

# Othon-André Julian

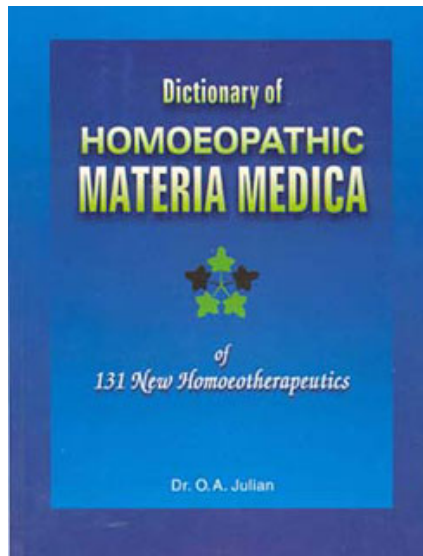
## Dictionary of Homoeopathic Materia Medica

Leseprobe

[Dictionary of Homoeopathic Materia Medica](#)

von [Othon-André Julian](#)

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# ABELMOSCHUS

**Bibliography:** [242], [243], [389], [444], [497], [498].

## STOCK

*Hibiscus abelmoschus* or ambretta, is a plant of the family of Malvaceae.

Small plant of 1 m. to 1.25 m. high, found in Egypt, in East Indies and in Mexico where it is known by the name of "Musc grains (Abelmosco in Spanish: musc herb).

The branches are pubescent with long petioles; flowers are yellow and the fruits are like capsules containing numerous seeds having the shape of a kidney-bean of 2 to 4 mm. long and 2 mm. wide, having numerous coffee coloured streaks, separated by grayish fimbriates. It gives out a pleasant flavour, similar to that of musc, and has an aromatic taste.

The M.T. is prepared from the seeds.

## HOMOEOPATHIC EXPERIMENT

The *pathogenesis* is the work of Dr. Lagaretta of Mexico, 1961.

### PATHOGENESIS

#### Generalities

Somnolence.

Oedema of hands and legs.

Face pale, yellow, itching.

#### Neuro-endocrino-psyche system

##### 1. Psychic

*Fear of Animals:* Insects, flies, spiders, scorpions, serpents.

*Night fears, with obsession of being attacked by venomous animals.*

##### 2. Nerves.

Sensation of heaviness in the head, as if caught by a vice (*Crotalus cascavella*).

*Trembling and paralysis of hands and legs, where there may be oedemas. Paresia* or paralysis of lips and of the jaw.

## Digestive apparatus

### 1. Mouth, tongue, pharynx:

Excessive salivation but sensation of dryness in the mouth.

Thick, sticky saliva.

Difficulty of speaking.

*Maxillary irismus.*

Dysphagia.

### 2. Stomach, intestines, abdomen;

Pain in the epigastrium.

Desire for cold foods and drinks.

## Respiratory apparatus

Dyspnoea.

Acute pain in the chest.

## Sense organs

1. *Eyes:* Scotoma, spots before the eyes which disturbs the vision. *Tearing pains in the eyes* as if caused by a nail.

2. *Ears:* Simulation of hearing when descending a staircase.

## Modalities

*Aggravation* : At night.

*Dynamisation* : 3 DH to 30 CH.

*Dr. Lagaretta* recommends 15 drops of 3 DH as preventive from mosquito bites.

## Positive diagnosis

*Unreasonable fear of animals.*

*Tremblings: even paresia. Paralysis of extremities with oedemas.*

*Sensation of thoracic constriction.*

*Excessive salivation with the sensation of dryness in the mouth.*

## Differential diagnosis

*Staphysagria:* A preventive of mosquito bites.

*Apis mellifica:* Acute pain; stinging and burning. Partial or general oedema; absence of thirst.

*Arsenicum album:* Anxiety with fear of death. Restlessness from 1 to 3 a.m. Oedema of the eyelids specially of the lower lids; thirst for small quantities of icy water.

## Clinical diagnosis

*Generalities:*

Addison's disease.

Addisonism of Boinet (Attenuated syndrome of Addison's disease).

Torticulis.  
Cervical arthrosis.  
Talgia.

## AGAVE TEQUILANA

**Bibliography :** [242], [243], [289], [444], [497], [498]

### STOCK

The agaves belong to the family of Amaryllidaceae. Its carriage looks like that of Aloes.

Long-lived plant, its leaves are of blue-green colour, with the persistence of sea-green colour, 8 to 30 cm large and 125 cm long. It tends in a pointed thorn of coffee-brown colour 3 to 4 cm large and 15 to 20 mm long. The leaves are thick, fleshy, with triangular thorns on the sides. The inflorescence may reach up to 10 to 20 m in height and 30 to 40 cm in width.

The plant is used to prepare a drink which is popular and is called the "pulque", obtained by the fermentation of the plant and a liqueur, the "tequila", obtained by distillation.

There exist about 170 varieties of Agave, most of which are of North American and Central American origin.

Chemistry : Found saccharose in the leaves, some mucilage, some ascorbic acid.

The most important is the presence of *SAPONOSIDES* *STEROIDIC*.

