

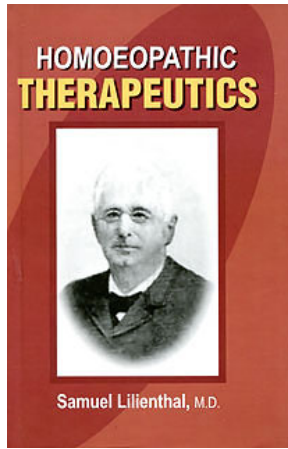
# Samuel Lilienthal Homoeopathic Therapeutics

Reading excerpt

[Homoeopathic Therapeutics](#)

of [Samuel Lilienthal](#)

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# HOMCEOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS

## ABSCESSSES, Internal and External.

Internal abscesses generally require the same remedies as external.

A preference should be **given**:

*a.* For **acute** abscesses, to: I, Bell., Hep., Merc, Sil.; 2, Apis, Ars., Asa., Bry., Cepa, Cham., Hep., Lach., Led., Mez., Phos., Puls., Sulph.

*b.* For **chronic** abscesses, whether cold or occasioned by congestions, to: Asa., Aur., Calc, Carb. v., Con., Hep., Iod., Laur., Lyc, Mang., Merc, Merc, cor., Nitr. ac, Phos., Sep., Sil., Sulph.

Further, if there arises on any internal or external part a **painful, red, inflamed swelling**, which may point and form a suppurating swelling, *Bell.*, or if this does not succeed in twenty-four or forty-eight hours, *Hep.* will often disperse the whole swelling and keep suppuration off; but when once matter has formed, *Merc.* will bring on the discharge of the pus and frequently finish up the case, its chief indication being that **suppuration must have already taken place**. Should the open wound not heal under the continuation of *Merc.* give *Hep.* or *Sil.*, which are the real specifics against all benignant or malignant suppurations. If the abscess looks erysipelalous, Apis, Bell.; if bluish, Lach.

Particular indications:

**Angustura**.—Abscess of the ankle-joint (Raue).

**Apis mell.**—Diffuse inflammation of the cellular tissues, ending in their destruction: stinging, burning pains in incipient abscesses.

**Arnica**.—Hot, hard and shining swelling; pricking pains and dull stitches in the part; general sinking of strength.

**Arsenicum**.—Intolerable burning pains during the fever or when the abscess threatens to become gangrenous; pus copious, bloody, corroding, ichorous, watery, and of a putrid smell; great debility, muscular prostration, sleeplessness and restlessness.

**Asafoetida**.—Abscesses discharging a colorless, serous pus, or thin, foetid ichor; violent pains on contact and great sensitiveness of the adjoining parts; intermittent pulsations in the tumor, with darting, tearing pains, somewhat relieved by pressure.

**Baryta carb.**—Inflammation of the cellular tissue, passing over into suppuration; incipient suppuration of glands; boils and furuncles.

**Belladonna**.—Pressure, burning and stinging in abscess; scarlet redness and hot swelling; pus scanty, cheesy and flocculent; great sensitiveness to cold air. *Hepatic abscess*, or other glandular abscesses.

**Bryonia**.—The tumor is either very red and shining or very pale; pains tensive, sharp, sticking, lancinating; throbbings in the part; worse towards evening and at night; heaviness and hardness of abscess.

**Calcarea pier.**—Constant tendency to form abscesses.

**Calendula**.—Induration after surgical operations, followed by suppu-

For **scales** on the head: **Calc**, Graph., Magn., Staph.

For **disposition** of hair to turn **gray**: Graph., Lyc, Phos. **ac**, **Sulph. ac**

For great **dryness** of the hair: Calc, **Kali carb.**, Phos. **ac**.

When the hair is frequently covered with **viscid sweat**: Chin., Merc.

For falling off of the hair on other parts of the body:

On the **eyebrows**: Agar., Bell., Caust., Kali carb.

When the hair falls off on the **sides of the head**: Graph., Phos.; on the **forehead**: **Ars.**, **Natt. m.**, Phos.; on the **vertex**: Bar. c, Graph., Lyc, Sep., Zinc; on the **occiput**: Carb. v., Petr., Phos., Sil.; on the **temples**: Calc, Kali carb., Lyc, Natr. m.; for some places getting bald: Canth., Iod., Phos.; externally spiritus phosphori, a few drops to a pint of distilled water, and, after shaking, moisten well the scalp with it. Or dissolve a teaspoonful of table-salt in a pint of water and rub it well over bald spaces.

**Falling off of whiskers**: Calc, Graph., Natr. m., Plumb.; of **mustaches**: Kali, Natr. m., Plumb.; of **mons veneris**: Helleb., Natr., Natr. m., Rhus, Sil.

