment.

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## MALE SEXUAL SYSTEM

**Alumina**—Discharge of prostatic juice during difficult stool. Excessive sexual desire.

**Ammon Carb**—Pollutions. Pain in spermatic cords.

**Anacardium**—Involuntary erections during the day.

**Arg Met**—Pain in the testicles, increased by touch of clothing when walking. Seminal emissions, almost every night, without sexual excitement ; after onanism.

**Arsenic**—Swelling of the genitals.

**Aurum Met**—Long-standing induration of testicles. Swelling of testicles.

**Baryta Carb**—Diminished sexual desire. Weakness of the sexual powers. Induration of prostate and testes in old men.

**Calc Carb**—Frequent emissions. Excessive sexual desire with too early emission of semen during coition. Too brief erections during coition. Stinging and burning in the male genitals during the emission of semen in coition. Weakness after coition. Lack of sexual instinct.

**Carbo Animalis**—Buboes.

**Carbo Veg**—Discharge of prostratic fluid when straining at stool. Too frequent pollutions. Too early emission of semen during coition. Soreness and itching in the pudenda. Excessive voluptuous thoughts.

**Causticum**—Many pollutions. Lack of erections.

**Clematis**—Swelling of right half of the scrotum. Swelling of testicles. Bruised pain in the testicles. Orchitis from suppressed gonorrhoea.

**Conium**—Impotence and lack of erections; sexual desire, but no erections. Feeble coition. Emissions even at the presence of a woman, even at the thought of a woman. Lassitude after coition. Bad effects from suppressed sexual desire.

**Digitalis**—Copious nocturnal emissions, with great weakness of genitals after coition.

**Fluoric Acid**—Increased sexual desire, with erections at night.

**Graphites**—Sexual debility; aversion to coition. No ejaculation follows coition. Itching moist eruptions on the scrotum.

**Hepar Sulph**—Discharge of prostatic juice after urination and during a hard stool. Lack of sexual desire; lack of erections. Weak erections during coition. Chancre-like ulcers on the prepuce. Excoriation and soreness on genitals and in folds between scrotum and thighs.

**Iodium**—Swelling and induration of the testicles.

**Kali Carb**—Lack of sexual desire ; lack of erections. Weakness of the body, especially of the eyes, after coition. Swelling of the testicles.

**Lycopodium**—Long standing swelling of the testes. Lack of sexual desire : lack of erections. Excessive impulse to coition every night. Too ready excitation to coition by the mere thought of it. Too rapid emission of semen during coition. Aversion to coition. Excessive pollutions. Impotence ; penis small, cold and relaxed. Long-standing impotence. Impotence of young men from sexual excess.

**Mag Carb**—Lack of sexual desire ; lack of erections.

**Mercurius**—Nocturnal emissions stained with blood. Feeling of coldness in the testicle. Child continually pulls at the penis.—Syphilis.

**Mezereum**—Swelling of testicle. Violent sexual desire.

**Mur Acid**—Least touch, even of sheets, on genitals is unbearable.

**Natrum Mur**—Emissions even soon after coition. Excessive excitement of the sexual parts. Excessive tendency to sexual intercourse. Impotence. Discharge of mucus from the urethra. Secondary gonorrhoea.

**Nitric Acid**—Soreness of the glans. Testicles hang down. Lack of sexual impulse ; lack of erections. Too many pollutions. Figwarts. Sycotic excrescences on the glans ; bleeding when touched. Ulcers discharging offensive matter.

**Petroleum**—Itching and moisture of the scrotum. Herpetical eruptions on the genital organs extending to perineum. Frequent pollutions. Weakness and nervous irritation after coition.

**Phosphorus**—Too violent erections in the evening. Incessant urging to coition. Too rapid emission of semen during coition. Too frequent pollutions. Irresistible sexual desire with lack of power.

**Phos Acid**—Soreness and pain in the testes. Emissions at night and when pressing at stool. Weakness of sexual organs and frequent debilitating emissions. Relaxation of penis during sexual intercourse.—Bad effects of onanism.

**Platinum**—Emission of prostatic juice.

**Rhododendron**—Testicles intensely painful to touch. Testicles swollen, painful and drawn up. Induration and swelling of testicles, with violent drawing pain, sometimes extending to abdomen and thighs; of rheumatic origin. Orchitis; glands feel as if crushed.

**Sarsaparilla**—Bloody seminal emissions.

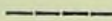
**Sepia**—Swelling of the scrotum. Testicles painful. Itching about the genitals. Painless gleet; discharge close up the orifice of the urethra in the morning; obstinate, long standing.

**Silicea**—Lack of sexual impulse and weakness of the sexual powers. Excessive sexual impulse; frequent leud thoughts. Itching on the prepuce. Nocturnal emissions. Hydrocele.

**Sulphur**—Stitches on penis. Penis cold, relaxed and powerless. Too sudden emission of semen during coition. Involuntary emissions. Fetid perspiration about the genitals. Itching and burning about the pudenda.

**Thuja**—Sycotic moist excrescences on the prepuce and glans. Perspiration on the genitals. Suppressed gonorrhoea, causing rheumatism, prostatitis, sycosis, impotence and many other constitutional troubles.

**Zincum**—Testicles drawn up. Drawing pain in the testicles, extending up to the spermatic cord. Continuous erections by night. Too rapid emission of semen during coition.



## FEMALE SEXUAL SYSTEM

**Agaricus**—Itching of genitals. Severe bearing down pains, especially after menopause.

**Ammon Carb**—Swelling, itching and burning of the pudendum. Aversion to sexual intercourse. Sterility with too scanty menses.



**Argent Met**—Left ovary feels too large. Pain in the left ovary. Prolapsus uteri with pain in the left ovary, which extend up back and down thigh.

**Arsenic**—Burning in the ovary.

**Aurum Met**—Prolapsus and induration of the uterus. Sensitiveness of the vagina.

**Bromium**—Loud emission of flatus from the vagina.

**Calc Carb**—Tendency to uterine displacement. Pressive pain in the vagina. Stitches in the os uteri. Itching of the pudenda and the anus.

**Carbo An**—Hard tumors in the mammae. Cancer of uterus with burning pain down thighs.

**Carbo Veg**—Varices on pudenda.

**Causticum**—Aversion to coition. Soreness between the legs and the pudenda.

**Colocynth**—Boring pain in the ovary.

**Conium**—Itching in the vagina. Painful induration of uterus; of ovaries; of breasts. Stitches in the nipples. Mammae shrivelled. Stitches in the labia; in the vagina. Uterine cramps.

**Graphites**—Painful sore nipples. Hard cicatrices, remaining after mammary abscess, obstructing the flow of milk. Great aversion to coition.

**Iodium**—Dwindling of the mammae. Pain from ovary to uterus. Induration of ovaries. Cancer of the uterus with copious uterine haemorrhage at every stool and cutting pains in the abdomen.

**Kali Carb**—Itching and erosion on and in the genitals.

**Lycopodium**—Itching, burning and erosion on the pudenda. Shooting pain in the labia on lying down. Discharge of flatus from the vagina. Dryness of vagina; coition painful. Burning in the vagina during and after coition. Cutting pains in the ovarian region, travelling from right to left.

**Mag Mur**—Uterine and abdominal cramps, which even extend to the thighs, and cause discharge of leucorrhoea.

**Mercurius**—Burning and stinging in the ovaries. Itching of the genitals ; worse from the contact of urine. Milk in the breast in the non-pregnant women at the menstrual period.

**Mur Acid**—Ulcer in the genitals.

**Natrum Carb**—Bearing down in the genitals as if everything is coming out, worse sitting, better by moving. Discharge of mucus from the vagina after coition. ( Seems to promote conception ).

**Natrum Mur**—Itching in the pudendum. Aversion to coition. Pressing and bearing down towards the genitals every morning ; better from sitting down.

**Petroleum**—Genitals sore and moist. Itching of the nipples. Mealy coating over the nipples

**Phosphorus**—Cancer of the womb or breasts ; bleed easily. Stitches in the vagina, extending into the uterus.

**Platinum**—Induration of the uterus. Genitals exceedingly sensitive, cannot bear to be touched ; almost faint during coition. Vaginismus. Pruritus vulvae. Excessive sexual desire, especially in virgins ; premature or excessive development of sexual instinct. Nymphomania, especially in lying-in-women, with excessive sexual development.

**Sarsaparilla**—Nipples small, withered, retracted.

**Sepia**—Prolapsus of uterus and vagina. Violent stitches upward in the vagina, from uterus to umbilicus. Pressure and bearing down on the genitals ; must cross her legs or sit close to prevent protrusion of the parts ; with oppressed breathing. Soreness in the pudenda and between the thighs. Heat in and on the genitals.

**Silicea**—Itching on the pudenda. Discharge of blood from the uterus when suckling the child. Nipples very sore ; ulcerates easily.

**Stannum**—Prolapsus of the vagina during stool.

**Sulphur**—Burning in the vagina. Nipples crack, smart and burn. Bearing down on the genitals.

**Thuja**—Extreme sensitiveness of the vagina during coition.

**Zincum**—Excessive sexual excitement.

**Ammon Mur**—After every urination, a brown slimy discharge from the vagina.

**Arsenic**—Acrid, corrosive, discharge from the vagina.

**Causticum**—Vaginal discharge.

**Conium**—Vaginal discharge.

**Kali Carb**—Vaginal discharge.

**Sepia**—Flow of yellow water from the vagina.

**Alumina**—Menses scanty and pale. During menses pains. After menses physical and mental exhaustion.

**Ammon Carb**—Menses too early and profuse, blackish and clotted, acrid. Menses too short and too scanty. Before menses colic. Cholera-like symptoms at the commencement of menses. During menses: great fatigue of the whole body, especially of the thighs; yawning and chilliness; pressure on the genitals, pain in the back and the genital organs, colic.

**Ammon Mur**—Menses too early, profuse, dark, clotted; flow more at night. During menses: vomiting and diarrhoea; pressure and contractive pain in the abdomen and the back; pain in the small of the back; aching of the feet.

**Antim Crud**—Suppression of menses from cold bathing.

**Arsenic**—Menses too early and profuse. Ailments of various kinds during menses.

**Bromium**—Menses too early and too profuse. Membranous dysmenorrhoea.

**Calc Carb**—Menses too early, too profuse and too long lasting; the least excitement may cause a return of the flow. During menses: vertigo; coldness of feet; cutting in the abdomen and griping in the sacrum.