"Hecogenine" which serves as industrial base for the preparation of steroidal products.

### HOMOEOPATHIC EXPERIMENT

The Hahnemannian provings were conducted by Dr. Legarreta with 3 DH 15 drops, three times daily.

He has used in a first proving the mother tincture prepared from the plant itself, and in his second experiment with the liqueur tequila.

The pathogenetic picture was the same in the two cases.

### PATHOCENESIS

#### Generalities

*Generalised asthenia with myalgia.*

Sadness, pessimism.

Unsatisfied desires, and not realised.

#### Neuro-endocrino-psychic system

##### 1. *Psychic* :

*Volubility, excitation.*

Pleasant, discusses, makes jokes.

*Innervatioti. stutters, cries, becomes violent, even aggressive (D.N.A.).*

Transitory amnesia according to the state of excitability.

Soporose condition.

##### 2. *Nerves* :

*Headache while turning the head to one or the other side.*

*heaviness with slight pain in the head better by pressing the head with both the hands.*

Slight vertigo with troubled vision.

Sensation of heat on the face even when it is pale.

*Insomnia, worse by alcoholic drinks.*

Anxious dreams of the daily events and of obsessing types.

Digestive apparatus

Total loss of appetite.

Desire for alcoholic drinks.

Acid taste : hyperacidity of the stomach.

Sense of emptiness in the stomach, which forces him to eat, but without appetite.

#### Respiratory apparatus

##### 3. *Throat*:

Dry throat.

Difficult deglutination because of a sensation of constriction of the throat.

*Nasal voice.*

#### Lungs—Pleura

*Moist cough, with sticky expectoration, greenish yellow.*

Abundant glairy expectoration causes difficult respiration, which forces the patient to sleep in half-sitting posture.

#### Sense organs

##### 1. *Nose* :

*Dryness of the nasal mucous.*

Formations of sticky nasal crusts, difficult to detach, obstruction, which causes difficult

cytosine and thymine) and by destroying desoxyribosis.

*Ribonucleic acid* (R.N. A.) is a polynucleotidic substance present in all living cells, formed by the union of several ribonucleotides the phosphoric acid serves as diester link between the functions of alcohol 3 and 5 of the successive ribonucleosides. The ribonucleic acids, the more abundant of the cells, are localised in the ribosomes where they are present in the forms of ribonucleic acids having high molecular weight ( $10^6$ , sedimentation constant of 70 S to 80 S). These ribosomic ribonucleic acids have been dissociated in fragments of 50 S and 30 S. On the other hand are found some "soluble" ribonucleic acids (ARNs) which are free in the cytoplasm of 30,000 molecular weight (sedimentation constant 4 S). Amongst these ARNs are identified some, of which the role is to carry the amino acids to their proper places for biosynthesis of proteins : these are the ribonucleic acids of transfer (ARNt) which are specific of each amino acid. The ARN-t has a triplet anticodon which is characteristic; all possess to the phosphoric terminal the G.M.P. and at the terminal ribose extremity the chain CMP-CMP-AMP : it is on the ribose of AMP terminal where is fixed the amino acid. Some ribonucleic acids of intermediary molecular weight (sedimentation constant of 8 S to 18 S) and having a short duration of life (a few minutes), called messenger ribonucleic acids (ARN-m) have been found in hybrid forms with some desoxyribonucleic acids in the nucleus of cells and in the forms of associations with ribosomes in the cytoplasm. They relay the message of genome to the enzymes catalysing the syntheses of proteins . It is admitted that the triplets of successive nucleotides of ARN-m would serve as specific sites for the fixation of rebonucleic acids of transfer carriers of amino acids. The sodium salts of ribonucleic acids are soluble in water. The alkalis hydrolyse them into nucleotides. The acids hydrolyse them into phosphoric acids, ribose and base (adenine, guanine uracile, cytosine).

The biosynthesis of ribonucleic acids are effected by the contact of desoxyribonucleic acids with nucleoside-triphosphates and a polymerrase-nucleotide. Some synthetic ribonucleic acids are also obtained by the action polynucleotides-phosphorilase on the nucleotides-diphosphates.

The history of these fundamental discoveries may be summarised thus :

— *In 1869*, Miescher ^studies the chemistry of nucleic acids by isolating the nucleiné from the cells of pus directed by chlorhydric acid.

— *In 1874*, it is Mischer who isolated nucleic acids from the heads of spermatozoides ofthelaitenceof salmons.

— *In 1940*, cristallisable nucleoprotein nucleopro-tein was isolated from the mosses of tobacco.

— *In 1967*, A Kornberg was successful in producing a synthetic of DNA and was able to recreate a synthetic virus susceptible to reproduce themselves.

The DNA plays an important part as a support of hereditary characters seems to be the active material of the gene.

The DNA put the hereditary characters into coded forms which may be purturbed in the course of duplications, specially towards the old age.

The DNA helps the stockage of calcium, a corrective action on the leucopenias and diminishes the catabolism in course of grave pathological conditions.