**Acid fluor.**—Itching of the head and falling off of the hair; the new hair is dry and breaks off.

**Aloes.**—The hair comes out in lumps, leaving bare patches; eyelashes also fall out; frequent frontal headache.

**Ammonium mur.**—Large accumulation of branlike scales, with falling off of the hair, which has a deadened and lustreless appearance, with great itching of the scalp.

**Ammonium crud.**—Losing hair from nervous headaches.

**Arsenicum.**—Touching the hair is painful; bald patches at or near the forehead; scalp covered with dry scabs and scales, looking rough and dirty, extending sometimes even to forehead, face and ears.

**Aurum.**—Syphilitic alopecia.

**Baryta carb.**—Baldness, especially of the crown, in young people; scalp very sensitive to touch, < from scratching.

**Calcarea carb.**—Hair falls out, especially when combing; dryness of hair; great sensitiveness of scalp, with yellowish or white scales on scalp; sensation of coldness of outer head.

**Cantharis.**—Hair falls out when combing, especially during confinement and lactation; scales on scalp; enormous dandruff.

**Carbo veg.**—Falling out of hair after severe diseases or abuse of mercury, with great sensitiveness of scalp to pressure; hair falls out more on back of head, after severe illness or parturition.

**China.**—Hair sweats much (Bry.) and falls out.

**Colchicum.**—Prurigo favosa; great falling off of the hair.

**Fluoric acid.**—Large patches entirely denuded of hair; new hair dry and breaks off; must comb the hair often, it mats so at the end; *baldness*.

**Graphites.**—Even the hair on the sides of the head falls out.

**Helleborus.**—Losing hair from the eyebrows or pudenda.

**Hepar.**—Hair falls out here and there, leaving bald spots.

**Hypericum.**—Alopecia from headaches, caused by concussion of the brain.

**Kali carb.**—Alopecia after nervous fevers; dry hair, rapidly falling off, with much dandruff.

**Lycopodium.**—Hair becomes gray early; hair falls off after abdominal diseases; after parturition; with burning\* scalding, itching of the scalp, especially on getting warm from exercise during the day.

**Mancinella.**—Losing hair after severe acute diseases.

**Mercurius.**—Hair falls out, mostly on sides and temples, without any headache.

to move when reading; diplopia; frequent obscuration of sight, alternating with hardness of hearing; blue margins around the eyes; photophobia; burning in the eyes; aching pains in the orbits.

**Cimicifuga.**—Aching pain in the centre of both eyeballs; black specks before the eyes, diplopia.

**Cina.**—For dimness of sight, when reading, going off by wiping the eyes; dilated pupil; photophobia; pressure in the eyes, as if sand had got in, especially when reading. Pain in the eyes when using them at night by candle-light; dull pains in the eyes, which get easily tired, chiefly in the morning, and aggravated by reading and meditation, *color blindness*, sees everything yellow, mistakes red for orange and blue for green; chronic weakness of sight from onanism.

**Conium.**—Amaurosis; weakness of sight; sluggish adaptation of eye to varied range of vision; feeling of coldness in eyes when walking in open air, > in the morning and on a cloudy day; blindness' from sunlight after a sleep.

**Crotalus hor.**—Momentary disappearance of vision, with profuse lachrymation; vanishing of vision while reading; great sensitiveness of light; amblyopia from grief; muscse volitantes and colored flames before the vision.

**Cyclamem.**—Diplopia; amblyopia; hemiopia; after suppression of menses or an eruption.

**Digitalis.**—He sees objects as in a fog, vision diminished; objects appear green, yellow "or as if silvered; pupils not very active; amaurosis.

**Drosera.**—For frequent vanishing of sight, especially when reading, the letters look pale and blurred; photophobia; the eyes are dazzled by the light or by the glare of fire; they are very dry; the nose is dry and stopped up, stitches in the eyes.

**Elaps coral.**—Everything seems white, even at night; gray veil before the eyes; on stooping the blood rushes to the head, with vertigo and pains at the root of the nose; can scarcely tell light from dark.

**Gelsemium.**—The eyes close on looking steadily at an object; diplopia when inclining the head toward the shoulder, but vision single when holding the head erect; mist before the eyes; dimness of sight; dilatation of the pupils; confusion of sight, with heavy-looking eyes; smoky appearance of the eyes; total blindness, with dizziness, thirst for light; after apoplexy, congestion of the head.

**Hepar sulph.**—Complete amaurosis; obscuration of vision while reading; the eyes become dim, and he cannot read well by candle-light; feeling of blindness before the eyes on rising and standing up, after sitting bent over flickering before the eyes; pupils dilated and insensible to light after abuse of mercury; anaesthesia retina;

**Hydrocyanic acid.**—Pupils insensible to light; paralysis of lids; protrusion of eyes; anguish at pit of stomach; vexed mood, despondency.