**Calc Phos**—Menses too early and bright; if late, dark, sometimes first bright, then dark.

**Carbo An**—Menses too early; flow only in the morning. After menses great exhaustion; so weak can hardly speak.

**Carbo Veg**—Menses too early and too profuse. Scanty menses. Paleness of the blood. During menses vomiting.

**Causticum**—Menses delayed, late ; too scanty. Menses cease at night and flows during day only.

**Conium**—Menses too scanty ; suppressed and delayed. **Dysmenorrhoea**. Before and during menses breasts enlarge and become sore and painful. Before menses rash. During menses bearing down and drawing into the thigh.

**Cuprum**—Before, during and after suppression of menses cramps in the abdomen, extending up into chest.

**Dulcamara**—Suppression of menses from cold. Rash of skin before the menses.

**Fluoric Acid**—Profuse menses.

**Graphites**—menses too scanty, pale, late. Before menses itching of the pudenda. During menses : morning sickness ; pain in the epigastrium.

**Hepar Sulph**—Retarded menses.

**Iodium**—Delayed menses. Great weakness during menses.

**Kali Carb**—Menses too early and profuse. Menses too scanty. During menses : soreness about the genitals and cutting in the abdomen ; backache. Suppression of menses with anasarca and ascites (dropsical effusions).

**Kali Nit**—Menses too early and profuse ; blood black. Backache during menses.

**Lycopodium**—Menses too long and too profuse. Before menses sadness and melancholy. Long suppression of menses from fright.

**Mag Carb**—Menses too late and scanty ; blood thick and black ; flows when lying, ceases when walking ; discharge more profuse during the night than during the day or flow only at night. Menses painful. Sorethroat before menses.

**Mag Mur**—Menses black and clotted ; painful. Metrorrhagia worse at night. Great excitement at every period of menses. Spasms during menses.

**Manganum**—Menses too early and too scanty.

**Mercurius**—Menses profuse. Mammæ painful at menses, Milk in the breast instead of menses. Uterine hæmorrhage ; flow profuse, dark and clotted.

**Mezereum**—Menses too early and profuse.

**Mur Acid**—Menses too early.

**Natrum Carb**—Metrorrhagia. Pains with the menses.

**Natrum Mur**—Menses irregular, usually profuse. Menses : too long ; too copious ; too soon ; too late and too scanty. Retarded menses. Before menses : headache ; peevishness ; melancholy. During menses : headache ; pain in the hypogastrium. Sadness at the appearance of menses. After menses headache. Suppression of the menses.

**Phosphorus**—Menses too scanty and watery ; too early : lasting too long. Amenorrhoea or suppression of menses with vicarious menstruation from the nose or lungs.

**Phos Acid**—Menses too early and profuse. Pain in the liver during the menses.

**Platinum**—Menses too early and too profuse, lasting too long ; flow dark and clotted. During menses spasms, bearing down sensation and sensitiveness of the parts.

**Psorinum**—Carrion-like odor in the menses.

**Sarsaparilla**—Itching eruption on the forehead before menstruation.

**Sepia**—Menses irregular ; too late and scanty ; early and profuse. Suppressed menses. Bruised pain during the menses.

**Silicea**—Menses too scanty ; too early. Menses suppressed for several months. Increased menses with repeated paroxysms of icy-coldness over the whole body.

**Stannum**—Menses early and profuse.

**Sulphur**—Menses too early, too profuse ; too late, scanty, painful and short. Menses stop suddenly. Menstrual blood thick, black and acrid ; nearly colorless. Before menses : headache ; itching on the pudenda.

**Sulph Acid**—Menses early and profuse.

**Thuja**—At every menstrual period, severe pain in left ovary.

**Tuberculinum**—Menses too early, too profuse, long lasting. Dysmenorrhoea.



**Zincum**—Menses too early; painful. During menses relief of other sufferings, but they return with the cessation of menses. During menses inflation of abdomen.

**Alumina**—Profuse transparent acrid leucorrhoea, running down to the feet, with burning in the genital organs; relieved by washing with cold water. Flow worse during the day.

**Ammon Carb**—Burning acrid watery leucorrhoea. Profuse discharge.

**Ammon Mur**—Leucorrhoea like white of an egg, with colicky pain about the navel.

**Anacardium**—Leucorrhoea with itching and soreness.

**Antim Crud**—Leucorrhoea watery, containing little lumps.

**Baryta Carb**—Leucorrhoea just before the menses.

**Calc Carb**—Leucorrhoea like milk; profuse; in jets. Leucorrhoea before the menses. With leucorrhoea burning and itching of the genitals. Leucorrhoea of little girls.

**Calc Phos**—Leucorrhoea like white of an egg, worse mornings.

**Carbo An**—Burning smarting leucorrhoea.

**Carbo Veg**—Leucorrhoea: thick, greenish; milky, excoriating. Leucorrhoea before menses.

**Causticum**—Leucorrhoea cease during the day and flows at night only.

**Conium**—Leucorrhoea acrid, thick, milky. Smarting and eroding leucorrhoea.

**Fluoric Acid**—Acrid Leucorrhoea.

**Graphites**—Leucorrhoea profuse, thin, pale, excoriating; white mucus; with great weakness in the back. Leucorrhoeal discharge occurs in gushes day and night.

**Hepar Sulph**—Copious leucorrhoea with extremely offensive smell. Leucorrhoea with excoriation on the pudenda.

**Iodium**—Leucorrhoea acrid, staining; most abundant at time of menses.

**Kali Iod**—Corrosive leucorrhoea.

**Lycopodium**—Leucorrhoea with previous cutting in the hypogastrium. Blood-red leucorrhoea.

**Mag Mur**—Leucorrhoea: after exercise; with every stool.

**Mercurius**—Leucorrhoea greenish; itching, corroding, smarting, burning after scratching; always worse at night.

**Natrum Carb**—Offensive leucorrhoea.

**Natrum Mur**—Acrid watery leucorrhoea.

**Nitric Acid**—Offensive, flesh-colored, leucorrhoea,

**Phosphorus**—Acrid, corrosive, smarting leucorrhoea.

**Phos Acid**—Leucorrhoea yellow, with itching, after the menses.

**Psorinum**—Leucorrhoea fetid, carrion-like odor, lumpy. Debility with leucorrhoea

**Sepia**—Yellow leucorrhoea.

**Silicea**—Leucorrhoea: acrid, corrosive; milky; gushing and preceded by cutting in the umbilical region. Leucorrhoea during urination.

**Stannum**—Leucorrhoea with great debility, seeming to centre in the chest.

**Sulphur**—Excoriating leucorrhoea.

**Sulph Acid**—Acrid and burning leucorrhoea.

**Syphilinum**—Profuse leucorrhoea, running down to the heels.

Other remedies having leucorrhoea:—Arsenic; Mag Carb; Mezereum; Zincum.

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## RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

**Ammon Mur**—Hoarseness with burning in the larynx.

**Antim Crud**—Loss of voice from becoming over-heated.

**Argent Met**—Hoarseness, aphonia and total loss of voice with professional singers.

**Calc Carb**—Painless hoarseness, in the mornings.

**Carbo Veg**—Constant hoarseness. Morning and evening hoarseness. Deep rough voice failing on slight exertion.

**Causticum**—Hoarseness in the mornings, with pain in the chest and aphonia. Cannot speak a loud word.

**Dulcamara**—Cough with hoarseness.

**Hepar Sulph**—Loss of voice in the mornings and evenings. Everytime one goes out in the dry cold wind, he becomes hoarse and loses the voice.

**Kali Carb**—Hoarseness and loss of voice.

**Manganum**—Obstinate hoarseness.

**Phosphorus**—Great hoarseness, cannot speak above a whisper ; worse evenings. Aphonia from prolonged loud talking.

**Stannum**—Hoarseness at times better from coughing and expectorating.

**Sulphur**—Loss of voice in the morning.

Other remedies having "**hoarseness**"—Ammon Carb ; Bromium ; Calc Phos ; Kali Nit ; Natrum Mur ; Nitric Acid ; Petroleum ; Phos Acid ; Silicea ; Zincum.

**Alumina**—Roughness in the throat.

**Argent Met**—Rawness and soreness in the upper part of the larynx when coughing ; not felt when swallowing.

**Baryta Carb**—Sensation in the larynx as if smoke were inhaled.

**Bromium**—Spasmodic closure of the glottis.

**Calc Carb**—Ulceration of the larynx.

**Causticum**—Soreness of larynx.

**Hepar Sulph**—Larynx painful on talking.

**Iodium**—Pain in the larynx.

**Kali Iod**—Larynx feel raw.

**Lycopodium**—Tickling in the larynx, inciting cough.

**Phosphorus**—Larynx very painful; cannot talk at all on account of it. Roughness of the throat. Tickling in the throat. :

**Phos Acid**—Roughness of the throat. Scraping feeling in the larynx inciting cough.

**Sulphur**—Roughness of the larynx.

**Sulph Acid**—Roughness of the throat.

**Agaricus**—Expectoration of little balls of mucus.

**Alumina**—All irritating things immediately produce cough.

**Ammon Carb**—Dry cough, especially at night,<sup>3</sup> from tickling in the throat, as though there were dust in it. Cough every morning at three or four o'clock. Cough with hoarseness while the body is warm.

**Ammon Mur**—Dry hacking cough, loose in the afternoon, with rattling and profuse expectoration of mucus. Severe cough.

**Anacardium**—Cough with expectoration.

**Antim Crud**—Cough from heat of the sun; from coming down from cold into warm room. The irritation to cough seems as if rising from the abdomen.

**Argent Met**—Cough produced by laughing. Easy expectoration of substances looking like boiled starch.

**Arsenic**—Cough worse on lying down. Dry hacking cough with no expectoration. Expectoration scanty; frothy. Coughing of blood.

**Bromium**—Spasmodic cough, with rattling of mucus, but no expectoration. Croup. Whooping cough.

**Calc Carb**—Cough with expectoration during the day only, of thick yellow mucus. Cough: in the evening in bed; during sleep in the night; in the morning. Dry cough. Yellow fetid expectoration. Bloody expectoration with a sore sensation in the chest. During cough pressure on the stomach.

**Carbo Veg**—Cough with very offensive expectoration. Cough with burning in the chest. Cough after neglected pneumonia. Greenish expectoration.

**Causticum**—Cough with rawness and soreness of chest. Cough with inability to expectorate; must be swallowed. Short cough. Cough relieved by drinking cold water. With cough pain in the hip and involuntary urination.

