Margaret Lucy Tyler Pointers to the Common Remedies

Extrait du livre

Pointers to the Common Remedies de Margaret Lucy Tyler

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SOME ASTHMATIC CONDITIONS WITH THEIR REMEDIES

(N.B.—The big-type remedies for Asthma in Children are CHAM., IPEC., NAT. s., PULS., SAMB.)

And N.B.—*Periodically* and *Special hours* are sometimes very important in selecting the remedy for asthma: but allow for summer-time: remedies take no account of this!

Arsenicum

Worse at night: after midnight. Worst hour 2 a.m. (1 to 2 a.m.). Periodic attacks: spasmodic. Worse cold air (rev. of Puls.). Better bending forward (Kali carb., Kali bi., Lach., Spong.); > rocking (Kali carb.). Leaps from bed; < lying; lying impossible (Kali carb.).

Worse motion.

Great debility and burning in chest.

Ars. is 'typically RESTLESS; ANXIOUS; IN FEAR.

ANGUISH. *Agonizing fear of death* (ACON.).

Worse for ices.

Better for heat applied and hot drinks.

Hippocratic face.

Kali carb.

Worst hours 2 to 3, and 3 a.m. (Samb.), or 2 to 4 a.m. Better sitting upright, sitting forward, head on

table on knees; > rocking (*Ars.*). Worse lying; lying impossible (*Ars.*). Worse drinking; worse motion. Sensation of no air in chest. < draughts (*Hep.*, *Nux*).

Kali ars.

Worst hour-2 to 3 a.m. (Kali carb.).
Worse touch: noise.
Can't get too warm, even in summer.
Worse every other day, or every third day.

Aralia rac.

Asthma; loud wheezing with cough.

Worse evening and night; after first sleep; after short sleep; after a nap.

Would suffocate if did not sit up.

Expectoration warm and salty.

Sambucus

Attacks 3 a.m. (Kali curb.). Must spring out of bed (Ars.).

Sudden attacks in the night. Child wakes; sits up; turns blue; gasps for breath; seems almost dying. Then it goes to sleep, to wake up with another attack, again and again.

Asthma with suffocative attacks; may be well when awake, but sleeps into the trouble (*Lack.*, *Aral.*).

Samb. has dry heat when asleep, profuse sweat when awake. (Profuse sweat when asleep *Con.*)

Cuprum

Spasmodic asthma. Violent sudden attacks, last one to three hours, suddenly cease (*Sdmb*.).

Dreadful spasmodic breathing. Great rattling. The more the dyspnoea the more the thumbs will be clenched and fingers cramped.

Spasmodic asthma, and violent dry spasmodic cough: "will be suffocated." A characteristic: strong metallic taste (Rhus).

Natrum sulph.

Worst hour, 4 to 5 a.m.

Worse wet weather: warm wet (worse cold dry Acon., Hep., Nux).

Great dyspnoea; violent attacks.

Profuse greenish purulent expectoration.

Dyspnoea with cough and copious expectoration. Humid asthma.

" If in a child, give it as first remedy."

From damp weather; cold damp dwellings; night air.

Worse lying on left side.

In pneumonia of left lower chest.

Loose cough with soreness and pain through left chest (Bry., with dry cough).

Springs up in bed (*Ars.*) and holds chest. Pain lower left chest (lower right chest, *Ars.*).

Dulcamara .. " Asthma humidum ": loose cough and rattling of mucus. Worse cold, wet weather (Nat sul.).

From suppressed sweat. From going from heat into icy cold. (Its " chronic " is *Sulph*.)

Ipecacuanha

"Violent degree of dyspnoea, with wheezing and great precordial weight and anxiety."

Asthmatic bronchitis. Suffocates and gags with cough; spits up a little blood (Ferr.). Has to sit up at night to breathe.

Gasps for air at the open window.

Worse warmth; better open air (Puls.).

"Suffocative cough; stiffens out, turns red or blue, gags or vomits." KENT.
"Hands and feet drip cold sweat."