**Hyoscyamus.**—Dilated pupils; frequent spasms of the eyes and eyelids; squinting, diplopia, hemeralopia; illusion of sight; as if everything were red or larger than it really is; aching, stupefying pains over eyes.

**Ignatia.**—Asthenopia and amblyopia in females, due to onanism. Dimness before one eye while reading, as if tears were in it, which is not the case; white, glittering, flickering zigzags before the field of vision.

**Kali aceticum.**—Amaurosis coming on suddenly in both eyes, in a patient suffering from acute nephritis.

**Kobaltum.**—Dim vision; darting pains in the eyes when writing, with feeling, when opening the lids, as if little strings were holding them together and snapping; letters look blurred; smarting in lids when using eyes.

scurfs in nostrils, alje and tip being red and swollen; stomach bloated; stools in large, hard lumps, or crumble as they pass the anus; child puny, rachitic; enlarged liver; glands swollen; sweat on head and feet.

**Marum ver.**—Emaciation, with jerking hiccough after nursing, and belching, without bringing anything up; child cries a great deal with the diarrhoea; increased discharge of pale urine; chilliness from want of animal heat.

**Mercurius.**—Emaciation; skin dry, rough; dirty yellow or clammy, especially that of the thighs; icy-cold sweat on forehead, sour or oily sweat on scalp; pustular or suppurating herpes; glands swollen and suppurating; skin chaps easily, becomes raw and sore; frequent attacks of jaundice; abdomen, especially right hypochondrium, swollen and sore to pressure; stool green, sour, watery, with emaciation; diarrhoea bloody, slimy, green, with tenesmus often continuing after stool; genitals sore and excoriated, urine causes pain; child pulls at penis; child pale, weak, and obtuse, or precocious and restless; fontanelles open, the head large and covered with offensive sweat; gums soft and bleed easily; sour night-sweats; blepharophthalmia suppurativa.

**Muriatic acid.**—Child too listless to move or to take notice; apthae? in mouth; child exhausted from frequent vomiting and diarrhoea, and the stomach so weak that it will no longer tolerate or digest food, most marked in forenoon; tongue shrivelled and dry as leather, or covered with deep bluish ulcers, having black bases; breath foetid; salivary glands tender, swollen; stool involuntary when passing urine; prolapsus and during urination; muscular debility from abuse of soothing syrups.

**Natrum mur.**—Rapid emaciation notwithstanding good appetite, especially of throat and neck of children, who are very slow to learn to walk; mapped tongue and herpes labialis; weak ankles, child stumbles or feet turn under him; dry and ill-colored skin; bulimy with quick satiety, marked repugnance to bread, < after greasy food and milk; sadness and dulness with anorexia and profuse sweating; palpitations; constipation, with stool only after considerable effort; watery, sanguinolent or involuntary diarrhoea.

**Natrum phos.**—Marasmus of children who are bottle-fed; abdomen swollen, liver large; colic after eating; stools containing undigested food.

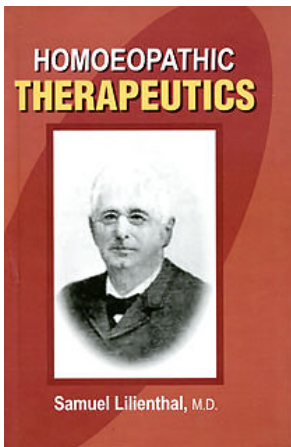
**Natrum sulph.**—Inherited sycotic constitution; abdomen bloated, with much rumbling of wind; stools watery, yellow, gushing, coming on as soon as the child begins to move in the morning.

**Nitric acid.**—Weakly children, after abuse of calomel, or who inherited syphilis; child is wasted, sallow, weak; upper arms and thighs particularly emaciated; apthae with putrid breath; ulcers or blisters about mouth, rawness and soreness about arms; stools of green mucus, sometimes foetid and undigested, < in the morning; stools followed by great exhaustion; glands enlarged.

**Nux vomica.**—Yellowish, sallow complexion, bloated face; obstinate constipation; large, difficult stools, or alternate constipation and diarrhoea; large abdomen, with flatulence; no appetite or great hunger; desire to eat, with frequent vomiting of the ingesta; constant desire to lie down; sleeplessness towards morning; aversion to open-air; nervousness; ill-humor.

**Oleander.**—The food passes off unchanged in a remarkable degree, and very easily and almost unconsciously.

**Oleum jec. as.**—Child emaciated, with hot hands and head; constant tendency to catarrhs; bones affected, rachitis; fever at night, with sweat, mostly on head, neck and hands; cannot take milk; vivid dreams; restless and feverish at night.



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