**Conium**—Cough caused by a dry spot in the larynx, with itching in the chest and throat. Almost continuous hacking cough. Cough worse at night when lying down.

**Cuprum**—Cough has a gurgling sound; better by drinking cold water. Spasmodic cough; long lasting; suffocating, can hardly speak or breathe; lies stiff with blue face. Some kinds of whooping cough.

**Dulcamara**—Hoarse spasmodic cough, with tickling in the larynx. Loose rattling cough, with free expectoration. Cough with expectoration of bright blood. Must cough a long time to expectorate. Cough worse cold wet weathers. A sort of whooping cough.

**Graphites**—With cough pain in the chest.

**Hepar Sulph**—Dry, hoarse, barking cough. Severe cough in the evening when lying in the bed. Croupy choking cough. Cough often ends in vomiting. He coughs and sweats. Cough is caused or worse whenever any part of the body gets cold or is uncovered, such as putting the hand out of the bed. Cough from eating anything cold.

**Iodium**—Inveterate morning cough. Cough from tickling behind the sternum. Hoarse dry barking cough, with wheezing and sawing respiration; worse in warm wet weather. Membranous croup.

**Kali Carb**—Dry hard cough, with stitching pain in the chest. Spasm of the chest when coughing. Spasmodic cough,



with gagging and vomiting. Cough worse from 3 to 4 A. M. Purulent expectoration. Expectoration must be swallowed. Cough worse from lying on the affected side, better from sitting up and bending forward.

**Kali Iod**—Violent cough, worse in the morning, with greenish expectoration.

**Kali Nit**—Cough in the open air and on going up-stairs. Cough whenever the breath is held. Coughing up of clotted blood.

**Lycopodium**—Deep hollow cough. Cough after drinking. Dry cough, day and night. Dry morning cough of many year's standing. Cough with concussion of the chest. Night cough from tickling in the larynx as from a feather. Expectoration: mucous; purulent; salty.

**Mag Mur**—Spasmodic dry cough, worse nights, with burning and soreness of chest.

**Manganum**—Cough ceasing on lying down.

**Mercurius**—Dry fatiguing cough; in two paroxysms. Cough with yellowish mucous expectoration. When coughing stitches from right lung to back.

**Mezereum**—Cough after eating.

**Natrum Carb**—Dry cough when coming into a warm room from out of doors. Cough with salty purulent expectoration.

**Natrum Mur**—Morning cough. Cough when walking and taking a deep breath. Short cough. Spasmodic, suffocating cough in the evening in bed. When coughing bursting pain in the head.

**Nitric Acid**—Cough in the evening when lying down. Cough during the day.

**Petroleum**—Cough in the evening after lying down. Dry nocturnal cough with oppression of chest and suffocation.

**Phosphorus**—Cough on going from warm to cold air. Cough caused by: reading; laughing; loud talking; tickling in the throat. Cough from drinking; from lying on the left side or back. Hard dry cough. Dry spasmodic cough with

tightness across the chest. Cough with soreness of chest. Nocturnal cough with stitches in the throat. Cough leading to vomiting. Cough with pain in the chest, relieved by external pressure. Expectoration : frothy ; bloody ; rust colored ; purulent ; mucous ; salty or sweet. Expectoration chiefly in the morning.

**Phos Acid**—Dry cough from tickling in the chest. Salty expectoration.

**Psorinum**—Cough returns every winter. Excessively offensive expectoration.

**Sepia**—Dry cough, apparently coming from the stomach, ending in vomiting. Cough in the morning and evening ; from tickling. Expectoration : salty ; hard to detach.

**Silicea**—Violent cough when lying down. Suffocating night cough. Expectoration : profuse ; purulent ; greenish ; consisting of thick yellow lumps.

**Stannum**—Violent dry cough in the evening till midnight. Hoarse cough. Cough with great weakness in throat and chest. Cough excited by laughing ; talking ; singing. Expectoration : sweet or salty ; profuse ; thick ; putrid ; green or yellow.

**Sulphur**—Morning cough. Nocturnal cough. Cough caused by tingling in the larynx. Expectoration : greenish ; purulent ; sweetish. Continual feverish cough with expectoration of blood, and stitches in the chest.

**Syphilinum**—Dry hard cough, worse at night.

**Thuja**—Dry hacking cough.

**Tuberculinum**—Dry hard cough during sleep.

**Zincum**—Cough after eating sweet things. Cough before and during menses. Cough relieved by expectoration.

**Ammon Carb**—Much oppression in breathing after any effort, even after walking a few steps. Asthma. Emphysema. Dyspnoea after entering a warm room.

**Arsenic**—Wheezing respiration. Oppression of chest ; want

of breathing ; must sit up in bed, cannot lie down. Suffocative fits in the evening after lying down.

**Aurum Met**—Dyspnoea at night, with stitches in the chest ; constantly taking deep breath. Asthma from congestion in the chest.

**Bromium**—Dyspnoea ; cannot inspire deep enough ; sensation as if the air-passages were full of smoke ; there seems to be great danger of suffocation from accumulation of mucus in the larynx. Asthma of sailors ; better at sea, worse on shore.

**Calc Carb**—Shortness of breath when going upstairs ; when ascending ; longing for fresh air. Arrest of breathing on stooping.

**Calc Phos**—Involuntary sighing.

**Carbo Veg**—Great suffocation ; desires to be fanned ; wants more air. Short breath during walking. Dyspnoea. Asthma. Asthma of the aged.

**Causticum**—Short breathing.

**Conium**—Shortness of breath when walking. Asthma, early on walking.

**Cuprum**—Intense dyspnoea ; cannot bear even a handkerchief before the face.

**Digitalis**—Constant desire to take a deep breath. Respiration irregular, difficult. Great dyspnoea.

**Kali Carb**—Difficult breathing. Morning asthma. Spasmodic asthma. Asthma when walking a little faster than usual.

**Kali Iod**—Dyspnoea on ascending, with pain in the chest. Phthisis with exhausting night sweats and great weakness.

**Kali Nit**—Dyspnoea so great that he cannot drink enough for want of breath ; has to drink in little sips. Asthma ; he cannot lie with his head in a low position.

**Lycopodium**—Dyspnoea. Short breathing in children. Ulcerative phthisis.

**Natrum Mur**—Shortness of breath on going up-stairs ; in walking fast. Asthma during manual labour.

**Nitric Acid**—Shortness of breath on going up-stairs. Asthma. Laryngeal phthisis.

**Phosphorus**—Oppressed breathing, with heaviness as of a weight on the chest. Hard breathing. Loud panting breath.

**Phos Acid**—Difficult respiration. Shortness of breath and inability to talk long at a time.

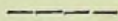
**Psorinum**—Very offensive breath. Asthma, with dyspnoea; worse sitting up; better lying down and keeping arms spread wide apart.

**Sepia**—Shortness of breath on walking on ascending and on lying in the bed in the evening. Dyspnoea worse after sleep, better from rapid motion.

**Silicea**—Asthma and short breathing while at rest. Shortness of breath during slight manual work; while walking fast; while lying on the back; while running; while stooping.

**Sulphur**—Difficult respiration especially at night; feeling of suffocation; wants doors and windows open. Asthma with wheezing and rattling in the chest and palpitation of the heart.

**Tuberculinum**—Shortness of breath; longing for cold air. Other remedies having "dyspnoea"—Alumina, Iodium and Natrum Carb. Alumina has "asthma" too.



## CHEST AND HEART

**Alumina**—Palpitation of the heart. Itching on the breasts.

**Ammon Carb**—Burning in the chest from below upward. Stitches in the fleshy part of the chest. Audible palpitation with great anxiety, cold sweat, inability to speak, loud breathing and trembling of hands.

**Ammon Mur**—Tightness in the chest during manual labor. Oppression of the chest. Burning at small spots in the chest.

**Anacardium**—Pressure in the chest as from a plug. Stitches in the region of the heart.

**Argent Met**—Great weakness of chest, worse left side.

**Arsenic**—Great burning in the chest. Haemoptysis with pain between shoulders and burning heat all over. Tightness of the chest, on ascending an eminence. Stitches and pressure in the sternum. Angina pectoris. Violent palpitation of the heart.

**Baryta Carb**—Palpitation of the heart.

**Calc Carb**—Chest painfully sensitive to touch. Sore pain in the chest on inspiration. Stitches in the side of the chest on moving. Burning in the chest. Palpitation of the heart.

**Carbo An**—Induration of a gland in the chest.

**Carbo Veg**—Burning in the chest. Oppression of the chest with wheezing and rattling. Rawness in the chest. Stitches in the chest. Dropsy of the chest. Brownish spots on the chest.

**Causticum**—Stitches above the heart. Hypertrophy of the heart. Palpitation.

**Conium**—Stitches in the sternum.

**Digitalis**—Great weakness of the chest; cannot bear talking. Stitches in the heart. Sensation as if the heart would stop beating if he moves.

**Hepar Sulph**—Cancerous offensive ulcer on the chest; painful on the edges.

**Iodium**—Violent palpitation, worse from the least exertion. Sensation as if the heart were squeezed together.

**Kali Carb**—Pain in the chest, worse lying on right side. Stitches in the chest on inspiration. Spasms of the chest. Weakness of heart; heart beat intermits. Palpitation; in the morning on awaking.

**Kali Nit**—Chest feels constricted. Stitches in the chest when taking a deep breath.

**Lycopodium**—Constant oppression of the chest, with shortness of breath during any work. Constant pressure on the



left lower ribs. Stitches in the left side of the chest. Bruised pain in the chest. Anxious palpitation.

**Mag Mur**—Palpitation of the heart and cardiac pain while sitting, better from moving about.

**Mercurius**—Stitching pain in the chest.

**Mezereum**—Constriction across the chest.

**Natrum Carb**—Pressive pain in the chest.

**Natrum Mur**—Tightness of the chest. Stitching and tense pain in the chest. Shooting pain in the chest when taking a deep breath; on coughing. Palpitation with anxiety; at any movement of the body. Intermission of the beating of heart and pulse, especially when lying down. Sensation of coldness about the heart.

**Nitric Acid**—Knotty induration of the mammae.

**Petroleum**—Oppression of the chest at night. Shooting in the side of the chest. Herpes on the chest. Palpitation. Feeling of coldness about the heart.