The RNA has similarly a part in the synthesis of some proteins, controles the synthesis of cytoplasmic enzymes and would be a precursor of the DNA and perhaps also contributes to a reciprocal regulation of thé formation of the two acids the one by the other.

*But the most important part which shouldbe kept in the mind is that of the chemical vector of the memory.*

After experimentation on the rat and on the dog regarding the action in post-hemorrhagicanemias, *Bonnier* makes a therapeutic trial of young children and on children having deficiencies.

The use of nucleotides helps the taking up of weight, an increase of the appetite and of the cortico-somatic activity.

## HOMOEOPATHIC EXPERIMENTS

*Jenear*, afer a short therapeutic trial in allopathie doses made a clinical experiment with DNA and RNA, prepared from some natural sources. The thymus and the latience of fishes for DNA and barm for RNA.

The pathogenetic experiment of DNA according to the principles of Hahnemann was realised during the years 1970-1971, 1971-1972 by *O.A. Julian*.

30 persons participated in this experiment, of whom 4 were women all doctors.

The following dilutions were used in simple blind : 30 CH, 7 CH., 3 CH. And placebo.

The pathogenetic description which follows, is at first the results of our experiment according to the Hahnemannian methodology.

In the publication of this work in *Revue beige d'Homoeopathie* (No. 2, 1973) we stated generally some first experiments not well furnished, but rather vast clinical reflexions.

*Jenaer* has since then made statements of new researches, clinical and experimental as they stand out in the publication in the *Revue beige d'Homoeopathie* (No. 2, 1973), and in his communication in the **CHF** of June 1973.

In order that the reader is informed in a complete manner, we have therefore stated in the present monography of these last works.

## PATHOGENESIS

General well being.

Feels in the best form in the morning.

Noon siesta shortened.

Need for work, to finish everything that have been undertaken during the day; not to loaf.

Need for work, in a ponderable way without agitation.

Sensation of "intellectual heaviness" with the difficulty of taking decision, from waking up till after the noon meal.

*General hypersensibility with asthenia.*

*Difficulty to gather his ideas, bad concentration.*

Difficulty to work then psychic amelioration immediately the somatic fatigue is shaded off.'

General tonus, sometimes high and sometimes low.

"Coup de pompe" towards the afternoon.

### Neuro-endocrino-psychic system

#### 1. *Psychic:*

*Irascibility, nervosism (anxiety without reason).*

Exacerbated irritability, with the sensation of an uneasiness in the morning which makes his mood bad (c'ontinual desire to rattle everywhere).

Psychic tension, imperious need to fix a work programme.

Desire for work during the day, not in the evening.

Impossibility to concentrate his mind, loses the thread of his ideas.

Periods of doublé personality.

General feeling of uneasiness.

Amelioration by travelling in a carriage.

Restless state following a sensation of undefinable anxiety.

Anxious without cause, better by movement.

*Feeling of discouragement, of "what use ".*

#### 2. *Nervous :*

*Beating headache* of the whole head, specially frontal and temporal, beginning towards 15 hours, disappearing towards 8 p.m.

Constant headache with pricking in the eyes.

Vesperal headache.

Very important and extremely painful headache. checking practically and activity; appears in the morning at 11 hrs. then as the day pass, towards noon, then towards 13 hrs.

*Headache beginning at first above the left eye*, then sensation of stinging in the orbitary cavity of the left side with the need of pressing the left eye.

Not ameliorated in sitting position, neither while standing, nor while resting : aggr. by movement. better by *lying position*, hands under the neck.

Disappears after a short sleep, which comes quite alone because he closes the eye for forgetting the pain.

*Headache also appearing at 20 and 22 hrs.* with diffused anxiety and disappearing very soon.

Headache appearing constantly, in the same hour, with stinging on the left eye reaching to the two arcades and irradiating towards the back of the head. Remains always in the apprehension of the return of headaches.

Concomitance of the headache with the need for going for stool, which does not allay.

*Restless sleep, lascivious dreams.*

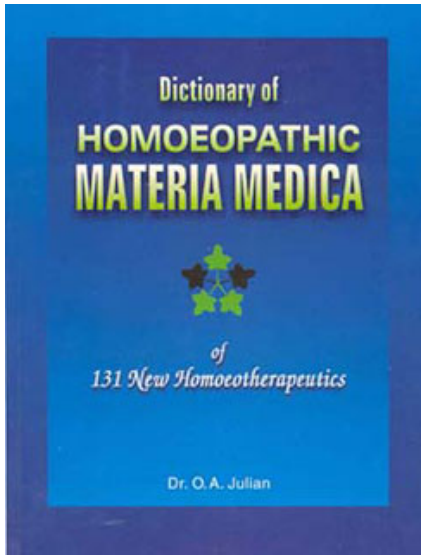
Crushing sleep in the second part of the night.

*Irresistible desire for sleep in the evening; then once on the bed the desire for sleep disappears.*

Headache in the evening, specially after having seen television.

Headache predominantly on the right and on a right temporal point, better by pressure, by darkness and by vomiting.

In the morning, little tremulations short for some seconds but repeated and involuntary of the quadriceps, of the internal right side, great right-sided abductor.



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