Antimonium tart.

Dyspnoea: must be supported in sitting position.

Great accumulation of mucus with coarse rattling (Ipec., but I pec. has great expulsive power), filling up with it, with inability to raise it. Especially in children and old people.

Suffocative shortness of breath. Chest seems full, but less and less is raised (*Zinc.*).

Increasingly weak, drowsy, sweaty and relaxed.

Great drowsiness—almost to coma.

Face pale, or cyanotic.

Nausea and loathing of food. Thirstless. Irritable: won't be touched or disturbed.

Aconite

Aconite is sudden, violent, acute.

"AGONY: sits straight up: can hardly breathe.
anxiety." Sweats with

Asthma from active hyperaemia of lungs and brain

Face red: eyes staring: after emotions.

" A great storm, sweeps over and passes away."

From exposure to cold, dry wind (*Hep., Spong.*). Fear: anxiety. "Going to die." Restlessness.

Anxious, short, difficult breathing (? with open mouth). (With protruding tongue, *Psor.*) "Never give *Aeon*, where the sickness is borne with calmness and patience."

Ailments from fright, shock, vexation, COLD, DRY WINDS.

Spongia

Cardiac dyspnoea, and the most violent forms of asthma.

Dryness of air passages; whistling, wheezing, seldom rattling.

Must sit up and bend forward (*Ars.*, *Kali carb.*). At times, after dyspnoea, white, tough mucus, difficult to expectorate (? has to be swallowed)

Feels as if breathing through a sponge. Worse cold, dry wind (Aeon., Hep.). Anxiety and fear (Aeon.).

Kali nit.

Asthma with violent dyspnoea: rapid gasping

breathing; faintness; nausea.

Thirsty, but can only drink in sips between

breaths.

Dull stitches or burning pain in chest. External coldness; internal burning.

Stramonium

Violence. Face flushed. Staring look.

Desire for light and company. Cannot bear

to be alone.

Worse in dark and solitude.

Yet worse bright light. Looking into light.

Chamomilla

Asthma after a fit of anger (Ars., Rhus, Ign.). Suffocative dyspnoea. "Chest not wide

enough."

Windpipe as if tied together with a string (? with or from accumulation of flatus).

Better bending head backwards; in cold air;

from drinking cold water.

Hard, dry cough; coughs in sleep (Arn., Lach.,

etc.).

Coughs when angry. Impatience of suffering.

Irritable and capricious. One cheek flushed.

Ferrum

Asthma after midnight: must sit up. *Better walking slowly about and talking.*

Suffocative fits, with warmth of neck and

trunk, and limbs cold.

Oppression from orgasm of blood, expectora-

tion of blood (*Ipec.*).

Apis . "Cough impossible, lest something burst" or tear loose. All tense and stretched.

Throat feels strangled. Suffocation: can't

bear anything about throat (Lach.).

Warm room unbearable. Worse warm drinks; heat of fire. Better cold.

" As if every breath would be his last.

Worse bending forwards or backwards (reverse of Kali carb., etc.; reverse of Cham.).

Attacks with violence and rapidity.

Cactus Especially useful in acute attacks.

> Chest constricted, squeezed, caged; as if normal movement prevented by an iron band. Congestion of blood in chest—cannot lie down.

Cardiac asthma (Aur., Naja., Lach.).

Lachesis May occur in sleep (Sulph.) and not wake.

> Attacks of suffocation in sleep; when falling asleep; on waking; after sleep (Samb.). Better bending forward (Ars., Kali carb.). Worse covering mouth, nose; touching throat.

Worse motion of arms; after talking.

Wants doors and windows open (Apis, Puls.) Useful in cardiac asthma (Cact., Aur., Naja). Typical Lach, is purple, suspicious, loquacious.

" A great remedy for asthma, especially cardiac Naja asthma " (Cact., Aur., Lach.). " The breathing

is so bad that he cannot lie down."