**Phosphorus**—Sharp stitches in the chest. Congestion of the chest. Burning in the chest. Pressure on the chest. Heaviness of the chest. Pain below the left side of the chest, when lying upon it. Violent palpitation with anxiety; while lying on the left side; while sitting.—All chest symptoms worse when lying on left side.

**Phos Acid**—Pain in the chest as from weakness. Weakness of the chest from speaking. Palpitation in young persons and children who grow too fast; after onanism; after long grieving.

**Sepia**—Oppression of the chest. mornings and evenings. Pressure in the sternum. Sore aching in the middle of the chest. Pain in the chest from moving. Shooting in the left side of the chest. Pain in the side of the chest during breathing and coughing. Palpitation.

**Silicea**—Pressure on the chest, while coughing and sneezing. Shooting from the chest through into the back. Shooting under the left ribs.

**Stannum**—Great weakness in the chest; so weak that he cannot bear talking. Sensation of great soreness in the chest.

**Sulphur** Weakness of the chest when talking ; singing ; in the evening when lying down. Stitches in the chest extending to back ; worse from deep breathing, or when lying on the back. Shooting through the chest, extending to the left scapula. Oppression in the chest. Heaviness of the chest. Fullness of the chest. Stitches in the sternum. Pressure in the sternum. Burning in the chest ; extending upward. Itching in the nipples.

**Syphilinum**—Lancinating pains from base of the heart to apex, at night.

**Zincum**—Tensive pain in the sternum. Palpitation ; with anxiety. Intermission of the heart beats, causing arrest of breathing.

**Agaricus**—Pulse intermittent and irregular.

**Arsenic**—Pulse rapid ; more in the morning, than in the evening. Pulse weak

**Aurum Met**—Pulse rapid, feeble, irregular.

**Digitalis**—Pulse extremely slow ; weak ; intermittent ; irregular ; small.

**Kali Nit**—Pulse weak.

**Mur Acid**—Pulse rapid, feeble and small ; intermits every third beat.

**Phosphorus**—Pulse rapid, small.

**Phos Acid**—Pulse irregular, intermittent.

## NECK AND BACK

**Agaricus**—Aching along the spine ; spinal column sensitive to touch. Pain in the lumbar region, worse from sitting.

**Alumina**—Pain in the small of the back, while at rest.

**Ammon Carb**—Drawing and tension in the small of the back and the joints. Pain in the nape of the neck.

**Ammon Mur**—Stiffness of the small of the back. Bruised pain in the coccyx, when sitting or lying down. Sensation of coldness in the back, especially between the shoulders.

**Anacardium**—Stiffness of the nape of the neck

**Arsenic**—Weakness in the small of the back.

**Baryta Carb**—Pain in the small of the back. Stiffness of the nape of the neck; of the small of the back. Swelling of the glands of the neck and occiput.

**Calc Carb**—Pain as of a sprain in the back can hardly rise from a seat; from overlifting. Stiffness and rigidity in the nape of the neck. Pain in the rectum. Pain between the shoulders. Swelling of the cervical glands. Goitre.

**Calc Phos**—Rheumatic pain and stiffness of the neck; from slight draught of air. Soreness in sacro-iliac symphysis as if broken. Curvature of spine. Weakness of spine; child cannot sit upright unless the back is supported. Tendency to glandular enlargement.

**Carbo An**—Burning pain in the back. Induration of cervical gland, with lancinating pain.

**Carbo Veg**—Drawing pain in the back. Stiffness of the nape of the neck.

**Causticum**—Painful stiffness of the back, chiefly when rising from a seat. Stiffness of the nape of the neck and the sacrum. Drawing and tearing in the scapulae. Swelling of the cervical glands like goitre.

**Colocynth**—Pain as from a bruise in the shoulder-joint.

**Conium**—Pressing and squeezing together over the hips. Sore pain in the lowest cervical vertebrae.

**Dulcamara**—Pain in the small of the back as after long stooping. Stiff neck; after getting cold and wet.

**Graphites**—Pain in the nape of the neck.

**Hepar Sulph**—Drawing in the back between the scapulae. Fetid sweat of the axillae.

**Iodium**—External swelling of the neck.

**Kali Carb**—Pain in the sacrum; from the sacrum to the middle of the back. Stiffness of the neck; between the scapulae. Pressure on the shoulders. Goitre. Backache, with sweat. Weakness of the back: while walking feels as if he must give up and lie down; while eating; after abortion, labor, metrorrhagia etc.

**Kali Iod**—Pain in the small of the back.

**Lycopodium**—Burning between the scapulae. Pain in the small of the back. Nocturnal pain in the back. Tearing in the shoulders. Stiffness of one side of the neck. Hard swelling on one side of the neck. Swelling of the glands, under the jaw.

**Mag Carb**—Stiffness in the nape of the neck. Sprained pain in the shoulder-joint, when moving.

**Mercurius**—Bruised pain in the small of the back.

**Mezereum**—Pain in the neck and the back; worse at night, from motion.

**Natrum Carb**—Sore pain in the sacrum. Stiffness in the nape of the neck. Pressive pain on the tip of the shoulder.

**Natrum Mur**—Pain in the sacrum, severe backache, relieved by pressure and lying on the back. Pain in the back, as if broken, relieved by lying on something hard. Weariness in the back. Goitre.

**Nitric Acid**—Pain in the sacrum. Pain in the back. Pressive pain in the shoulder-joint. Stiffness of the nape of the neck. Swelling of the glands of the neck.

**Petroleum**—Pain in the sacrum. Backache. Herpes on the nape of the neck.

**Phosphorus**—Stiffness of the nape of the neck. Backache. Burning pain between the scapulae. Thick neck.

**Phos Acid**—Boring pain between the scapulae.

**Platinum**—Numbness in the sacrum and coccyx, while sitting.

**Rhododendron**—Stiffness of the neck. Bruised pain in the small of the back; worse at rest and in rainy weather.

**Sepia**—Weakness and pain in the small of the back, when walking. Aching and dull pain in lumbar and sacral regions, extending to thighs and legs. Pain in the sacrum. Weakness of the sacrum, while walking. Stiffness of the nape of the neck; of the back. Herpes below the left axillae. Sprained pain in the shoulder-joint.

**Silicea**—Pain in the sacrum, when touched. Backache. Aching and bruised pain in the trunk. Shooting pain in the loin above the pelvis, while sitting and lying. Bruised pain between the scapulae. Weakness of the sacrum, back and neck. Swelling of the glands of the nape of the neck. Pain in coccyx.

**Sulphur**—Stiffness of the neck. Rheumatic pain in left shoulder. Violent bruised pain in the small of the back and in the coccyx, especially when stooping or rising from a seat. Pain in the back, especially in the lumbo-sacral region, when rising from a seat, compelling him to walk bent. Cracking in the sacrum. Pain in the back after manual labor.

**Zincum**—Backache. Pain in the small of the back; in the sacrum. Spinal irritation. Burning along spine.

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## EXTREMITIES

**Agaricus**—Itching burning and redness of hands, fingers and toes and feet, as if they had been frozen. Trembling of hands. Stiffness of the fingers as from gout. Twitching of the muscles of the lower limbs.

**Alumina**—Great weariness of the legs when walking. Numbness of the heels. Pain on the soles of the feet on stepping, as if it were soft and swollen. Paralytic heaviness in the arm. Cold feet.

**Ammon Carb**—Sprained pain in the wrist joint. Great weariness of the legs. Big toe painful and swollen. Perspiration of the feet. Swelling of the feet. Burning in the hands and feet. Burning tearing pains in the corns.



**Ammon Mur**—Hamstrings feel short when walking; tension in the joints as from shortening of muscles. Cold feet. Offensive sweat of the feet.

**Anacardium**—Tensive pain and weakness in the arm. Heaviness in the forearm. Trembling of the right hand. Paralytic feeling in the knees. Cramps in the calves. Burning in the soles of the feet.

**Antim Crud**—Finger nails split easily; horny growths under the nails, if injured does not repair but grow out of shape. Corns on the soles of the feet. Great sensitiveness of the soles when walking. Large horny growths on soles of feet. Violent pains in the lower limbs. Arthritic pain in the fingers.

**Argent Met**—Bruised drawing pain in the joints.

**Arsenic**—Whitlow on the tips of the fingers, with burning pain. Tearing in the tips, the thigh and the groin; from the elbow to the shoulder, at night. Bruised pain in the knee-joint. Cramp in the calves. Swelling of the feet. Old sores on the legs, with burning and stitches.

**Baryta Carb**—Drawing and tearing in the legs. Fetid foot sweat; cold, clammy feet. Toes and soles get sore.

**Bromium**—Cold and moist hands; icy coldness of the forearms.

**Calc Carb**—Nocturnal drawing tearing pain in the arms. Numbness of the fingers. Frequent paralysis of the fingers. Sweat of the hands. Sweating of the palms. Heaviness and stiffness of the legs. Cramps in the legs. Stitches in the knees; when standing and sitting. Drawing pain in the knees when sitting and walking. Swelling of the knee. Swelling of the soles. Burning in the soles. Offensive foot sweat. Feet always very cold and damp. Coldness of the feet in the evening. Curvature of the legs. Cramps in the arms.

**Calc Phos**—Lower limbs feel asleep.

**Carbo An**—Gouty stiffness of the finger-joints. Pain in the wrist. Drawing and stitching pain in the legs.

**Carbo Veg**—Heat in the hands. Cramp in the calves at night. Cramp in the soles. Numbness of the feet. Sweating

of the feet. Redness and swelling of the toes, with lancinating pains as after freezing them. Icy coldness from knees down to the legs and feet. Coldness of knees at night.

**Causticum**—Weakness and trembling of the limbs. Dull tearing pain in the hands and arms. Pressive pain above the elbows. Shooting in the fingers. Pains in the soles of the feet, the back, the ankles and the toes of the feet; when walking. Cracking in the knees. Swelling of the feet. Cold feet.

**Colocynth**—Pain in the hips, as though the parts were screwed in a vise.

**Conium**—Weakness, numbness and trembling of the extremities; feeling as if paralyzed. Drawing pain in the hips. Cramp in the calves. Coldness of the feet and hands. Sweat of the palms.

**Cuprum**—Weakness of the limbs. Cramps in the upper extremities. Violent cramps in the legs and feet. Cramps in calves and soles. Spasms begin in the fingers and the toes and spread from thence. Burning in the soles. Sweating of the feet. Suppressed sweat of the feet.

