

Todd Rowe

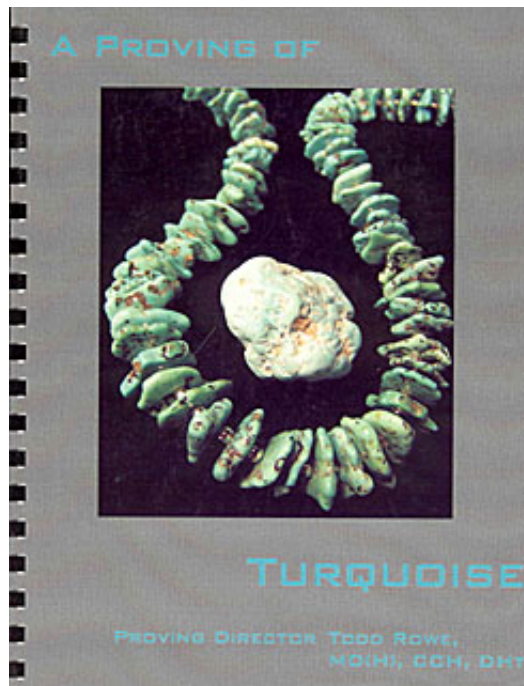
A Proving of Turquoise

Extrait du livre

[A Proving of Turquoise](#)

de [Todd Rowe](#)

Éditeur : Desert Institute



<http://www.editions-narayana.fr/b1997>

Sur notre [librairie en ligne](#) vous trouverez un grand choix de livres d'homéopathie en français, anglais et allemand.

Reproduction des extraits strictement interdite.

Narayana Verlag GmbH, Blumenplatz 2, D-79400 Kandern, Allemagne

Tel. +33 9 7044 6488

Email info@editions-narayana.fr

<http://www.editions-narayana.fr>



Turquoise

Table of Contents

Introduction	page 1
Natural History of Turquoise	page 3
Symptom Listing and suggested Repertory additions	page 11
Ideas and Themes	page 21
Discussion	page 39
Raw Proving Data	page 43

Appendix:

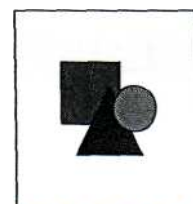
Comparison to other gemstone remedies: Cuprums,
Aluminums, and Phosphates

Bibliography



Published by:
The Desert Institute Publishing
2001 W Camelback Rd, Suite 150
Phoenix, AZ 85015
602/347-7950
www.weteachhomeopathy.com

Turquoise



Introduction

Proving Methodology

A proving of Turquoise was performed in Phoenix, Arizona at the Desert Institute School of Classical Homeopathy, in the summer of 2002. The proving was conducted by the Society for the Establishment of Research in Classical Homeopathy (SERCH) which is part of the Desert Institute of Classical Homeopathy. SERCH is a non-profit organization dedicated to classical homeopathic research.

The proving consisted of eighteen subjects who began taking Turquoise 30C on August 1st, 2002. The proving was double blinded; which means that none of the provers, the proving supervisors or the proving administrators knew the identity of the remedy until the proving was completed.

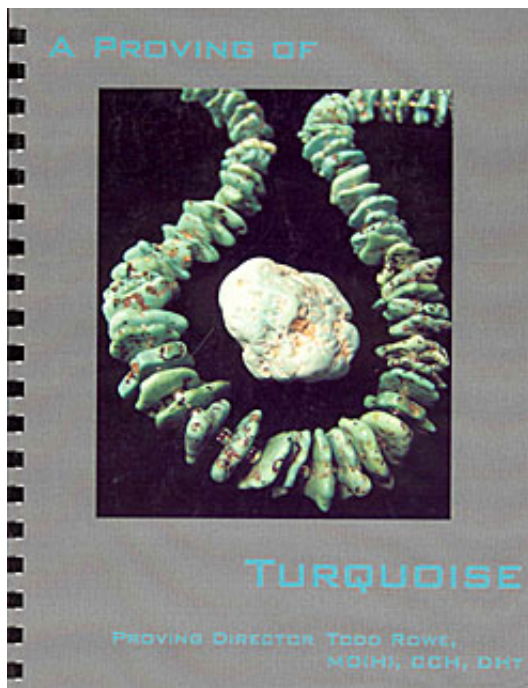
The instructions were to take a single daily dosage for a maximum of three days, but to stop after any symptoms became apparent. Participants journaled the symptoms over the space of the next month. In addition, the supervisors kept a separate journal from the daily interaction with their provers. Informed consent was obtained from each participant.

Symptoms were reviewed in an exit group meeting one month later. This session was videotaped. Journals (both of the provers and supervisors) were reviewed separately. Any participants who had residual symptoms or improvement following the one-month interval were followed subsequently until the symptoms resolved (up to six months). There were ten male participants and eight female participants. The ages ranged from 18-65 of age. Each prover was supervised throughout the proving.

The specimen was obtained from the Arizona Mining and Mineral Museum and prepared at the Desert Institute of Classical Homeopathy. The specimen was identified by the curator of the Mineral Museum as Turquoise, from the Kingman Mine in Kingman, Arizona. The remedy was then triturated using standard trituration methods.

Each prover's case was taken prior to the onset of the proving. There were ten proving supervisors who followed the provers closely over the months following the start of the proving. The proving supervisors reported directly to the proving director. This was a full Hahnemannian proving.

The remedy is available from the Hahnemann Pharmacy. The name given to the remedy is Turquoise (turq), as there is no commonly used Latin name for the substance.



Todd Rowe

[A Proving of Turquoise](#)

86 pages, reliure spirales



acheter maintenant

Plus de livres sur homéopathie, les médecines naturelles et un style de vie plus sain

www.editions-narayana.fr