Nervous palpitation; can't speak for choking. Wakes suffocating, gasping, choking (Lach.). Inability to lie on left side.

" Our most useful remedy in a cardiac state with very few symptoms."

Suffocative fits with spasmodic constriction Aurum of chest.

Asthma from congestion of chest.

Face bluish red, cyanotic.

Palpitation: falls down unconscious.

Cardiac dyspnoea.

Deepest depression; hopeless; suicidal. Worse warm wet (Nat sul., Lack., Carbo veg.).

Lobelia

Extremely difficult breathing from constriction of chest (*Cact.*). Want of breath, *hysterical*. Asthma with sensation of lump above sternum. *Worse shortest exposure to cold during paroxysm*. Deep breath relieves pressure in epigastrium. Attack often preceded by prickling all over, even to fingers and toes.

Urine; deep red, with much red sediment.

Ambra

Difficult breathing with cardiac symptoms.

Asthmatic dyspnoea; from any little exertion;
from music; from excitement.

"Asthma of old people and children."

Violent spasmodic cough with eructations.

Distension with much flatulence; < after eating.

Worse presence of others. Can only pass stool, or urinate (Nat. m.) when alone. "

Hysteria of old age."

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Nux

" Asthma from every disordered stomach." "
Connected with imperfect and slow digestion."
"Something disagrees, and he sits up all night with asthma."

Nux is oversensitive; to noise, light, least draught. Is touchy.

Craves stimulants; something to brace him up. "Selects his food, and digests almost none." Worse morning: after eating; from cold air.

Lycopodium

Asthma with great distension.

Feels will burst: must loosen clothes.

Asthma and dyspnoea in catarrh of chest.

Forehead frowning; alae nasi flap; inability to expectorate (Zinc.).

Hours of aggravation (especially of fever),

4 to 8 p.m.

Carbo veg.

Asthma with great flatulent distension.

Desperate cases of asthma; patient appears to be dying.

Air hunger: "Fan me! fan me!"
Coldness and collapse: cold face, breath.
Asthma *ever since* whooping-cough, etc.

, Bremium

Asthma of sailors as soon as they go ashore. Asthma of fair and fat children, " like *Puls*. but where *Puls*. fails ".

Gasping, wheezing, rattling; spasmodic

closure of glottis.

" Can't breath deeply enough."
Must sit up in bed. Constriction.
" Air passages full of smoke."

Peculiar symptom: Coldness in larynx.

Worse from dust.

AMONG HAHNEMANN'S CHRONIC REMEDIES OF CONSTITUTIONS

(His " ANTI-PSORICS, ANTI-SYPHILITICS AND ANTI-SYCOTICS ") that may be needed for Asthma, are

Sulphur

The more chronic cases with dyspnoea and oppression of chest.

Chest, rattling and heat: especially 11 a.m.

Sensation of a band, or load.

" Every cold ends in asthma " (" *Dulc*. but the deep acting remedy to follow may be *Sulph*."). *Sulph*. is warm; hungry; often craves fat; kicks off the bedclothes or puts feet out.

The "ragged philosopher "type.

Psorinum

Asthma; anxious dyspnoea and palpitation. Worse sitting up; better lying; the wider apart he can keep his arms, the better he breathes.

Worse in open air.

Thinks he will die; will fail in business. "

A chilly edition of Sulphur."

From suppressed eruptions (Ars., Sulph.).

Pulsatilla

After suppression of rash (Ars.), of menses; in hysteria.

Worse evenings; after eating. As if throat and chest constricted; or as if fumes of sulphur had been inhaled. (Full of smoke, *Brom.*)

In the *Puls*. type: mild, weepy, craves sympathy; *intolerant of heat; craves air*. Not hungry; not thirsty; not constipated. Changeable symptoms, mental and physical.

SMALL-POX

ACONITUM NAPELLUS

To modify first stage and early second stage. High fever: great restlessness. Fear of death.

ANTHRACINUM

Gangrenous cases, with severe burning.