**Digitalis**—Coldness and oedema of the feet. Coldness of hands.

**Fluoric Acid**—Feeling as of a splinter under finger nails. Brittleness of nails; crumbling.

**Graphites**—Skin of hands hard and cracked in places. Excoriation between the thighs. Nails brittle, crumbling, deformed, thick and crippled. Soreness of nails. Cracks or fissures in the ends of fingers.

**Hepar Sulph**—Drying off of the fingers. Deep cracks in hands and feet. Nails become hard and brittle; they suppurate, become loosen and come off.

**Iodium**—Weariness of the arms in the morning in bed. Acrid foot-sweat.

**Kali Carb**—Weakness of the arms; in the morning in bed. Stiffness of the elbow-joint. Trembling of the hands in writing. Paralytic pain in the wrist. Pain in the knees. Nocturnal tearing pain in the lower limbs. Uneasiness, heaviness and

tearing pain in the limbs. Great sensitiveness of the soles of feet. Tips of toes very painful. Stiffness of the ankle-joint. Swelling of the leg. Burning pain in the legs and the feet. Coldness of the feet; in the evening in bed. Fetid sweat of the feet. Corns painful when touched.

**Lycopodium**—Drawing pain in the arms. Weakness in the arms. Stiffness of the wrist from gout. Numbness of the hands. Redness, swelling and tearing pain of the finger-joints. Rigidity of the fingers when at work. Tearing pains in elbows and finger-joints. Dryness of the skin of the hands.—Tearing pain of the lower limbs; in the night. Stiffness of the knee. Swelling of the knee. Burning on the legs. Contractive pain in the calves, when walking. Swelling of the ankle. Swelling of the soles. Pain in the soles, when walking. Weakness of the toes when walking. Coldness of feet. One foot hot, the other cold. Cold sweaty feet.

**Mag Mur**—Paralytic drawing in the arms and knees. Pressive pain in the knees. Foot-sweat.

**Manganum**—Pain in the periosteum and the joints.

**Mercurius**—Trembling of the hands and feet.

**Mezereum**—Pain in the hips and knees.

**Mur Acid**—Pressive drawing in the upper arms and knees. Coldness of the feet.

**Natrum Carb**—Cutting pains in the hands and the feet. Shooting in the soles of the feet on treading. Swelling of the feet. Weakness of ankles. Easy dislocation and spraining of ankles. Hollow of knees painful on motion. Coldness of the feet.

**Natrum Mur**—Paralytic heaviness of the arm. Weariness of the arms. Stitches in the wrist-joint. Tingling of the fingers. Weariness in the knees and calves. Drawing pain in the lower limbs. Ulcerative pain in the ankles, when touched or treading. Heaviness of the feet. Burning and swelling of the feet. Ankles weak and turn easily. Numbness and tingling in the fingers and toes. Hangnails; skin around nails dry and cracked. Cold feet.

**Nitric Acid**—Roughness of the skin on the hands. Pain of the thighs, when rising from a seat. Weakness of the knees. Cramp and straining in the calves, when walking, after sitting. Shooting pain in the heels when treading. Tearing pains in the upper and lower limbs. Heaviness of the feet. Coldness of the lower limbs. Offensive foot sweat; causing soreness, with sticking pain. Offensive sweat in axillae. Painful corns and chilblains.

**Petroleum**—Tearing in the hands. Hands cracked and rough. Tips of fingers rough, cracked, fissured, with sticking cutting pains; every winter. Salt-rheum on hands; red, raw, burning or moist, or covered with thick crusts. Cracking in joints. Stiffness of finger-joints. Stiffness of the knees. Swelling of the feet. Cold feet. Painful chilblains. Cracking and stiffness of the joints.

**Phosphorus**—Pain of the arm on lifting it. Tearing shooting in the arms and the scapulae. Trembling of the hands. Heat of the hands. Burning of the palms. Numbness of the arms and hands; finger-tips especially feel numb and insensible. Motor paralysis of fingers. Drawing pain in the knees. Soreness of soles when walking. Nocturnal coldness of the feet. Jerks in the feet by day and by night before going to sleep.

**Phos Acid**—Cramps in the upper arm, forearm and wrists. Easy stumbling. Swelling of the feet. Sweating of the feet. Corns.

**Platinum**—Weariness of the lower limbs. Numbness. Cold feet.

**Psorinum**—Eruption around finger-nails.

**Rhododendron**—Rheumatic pains in all the limbs; brought on by damp cold weather; worse during rest and in stormy weather. Gouty pain in the limbs.

**Sarsaparilla**—Bruised pain in the hands and the feet. Cold feet before going to sleep. Deep rhagades on fingers, with burning pain.

**Sepia**—Heaviness of the limbs. Weariness of the arms. Paralytic drawing in the arms. Shooting pain in the wrists,

when moving it. Burning of the palms. Cold sweat on the hands. Malformation of the finger-nails. Bruised feeling in the lower limbs. Paralytic sensation in the legs. Coldness of the lower limbs and feet. Cramp in the calves. Swelling of the legs and feet. Burning in the feet. Swelling of the feet. Checked sweat of the feet. Weariness of the arms and legs, especially after manual labor. Corns.

**Silicea**—Heaviness of the arms ; he cannot hold it up long. Arm feels paralyzed and trembles from a slight amount of work. Drawing, tearing, pain in the arm. Aching in the finger-joints when pressing upon them. Stiffness and loss of strength in the fingers. Drawing and straining in the lower limbs. Drawing pain in the legs. Shooting in the ankles when treading. Tension and contraction in the calves. Knee painful, as if too tightly bound. Soles sore. Icy coldness of the feet and legs. Sweating of the feet, offensive ; making the feet sore. Offensive sweat of the hands and axillae. Finger-nails yellow, brittle. In-growing toe nails. Ulcers about nails. Crippled nails. Panaritium. Painful corns. Cramp in the arms and legs.

**Sulphur**—Drawing and tearing in the arms and hands, Drawing in the joints of the elbows, wrists and fingers. Swelling of the arms. Callus on the fingers. Weakness of the knees and arms. Formication in the calves and arms. Trembling of hands. Stiffness of the knee and ankle-joints. Cramps in the calves and soles, particularly at night. Heaviness of the lower limbs. Sprained pain in the ankles. Coldness and stiffness of the toes. Hangnails. Chilblains on the feet. Coldness of the feet and hands. Great burning in the palms. Burning in the soles. Offensive sweat in the axillae. Foot sweat.

**Sulph Acid**—Swelling of the feet. Coldness of the feet.

**Thuja**—Numbness of the tips of fingers. Nails brittle, deformed.

**Zincum**—Constant motion of the feet, even during sleep. Constant trembling of the limbs with cold extremities. Weakness and trembling of the hands while writing. Stiffness of the ankle-joints after sitting. Sensation of dryness in the hands, in the morning. Painful chilblains.



## BONES AND GLANDS

**Ammon Carb**—Curvature of the bones. Swelling of the cervical glands. Goitre.

**Arsenic**—Swelling of the inguinal glands.

**Aurum Met**—Nocturnal bone pains. Syphilitic or mercurial affections of the bones; caries. Caries of nasal, palatine and mastoid bones. Swelling of the cervical glands, worse from touch.

**Baryta Carb**—Swelling and induration of glands. Pain in the axillary glands.

**Bromium**—Swelling and induration of glands; thyroid, testes, sub-maxillary, parotid. Stony hardness of glands, especially of lower jaw and throat.

**Calc Phos**—Tendency to glandular enlargements. Non-union of fractured bones.

**Carbo An**—Induration, swelling and pain of the glands, especially in neck, axillae, groin, mammae.

**Clematis**—Painful swelling of glands.

**Conium**—Induration and swelling of the glands, after contusion and bruises; painful, but sometimes painless.

**Dulcamara**—Swelling and induration of glands from cold.

**Fluoric Acid**—Caries and necrosis, especially of long bones.

**Graphites**—Glands enlarged, hard.

**Hepar Sulph**—Swelling and suppuration of glands. Suppuration of bones; caries; necrosis. Enlargement of glands.

**Iodium**—Swelling and induration of glands, especially mesenteric and thyroid. Curvature of the bones.

**Kali Iod**—Enlargement and swelling of glands. Severe bone pains; worse at night and during damp weather.

**Lycopodium**—Bones inflamed, mostly the ends. Bone-pains from abuse of mercury. Nocturnal bone pains.

**Manganum**—Bone pains, worse at night. Bones sensitive to touch.

**Mercurius**—Bone pains, especially where the flesh is thin over the bones. Inflammation and swelling of glands. Glands enlarge, everytime the patient takes cold.

**Mezereum**—Periosteal pains, least touch intolerable; worse at night in bed. Bones, especially long ones, inflamed and swollen. Burning pain in the tibia. Caries and exostosis of bones; pains worse at night; after abuse of mercury.

**Nitric Acid**—Bone pains. Enlargement of glands.

**Phosphorus**—Exostosis of the tibia

**Phos Acid**—Periosteal inflammation, with burning tearing pains.

**Sarsaparilla**—Rheumatic bone pains after gonorrhoea; worse at night.

**Silicea**—Painless swelling of glands. Exostosis.

**Zincum**—Sensation of coldness in the bones. Exostosis.

## SKIN

**Agaricus**—Burning, itching, redness and swelling, as if frost-bitten; especially in the face. Burning and itching chilblains.

**Alumina**—Intolerable itching of the whole body on getting warm in the bed. Eruptions worse during winter season, Dryness of skin with absence of perspiration.

**Ammon Carb**—Violent itching; after scratching burning blisters appear. Miliary rash with finely developed eruptions. Warts. Panaritium. Ulcers tend to gangrene.

**Anacardium**—Intense itching of the skin. Warts on the palms of hands.

**Antim Crud**—Pimples, vesicles and pustules. Thick hard scabs over the body. Horny excrescences over the body. Measle-like eruptions. Urticaria.

**Arsenic**—Itching and burning of the skin. Bran-like dry scaly eruptions with itching and burning, worse after scratching. Burning pain in the ulcers. Ulcers on the soles of the feet and the toes. White, pasty looking skin. Parchment like dryness of the skin. Varicose and swelled veins.

**Baryta Carb**—Ulcers on the feet. Warts. Fatty tumors about the neck.

**Bromium**—Boils on the arms and the face.

**Calc Carb**—Unhealthy, readily ulcerating skin; wounds do not heal rapidly. Ulcers on the legs. Dry feeling in the skin. Roughness of the skin as if covered with miliary eruptions. Bran-like covering of the skin. Nettle-rash; better in cold air. Warts.