ANTIMONIUM TARTARICUM

Long held by homoeopaths to be specific for small-pox.

Pustules with red areola, like small-pox, which leave a crust and form a scar.

Pains in back and loins.

Violent pain in sacro-lumbar region: slightest movement causes retching and cold sweat.

Violent headache: < evening; < lying; > sitting up; > cold.

Variola; backache, headache; cough with crushing weight on chest; before or at beginning of eruptive stage; diarrhoea, etc. Also when eruption fails.

LILIENTHAL says: "Tardy eruption with nausea, vomiting, sleep-lessness, or suppression of eruption. Putrid variola with typhoid symptoms (*Bapt.*).

APIS

Erysipelatous redness and swelling, with stinging-burning pains, throat and skin.

Absence of thirst.

Urine scanty—later suppressed.

ARSENICUM ALBUM

Great sinking of strength.

Burning heat: frequent small pulse.

Great thirst. Great restlessness.

Rash irregularly developed with typhoid symptoms.

Haemorrhagic cases, or when pustules sink in, and areolae grow livid.

Metastasis to mouth and throat. Worse cold. (*Apis* worse heat.)

BAPTISIA

Typhoid symptoms: foetid breath.

Pustules thick on arch of palate, tonsils, uvula, in nasal cavities;

but scanty on skin.

Great prostration with pain in sacral region. Drowsy; comatose; limbs feel "scattered".

BELLADONNA

First stage; high fever and cerebral congestion. Intense swelling of skin and mucous membrane. Dysuria and tenesmus of bladder.

Delirium and convulsions. Photophobia.

CROTALUS HORRIDUS

Pustular eruptions. After vaccination.

Eruptions, boils, pustules, gangrenous conditions, when fever is low and parts bluish.

Haemorrhagic cases.

CUPRUM SULPHURICUM

Cerebral irritation, where eruption fails to appear. Convulsive phenomena.

HAMAMELIS VIRGINICUS

Haemorrhagic cases oozing of dark blood from nose; bleeding gums; haematemesis, bloody stools.

HIPPOZAENINUM

(Nosode of Glanders)

Low forms of malignant ulcerations, especially where nasal cartilages are affected.

Confluent small-pox.

Pustules and ulcers spread extensively over body till hardly a pan remains free.

HYOSCYAMUS

Eruption fails to appear, causing great excitement, rage, anguish, delirium in paroxysms. Wants to get out of bed, and uncover.

LACHESIS MUTA

Haemorrhagic cases.

Worse after sleep.

Dusky or purplish appearance, with excessive tenderness to touch.

MALANDRINUM

(The nosode of "grease"* in horses.)

CLARKE says: Homoeopaths have found in *Maland*. a very effectual protection against infection with small-pox and vaccination.

MERCURIUS

Stage of maturation: ptyalism. Tendency of blood to head.

Moist swollen tongue with great thirst.

Diarrhoea or dysentery with tenesmus, especially during desiccation.

PHOSPHORICUM ACIDUM

Confluent, with typhoid conditions.

"Pustules fail to pustulate; degenerate into large blisters, which leave raw surface."

Stupid: wants nothing: not even a drink.

Answers questions but does not talk.

Subsultus tendinum: restlessness. Fear of death.

Watery diarrhoea.

PHOSPHORUS

Haemorrhagic diathesis. Bloody pustules.

Hard dry cough: chest raw. Haemorrhage from lungs.

Back as if broken: faintings. Great thirst.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON

"Eruption turns livid and typhoid symptoms supervene." Dry tongue. Sordes lips and teeth.

Wants to get out of bed. Great restlessness (Ars.)

Confluent: great swelling at first, afterwards eruption shrinks, and becomes livid.

" Grease "in hone ma, or is believed to be <u>identical</u> with pustules occurring on the udders of cows, which affected the hands of milkmaids and rendered them immune from Small-pox: it teas from this observation that inoculation and later vaccination (from "cow-pox") arose.



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