**Carbo An**—Copper colored eruptions on the skin. Chilblains.

**Carbo Veg**—Itching of the skin. Blue color of the skin, with coldness of the surface. Indolent ulcers with burning pain and ichorous discharge. Nettle-rash. Herpes. Offensive and easily bleeding ulcers on the legs. Carbuncles.

**Calc Phos**—Naevi in children, oozing bloody fluid.

**Causticum**—Painful distension of veins and varices. Old injuries that reopen. Old burns that do not get well. Large, jagged, easily bleeding warts, especially on the tips of fingers and nose. Intertrigo.

**Conium**—Itching of the skin. Frequent red itching spots on the body. Nettle-rash after severe bodily exercise. Humid tetter. Painfulness of the skin of the body.

**Cuprum**—Bluish color of the body. Pimples in folds of joints.

**Dulcamara**—Humid suppurating herpes. Herpetic eruptions with glandular swellings. Tetter oozing a watery fluid; bleeding after scratching. Intensely itching nettle rash over the whole body; burning after scratching; worse in warmth.

better in cold. Thick brown yellow crusts over the whole body ; bleeding after scratching. Large, smooth warts on face or back of hands. Itching humid eruptions. Vesicular eruptions.

**Fluoric Acid**—Old cicatrices become inflamed around the edges and itch. Ulcers with red edges and vesicles. Naevus of children. Varicose veins.

**Graphites**—Unhealthy skin ; every injury suppurates. Itching eruptions oozing a corrosive, watery, sticky fluid. Old cicatrices. Excoriation of skin. Cracks in the skin ; in the ends of fingers, nipples, mouth, between toes, at anus, etc. Wens.

**Hepar Sulph**—Skin unhealthy, covered with pustules. Moist eruptions in the folds of the skin. Eruptions on the skin liable to suppuration and sensitive to touch. (In Hepar all skin affections are very sensitive to touch). Injuries tend to suppurate.

**Iodium**—Dryness of the skin.

**Kali Carb**—Red, itching burning, spots on the body. Herpes. Old warts on the face.

**Kali Iod**—Small boils.

**Lycopodium**—Itching on being heated. Itching in the evening before lying down. Dryness of the skin. Cracking and chapping of the skin. Painful eruptions on the neck and chest. Old ulcers on the legs. Varices. Naevi.

**Mag Carb**—Itching of the body.

**Manganum**—Itching, relieved by scratching.

**Mercurius**—Itching all over, worse at night when warm in bed. Vesicular and pustular eruptions. Ulcers are irregular in shape, bleed easily ; have a lardaceous base and an ashy white appearance ; superficial and inclined to spread and become phagedenic ; burning and stinging ; surrounded by pimples, blisters and pustules. Flat painless ulcers covered with a phlegm like pus ; on the scalp, skin of penis, etc.

**Mezereum**—Ulcers are easily bleeding, sensitive, painful at night ; covered with thick whitish-yellow scabs, under which thick yellow pus collects ; surrounded by burning itching vesicles ; shining fiery-red areola. Eczema ; itching intolerable,

worse in the bed. Itching eruptions after vaccination. Zona with burning pain. Nightly itching of the body.

**Mur Acid**—Papular eruptions with much itching.

**Natrum Carb**—Dry, rough, cracked skin. Herpes. Itch.

**Natrum Mur**—Itching nettle rash appears after bodily exertion. Eruptions in bends of limbs, margin of scalp, behind the ears. Tettery eruptions ooze an acrid fluid; covered with crusts. Eczema, red, inflamed; worse from eating too much salt and at sea-shore. Warts on palms of hands. Distended veins.

**Nitric Acid**—Itching nettle rash in the open air. Itching herpes Warts large, jagged, bleeding easily on washing. Brownish red spots on the skin. Ulcers bleed easily, from slightest touch; sensitive; splinter-like pains even when lightly touched; zigzag irregular edges; exuberant granulations; after mercury or in syphilis. Condylomata.

**Petroleum**—Painful sensitiveness of the whole body; even clothing is painful. Slight injuries and scratches suppurate. Moist itching burning chilblains. Moist eczema; parts seem excoriated; worse in cold weather. Eruptions with thick crusts. Herpes, red, on scrotum and genital organs.

**Phosphorus**—Brown spots on the body. Yellow spots on the abdomen and the chest. Little ulcers outside of large ones. Easily bleeding ulcers and wounds. Echy-mosis. Petechiae. Purpura haemorrhagica.

**Phos Acid**—Flat painless ulcers on the legs, without redness; dirty pus. Formication of the skin.

**Psorinum**—Intolerable itching. Oily skin. Dirty-looking skin, as if never washed. Eruption disappear in summer, return in winter.

**Sarsaparilla**—Herpetic eruptions. Ulcers. Itching. Rash from exposure to open air; inclined to appear in spring; becomes crusty. Skin cracked on hands and feet. Skin hard, indurated. Shrivelled skin.

**Sepia**—Itching; burning after scratching. Herpetic eruptions in insolated spots on upper part of the body. Brown spot on the chest, the abdomen and the back. Reddish spots.



**Silicea**—Itching all over the body. Every little injury suppurates. Felons. Abscesses ; boils. Carbuncles. Ulcers, offensive ; fistulous. Ulcers on the legs.

**Sulphur**—Itching all over the body ; worse from warmth of bed. Skin harsh, rough coarse. Rawness wherever there is a fold of the skin. Skin ulcerates and suppurates easily. Wounds heal very slowly. Burning, itching, stinging eruptions, worse from warmth of bed. All sorts of eruptions. Dryness of skin. Nettle rash. Yellow spots on the body. (All skin affections are attended with itching, which is at first relieved by scratching, but then followed by burning).

**Sulph Acid**—Bad effects from mechanical injuries, with tendency to gangrene. Ecchymosis. Cicatrices turn red and blue and become painful. Petechiae. Purpura haemorrhagica. Red itching blotches..

**Thuja**—Wart shaped excrescences, especially on hands and genitals. Warts. Condylomata. Eruptions only on covered parts ; burning after scratching. Naevi.

**Tuberculinum**—Intensely itching eczema ; worse at night. Ringworm.



## GENERAL BODY

**Agaricus**—Burning, itching and redness of various parts, as from frost-bites. Paralysis of upper and lower limbs. Trembling of whole body. Startings and twitchings on falling asleep. Involuntary movements while awake, ceasing during sleep. Uncertain gait.

**Alumina**—Twitching and trembling in the limbs. Frequent stretching of the limbs while sitting. Great dryness of all mucous membranes.

**Anacardium**—Sensation as of a plug pressing in different parts of the body ; head, eyes, ears, chest, abdomen, anus etc.

**Ammon Carb**—Feeling of weakness in the limbs, while walking in the open air.

**Ammon Mur**—Paralytic weakness in the limbs, with dizziness.

**Arsenic**—All secretions and excretions are offensive and acrid ; they excoriate the parts causing burning and smarting. Pains are burning and sticking ; burning sensation everywhere, as if hot coals were applied to the parts. Tendency to bleeding ; easy bleeding from any part of the body ; blood black. Tendency to ulceration. Puffiness and dropsy. Icy coldness of the body.

**Aurum Met**—Great sensitiveness to pain.

**Baryta Carb**—Twitching and jerking of the body in daytime. Heaviness of the body.

**Calc Carb**—Sensation of coldness, general or in single parts.

**Carbo Veg**—Pain in the limbs from spraining and straining. Throbbing here and there in the body. Burning pain in different parts of the body. Jerking of single limbs in daytime. Weary feeling in the limbs, in the morning on rising from bed. Passive hæmorrhage from any mucous membrane ; blood oozes ; especially in broken down, debilitated constitutions.

**Causticum**—Paralysis of single parts ; generally of right side. Chorea, convulsions and epileptic attacks. Tearing pain in joints and bones. Burning sensation with soreness. Sensation of rawness and soreness in many parts of the body. Unsteady walking and easy falling in children.

**Conium**—Feeling of weariness in all the limbs, especially lower limbs, as if from excessive fatigue. Trembling. Cancerous affections, with enlarged glands, of breasts, uterus and stomach. Bruised feeling in the limbs. Stitches here and there all over the body.

**Cuprum**—Convulsions ; cramps ; spasms. Epilepsy ; aura begins in the knees. Intense coldness and blueness of the surface of the body.

**Digitalis**—Dropsies of internal and external parts. Blueness of skin, especially of eyelids, lips and tongue.

**Dulcamara**—Stiffness of neck, backache, lameness of loins and tearing pain in the limbs after taking cold. Dropsical swelling after suppressed sweat by cold damp air.

**Hepar Sulph**—Drawing pain in the limbs, chiefly in the morning on awaking. General tendency to suppuration. Great sensitiveness to pain; slight pains seem unbearable; cannot bear the affected part to be touched even lightly. Sticking pains. Bruised soreness of the body. Discharges from all parts of the body smell like decomposed cheese or sour.

**Kali Carb**—Tendency to strains. Sticking stitching pains, worse from lying on the painful and affected side. Twitching of the muscles.

**Kali Nit**—Sudden dropsical swellings over the whole body.

**Lycopodium**—Drawing pain in the limbs. Readiness to strain. Jerking and twitching of single limbs or of whole body; during sleeping and walking.

**Mag Carb**—Epileptic fits; frequent sudden falling down, while standing or walking. Sour smell of the whole body. Tiredness of whole body, especially of the legs and feet. Neuralgic lightning-like pains.

**Mercurius**—Drawing and tearing in all the limbs. Trembling of all the limbs, especially of hands and feet. Weakness of limbs. Tendency to ulceration. Tendency to suppuration. Mucous membranes are everywhere affected; discharges at first thin and excoriating, but afterwards thicker or more bland. Offensiveness of all discharges. Burning, stinging pains, affected by the weather. Sensation of burning.

**Mezereum**—Bruised, weary feeling in joints.

**Natrum Carb**—Tendency to strains and sprains. Relaxed state of the whole body.

**Natrum Mur**—Tendency to strains and sprains.

**Nitric Acid**—Freezing inflammation and itching of the limbs even in moderate cold. Stitches and sticking pains as from splinters. Offensiveness of discharges. Haemorrhage from all outlets of the body; blood bright-red.

**Phosphorus**—Haemorrhage from various organs and parts

of the body ; even slight wounds bleed much ; profuse and persistent. Burning sensation in every organ or tissue. Pulsations all over the body.

**Platinum**—Pain increases and decreases gradually. Pains are attended with numbness.

**Psorinum**—Body always have a filthy smell, even after bathing.

**Sepia**—Sensation of a ball in inner parts of the body. Burning pains in many parts of the body. Muscular twitching of the limbs. Jerks and twitches of the limbs by day. Pains extend from other parts to the back.

**Silicea**—Tendency to strains. Nightly shooting in all the joints. Twitching of the limbs by day and by night. Epilepsy. Paralytic feeling in the limbs in the evening. Bruised feeling in the limbs in the evening. Tendency to suppuration.

**Stannum**—Pains begin lightly, increase gradually to a very high degree, and then decrease slowly. Great excitability of the nerves.

**Sulphur**—Single jerks of the limbs while sitting or lying down. Shooting pains. Internal trembling. Muscular twitching. Strain from lifting. Offensiveness of the discharges ; of the breath. Tendency to suppuration ; every little injury suppurates. Burning everywhere. All the orifices of the body are very red. All the discharges are acrid and excoriating wherever they touch. Congestion to single parts, eyes, nose etc.

**Sulph Acid**—Sensation of trembling without visible trembling. Pains increase gradually and slowly but cease suddenly. Haemorrhage from all outlets of the body ; blood black. Sour smell of the body, in children, despite most careful washing.

**Syphilinum**—Pains begin with twilight and end with daylight ; decrease and increase gradually. Shifting pains.

**Thuja**—When walking, limbs feel as if made of wood or glass and would break easily.

**Zincum**—Twitching and jerking in various muscles. Trembling. Convulsions. Chorea from fright or suppressed eruptions.

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## SLEEP

**Agaricus**—Frequent yawning. Sleepiness in the daytime after eating.

**Alumina**—Sleepiness in the morning. Unrefreshing sleep. Anxious and confused dreams.

**Ammon Carb**—Drowsiness during the day. Sleeplessness at night. Nightmare when going to sleep. Starts from sleep.

**Ammon Mur**—Drowsiness during day-time, with indisposition to work.

**Anacardium**—Late in falling asleep. Anxious, vivid, dreams.

**Antim Crud**—Somnolence.

**Arsenic**—Restless sleep. Dreams are full of care and fear. Sleeps with the hands over the head. Slow in going to sleep again after waking up at night.

**Aurum Met**—Frightful dreams.

**Baryta Carb**—Awakens frequently; feels too hot.

**Calc Carb**—Drowsiness in day-time. Drowsiness early in the evening. Frequent waking up at night. Child does not sleep after 2 or 3 A. M. and is drowsy and weary all day. Insomnia. Anxious dreams.

**Carbo Veg**—Great drowsiness by day. Sleep in the forenoon. Anxious dreams.

**Causticum**—Uneasy, restless sleep. Intense sleepiness, can hardly keep awake. Anxious dreams.

**Conium**—Drowsiness in day time and in the evening. Late in falling asleep. Unrefreshing sleep. Many dreams at night.

**Hepar Sulph**—Yawning.

**Kali Carb**—Drowsiness in day-time. Drowsiness early in the evening. Wakes about 2 or 3 A. M. and cannot sleep again. Anxious sleep, full of dreams. Frightful dreams.

**Lycopodium**—Frequent yawning and drowsiness. Drowsi-



ness in day-time. Restless sleep, with frequent awaking. Sleep full of dreams. Frightful anxious dreams. Late in falling asleep. Starting in sleep.

**Mag Carb**—Drowsiness in day-time. Unrefreshing sleep. Dreams every night.

**Mag Mur**—Sleep during day.

**Manganum**—Yawning. Vivid dreams.

**Mercurius**—Sleepless at night, though sleepy in day-time.

**Natrum Carb**—Drowsiness by day. Late in falling asleep at night. Waking up too early. Dreams.

**Natrum Mur**—Drowsiness by day. Sleepiness at night, but without sleep. Restless sleep with dreams. Anxious dreams, with weeping. Dreams of robbers. Sleep full of fancies.

**Nitric Acid**—Difficult awaking in the morning. Frequent awaking during sleep. Starting in sleep. Anxious dreams. Lascivious dreams. Sleep full of dreams.

**Petroleum**—Vivid dreams.

**Phosphorus**—Drowsiness in day-time, especially after meals. Drowsiness in the morning. Late in falling asleep. Frightful dreams. Lascivious dreams. Dreams of fire. Sleep full of dreams.

**Phos Acid**—Lascivious dreams with emissions.

**Psorinum**—Sleeplessness from intolerable itching. Frightful dreams.

**Rhododendron**—Cannot sleep unless legs are crossed.

**Sepia**—Great drowsiness in day-time. Drowsiness too early in the evening. Frequent awaking at night. Unrefreshing sleep. Many dreams. Anxious frightful dreams. Illusion in sleep that he was being called. Talking in sleep.

**Silicea**—Frequent yawning. Drowsiness in the afternoon. Late in falling asleep. Restless uneasy sleep, with frequent starts. Many dreams every night. Frequent awaking with many dreams. Anxious dreams. Talking in sleep. Night-walking; gets up while asleep.

**Sulphur**—Irresistible drowsiness during day-time; wakeful-

ness the whole night. Drowsiness after meals. Sleepiness in the afternoon and at sunset. Unrefreshing sleep. Too long sleep at night. Frequent awaking; slightest noise awakes. At times he sleep till 2 or 3 A.M., but after that he cannot sleep at all; he again sleeps at day-light and can hardly be aroused and wants to sleep late in the morning. Fright during sleep. Talking during sleep. Frightful dreams. Vivid dreams. Illusion on awaking that he saw persons who are not present.

**Thuja**—Persistent sleeplessness.

**Zincum**—Drowsiness after meals. Unrefreshing sleep. Frightful dreams. Talking and crying during sleep. Wakes up frightened, stares.

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## CHILL AND HEAT

**Alumina**—Chilliness in the evening. Lack of natural warmth.

**Ammon Carb**—Chilliness in the evening. Heat in the head with cold feet.

**Ammon Mur**—Chill in the evening, after lying down, and as often as she wakes. Chill alternating with heat.

**Antim Crud**—Chill even in a warm room. Heat at night.

**Arsenic**—Shivering in the evening, with anxious restlessness. Chill with internal heat. Chill alternating with heat. Shivering alternating with heat. High fever. Constant chilliness in chronic patients; they cannot get warm.

**Calc Carb**—Chill in the morning after rising. Great internal chilliness. Chill with heat. Chill alternating with heat. Frequent rushes of heat.

**Carbo Veg**—Frequent rushes of transient heat. Coldness and chill of the body.

**Dulcamara**—Dry, burning heat.

**Hepar Sulph**—Flying heat. Chill alternating with heat. Constant chilliness ; cannot bear to be uncovered.

**Kali Carb**—Heat in the morning in bed.

**Lycopodium**—Flushes of heat. Alternate chill and heat. Chilliness. Lack of bodily warmth.

**Mag Carb**—Heat at night.

**Mercurius**—Creeping chilliness. Chill alternating with heat. Shivering alternating with heat.

**Natrum Carb**—Heat.

**Natrum Mur**—Constant chilliness. Frequent internal chill. Heat. Lack of natural warmth.

**Nitric Acid**—Constant chilliness. Chill and heat in the afternoon.

**Petroleum**—Nocturnal heat. Flushes of heat.

**Phosphorus**—Chilliness every evening in bed. Transient heat.

**Phos Acid**—Chilliness. Heat in the evening.

**Sepia**—Flushes of heat with anxiety. Fits of heat while sitting and when walking in the open air. Chill with heat. Lack of natural warmth.

**Silicea**—Constant chilliness, even when in a warm room or exercising. Frequent shaking chill every day. Shivering creeping over the whole body.

**Sulphur**—Chilliness. Dry heat. Heat in the head with cold feet. Flushes of heat.

**Thuja**—Chill with heat.

**Zincum**—Shivering down the back.

Anacardium and Causticum have also chilliness.

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## SWEAT

**Agaricus**—Profuse sweat.

**Ammon Mur**—Night sweat.

**Anacardium**—Perspiration when sitting.

**Baryta Carb**—Night sweat. One-sided sweat.

**Calc Carb**—Night sweat. Partial sweat; on head, neck, chest, feet. Profuse perspiration on moderate exertion of the body.

**Carbo An**—Morning sweat. Sweat when working in the open air.

**Carbo Veg**—Night sweat. Morning sweat. Exhausting sweat.

**Causticum**—Night sweat.

**Graphites**—Offensive sweat.

**Hepar Sulph**—Profuse sour or offensive sweat. Sweats easily, even from slight exertion. Sweats day and night, without relief.

**Iodium**—Night sweat.

**Kali Carb**—Great tendency to perspire; while walking. Night sweat.

**Kali Nit**—Exhausting sweat.

**Lycopodium**—Sweat by day, especially in the face, from moderate work or slight exertion.

**Mercurius**—Sweat: oily, offensive; profuse at night. Profuse perspiration without relief; on the contrary, there is even an aggravation while sweating.

**Natrum Carb**—Profuse sweat from least exertion. Night sweat alternating with dryness.

**Natrum Mur**—Morning sweat. Sweat too profuse on moving about. Sweat on walking.

**Nitric Acid**—Night sweat. Offensive night sweat. Dryness of skin.

**Petroleum**—Night sweat.

**Phosphorus**—Morning sweat. Profuse night sweat.

**Phos Acid**—Profuse night sweat.

**Psorinum**—Profuse night sweat. Sweat, offensive, having carrion-like odor.

**Sarsaparilla**—Perspiration on the forehead, in the evening in bed.

**Sepia**—Night sweat. Morning sweat. Sour-smelling morning sweat. Sweat from slight motion.

**Silicea**—Profuse sour night-sweat.

**Stannum**—Sweat, principally on forehead and nape of neck; debilitating; offensive.

**Sulphur**—Sweat day and night. Profuse night sweat. Sour sweat every night. Morning sweat, setting in after waking. Profuse sweat, while working. Offensive sweat of single parts.

**Thuja**—Sweat only on uncovered parts, or all over except head; sour or smelling like honey. Profuse night-sweat.

**Zincum**—Night-sweat. Tendency to perspire by day.

Other remedies having sweat—Ammon Carb., Arsenic.

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## MISCELLANEOUS

**Agaricus**—Complaints appear diagonally, as right arm and left leg.

**Alumina**—Takes cold easily. Debility. Ill effects of vexation.

**Ammon Carb**—Great sensitiveness to open air. Great aversion to water; cannot bear washing.

**Antim Crud**—Sensitiveness to cold. Aversion to cold bathing. Cannot bear heat of the sun.



**Anacardium**—Sensitiveness to cold. Inclination to take cold.

**Arsenic**—Great and rapidly progressing emaciation. Great weakness and prostration. Great restlessness; constantly moves about, even when very weak.

**Aurum Met**—Great sensitiveness to cold. Injuries from abuse of Mercury.

**Baryta Carb**—General weakness of the nerves and the body. Tendency to take cold.

**Calc Carb**—Great sensitiveness to cold. Takes cold easily; at every change of weather. Aversion to cold air. Lack of strength; lassitude. Great weariness; unable to walk, to go upstairs; becomes exhausted and get out of breath easily, even from little work, from moderate walking in the open air. Easy straining; cannot lift anything. Affections caused by working in water.

**Calc Phos**—Weariness when going upstairs. Emaciation; marasmus.

**Carbo An**—Sensitiveness to open air. Great weakness; prostration. Easily sprained from lifting, even small weights; straining and overlifting produce great debility.

**Carbo Veg**—Tendency to take cold. Great desire to be fanned constantly. Bad effects from loss of vital fluids. Ailments from abuse of quinine.

**Causticum**—Sensitiveness to cold. Great weakness, with trembling. Great restlessness at night; cannot lie still a minute. Ill effects from burns.

**Conium**—Great debility in the morning in bed. Sudden lassitude while walking. Fatigue from taking a walk.

**Cuprum**—Long continued lassitude.

**Digitalis**—Sudden weakness.

**Dulcamara**—Prostration.

**Graphites**—Takes cold easily. Emaciation, especially of suffering parts. Lassitude.

**Hepar Sulph**—Great sensitiveness to cold open air. Trembling weariness after smoking tobacco.

**Iodium**—Great prostration and debility ; loss of breath on going up-stairs. Emaciation.

**Kali Carb**—Very much inclined to take cold. Sensitive to every change in weather. Great weakness. Tremulous lassitude. Anaemia with great debility.

**Kali Nit**—Debility.

**Lycopodium**—Takes cold easily. Desire for open air. Weakness. Weariness on awaking. Internal debility. Emaciation. Affects specially right side of the body and diseases spread from right to left. Fatigue is felt more during rest than during motion.

**Mag Carb**—Debility.

**Mag Mur**—Takes cold easily.

**Mercurius**—Sensitive to heat and cold ; cannot tolerate extreme heat and cold.

**Mezereum**—Sensitiveness to cold air.

**Mur Acid**—Great debility ; eyes close on sitting down. Great prostration.

**Natrum Carb**—Tendency to take cold. Desire for open air. Weakness ; exhaustion from least effort ; from short walk. Great debility from heat of summer. Anxiety and restlessness during thunderstorm. Anaemia. Ill effects of sunstroke.

**Natrum Mur**—Great liability to take cold. Great weakness and prostration. Laziness after rising in the morning. Great emaciation ; most conspicuous about the neck, which is very thin and shrunken ; emaciated even while eating well. Ill effects of vexation ; much talking.

**Nitric Acid**—Liability to take cold. Great debility. Lassitude in the morning. Excessive emaciation, especially of upper arms and thighs.

**Petroleum**—Dislike to open air.

**Phosphorus**—Great weakness and prostration. Great emaciation. Great restlessness ; moves continually, cannot sit or stand still a moment. Takes cold easily in open air.

**Phos Acid**—Great weakness ; after walking ; easy stumbling and making false mis-steps.

**Platinum**—Mental symptoms disappear as physical symptoms appear.

**Psorinum**—Great sensitiveness to cold air ; wants warm clothing even in summer. Great debility.

**Sarsaparilla**—Great emaciation ; neck emaciated ; skin shrivelled and lies in folds.

**Sepia**—Great sensitiveness to cold air. Faints easily. Takes cold easily. Easily tired when taking a walk. Want of strength ; on awaking. Lack of firmness in the body.

**Silicea**—Sensitiveness to cold air. Takes cold easily ; on uncovering the feet. General lack of strength. Great weakness and debility ; wants to lie down. Emaciation.

**Sulphur**—Sensitiveness to air and wind. Extreme prostration and rapid emaciation. Fatigue from talking.

**Sulph Acid**—Extreme weakness and exhaustion.

**Thuja**—Rapid exhaustion and emaciation.

**Tuberculinum**—Symptoms ever changing from one organ to another, beginning suddenly, ceasing suddenly. Takes cold very easily. Rapid emaciation ; even while eating well.

**Zincum**—Constant restlessness. Tremulous weakness.

## AGGRAVATION

**Agaricus**—After eating. After coitus. In cold air. Before a thunderstorm.

**Alumina**—On alternate days. In the afternoon. In warm room. From eating potatoes.

**Ammon Carb**—During 3 to 4 A. M. During menses. From cold. From washing. In cold, wet weather.

**Anacardium**—On application of hot water.

**Antim Crud**—In the evening. After eating. From wine. From cold bathing ; cold water. From heat of the sun. From heat of fire. From acids.

**Argent Met**—From touch. From pressure. Attacks every day at noon.

**Arsenic**—At night, especially after midnight, 1 to 3 A.M. From cold ; cold drinks or food. From lying with head low.

**Aurum Met**—In the winter. In cold air. When getting cold.

**Baryta Carb**—From lying on painful side. From washing affected part.

**Bromium**—From evening to midnight. In warm room.

**Calc Carb**—In the morning. During or near full moon. From cold air ; cold water. In wet weather. From exertion ; ascending a height. During and after coition.

**Calc Phos**—From exposure to damp, cold weather.

**Carbo An**—After shaving.

**Carbo Veg**—In the evening. In warm damp weather. From eating fat food.

**Causticum**—In clear fine weather. From cold air. From getting wet. From bathing.

**Colocynth**—From anger and indignation ; mortification.

**Conium**—At night. When lying down. From turning or rising up in bed. Before and during menses. From celibacy.

**Cuprum**—From vomiting. Before menses.

**Digitalis**—When sitting erect. After meals.

**Dulcamara**—At night. From cold ; cold air. From change of weather, warm to cold, especially damp cool weather. From suppressed menstruation.

**Fluoric Acid**—In the morning.

**Graphites**—At night. During and after menses.

**Hepar Sulph**—From dry cold winds ; cold air. From lying on the painful side.

**Iodium**—In warm room. From warmth.

**Kali Carb**—At 3 A.M. In open air. After coition.

**Kali Iod**—At night. In damp weather.

**Lycopodium**—From 4 to 8 P.M.

**Mag Carb**—Every third week. From change of temperature. From warmth of bed. At rest.

**Manganum**—From change of weather.

**Mercurius**—At night. In damp wet weather. In autumn, with warm days and damp cold nights. From heat of bed. In warm room. From lying on the right side. During perspiration.

**Mezereum**—At night. From motion ; touch.

**Mur Acid**—In damp weather.

**Natrum Carb**—By mental exertion. During thunder-storm. In the sun. From summer heat. While sitting. From music.

**Natrum Mur**—From 9 to 11 A.M. From heat ; heat of sun or fire. At sea-shore. From lying down. From mental exertion.

**Nitric Acid**—In the evening. At night. In cold and hot weather. From Change of temperature or weather. While walking.

**Petroleum**—In winter. From carriage riding. During a thunderstorm.

**Phosphorus**—Before midnight. When lying on back or left side. From change of weather. During a thunderstorm.

**Phos Acid**—From sexual excess. From loss of vital fluids, especially seminal. From exertion.

**Platinum**—In the evening. From rest.

**Psorinum**—When sitting up. From change of weather. From coffee.

**Rhododendron**—In cold wet windy weather, especially before a thunderstorm. In morning. During rest.

**Sepia**—In the morning. In the evening. In afternoon. From cold air. Before a thunderstorm. From sexual excesses.

**Silicea**—In the morning. During new moon. From uncover-



ing, especially the head. During menses. From cold and damp. From lying down. From washing.

**Stannum**—From lying on the right side. From warm drinks. From motion. From using the voice.

**Sulphur**—During rest. When standing. From warmth of bed. From washing and bathing in cold water. In the morning; forenoon. In the afternoon. In the evening. At night.

**Syphilinum**—From sundown to sunrise.

**Thuja**—At night. At 3 A.M. and 3 P.M. From heat of bed. From cold damp air. From coffee.

**Tuberculinum**—From motion. From standing. Before a storm. In cold weather.

**Zincum**—Towards evening. After dinner. From drinking wine.



## AMELIORATION

**Alumina**—In open air. In wet weather.

**Ammon Carb**—In dry weather. From lying on the painful side. From lying on the stomach.

**Anacardium**—From eating.

**Antim Crud**—In open air. During rest.

**Arsenic**—From warmth in general. From lying with head high.

**Baryta Carb**—When walking in the open air.

**Bromium**—From motion. From exercise.

**Calc Carb**—In dry weather. From lying on the painful side.

**Caic Phos**—In summer. In warm dry atmosphere.

**Carbo Veg**—From eructation. From fanning.

**Causticum**—In damp wet weather. From warmth. In warm air.

**Colocynth**—From hard pressure. From bending double.

**Cuprum**—While perspiring.

**Dulcamara**—From moving about. From external warmth.

**Fluoric Acid**—While walking.

**Graphites**—In the dark. From wrapping up.

**Hepar Sulph**—From warmth. In damp weather. From wrapping head up. After eating.

**Kali Iod**—From motion. In the open air.

**Lycopodium**—From warm food and drinks. By loosening garments.

**Mag Carb**—In warm air.

**Natrum Carb**—From motion.

**Natrum Mur**—In open air. From cold bathing. From lying on right side. From going without regular meals.

**Nitric Acid**—When riding in a carriage.

**Phosphorus**—In open air. From lying on right side. From cold food. In the dark.

**Platinum**—From motion.

**Sepia**—From warmth of bed. From hot applications. During exercise.

**Silicea**—From warmth, especially wrapping up the head.

**Stannum**—From hard pressure.

**Sulphur**—In dry warm weather. From lying on right side. From drawing up affected limbs.

**Zincum**—While eating. During the menses. From discharges. From appearance of eruptions.



