100 YEARS

SCHWABE

Tissue remedies

SCHÜSSLER

BIOCHEMISTRY

The German physician Wilhelm Heinrich Schüssler (born on 21st August, 1821, at Zwischenahn, Oldenburg), after 15 years of homoeopathic practice, became particularly interested as a capable homoeopath in the most important inorganic salts of which the human body is composed, and in their quantitive relations. 1873 is considered the birth year of biochemistry. In 1874 Schüssler's first work appeared. Its title was "An Abridged Therapy on the Basis of Physiology and Cellular Pathology". The thesis he propounded in this work was: "The inorganic substances found in blood and tissues are sufficient to cure all diseases that can be cured". (Schüssler, Abgekürzte Therapie, 55th ed., p. 25). This statement is of course true today only in a very limited sense. It would be more accurate to say "... they help to cure all diseases that can be cured, and in particular they help to regulate constitutional disturbances."

SCHÜSSLER based his Biochemic Therapeutics on the cell-activity. – He started from the fact that the salts which remain after combustion form an essential part of every cell, even if they are only present in extremely small quantities, and that any change in their proper quantitative relations will disturb normal cell-function and cause disease.

The biochemic remedies were not selected according to the similarity principle of homoeopathy. They are chemically pure salts, homogeneous to the cell-minerals in human body, physiologically and chemically in close relation to them. By the aid of these minerals disturbed molecular motion in the cells can be rectified, as, taken for a certain period, these salts will compensate the losses incurred during a disease. Thus, the cells will recover, and will be able to overcome the disease completely.

Schüssler at first made use of 12 and later of only 11 mineral substances and from them built up a comprehensive therapeutic system. Here all 12 substances are discussed, since also calcarea sulphurica, which Schüssler later abandoned, has proved its value as a therapeutic agent.

The 12 mineral salts of biochemistry are:

1. Calcarea fluorica (Calc. fluor.)
2. Calcarea phosphorica (Calc. phos.)
3. Ferrum phosphoricum (Ferr. phos.)
4. Kali muriaticum (Kali mur.)
5. Kali phosphoricum (Kali phos.)
6. Kali sulphuricum (Kali sulph.)
7. Magnesia phosphorica (Mag. phos.)
8. Natrum muriaticum (Nat. mur.)
9. Natrum phosphoricum (Nat. phos.)
10. Natrum sulphuricum (Nat. sulph.)
11. Silicea (Silica)
12. Calcarea sulphurica (Calc. sulph.)

At a later date the supplementary agents kali arsenicosum, kali bromatum, kali jodatum, lithium chloratum, and manganum sulphuricum were included. Seen from the point of view of Schüssler's biochemical system

they have proved to be in no way indispensable and for this reason they have not been considered here.

More recent results of chemical, physical and phsio-biological research in the field of natural science, regulatory pathology and neural pathology (Ricker, Speransky, Hoff, Huneke et al.) in the medical field have contributed much to the understanding of biochemical processes. The antagonistic tendency of sodium and potassium ions on the one hand and calcium ions on the other, to establish an equilibrium is well known. The vagus-stimulating effect of sodium and potassium is offset by the sympathicus-exciting effect of calcium.

The biochemical method of administering potentised homoeopathic remedies should not only be regarded as a kind of substitution method, that is, simply as a method of replacing deficient substances. All these salts are supplied in far larger quantities in our food.

The essential point is the state of preparation of these minerals which is achieved by potentiation with lactose, in accordance with Hahnemann's homoeopathic prescription. It has been proved *) that through this special method of preparation both minerals and lactose acquire particular physical properties. Lattice structures are destroyed, and at the points of lesion electric forces and rays are released which are not present in solution and mixtures of non-potentised substances. These peculiar directional forces affect the neural structure of the central nervous system and of the autonomic nervous system and restore to the disharmonized, diseased organism its harmonious

*) cf. H. Schoeler, Das Hochpotenzproblem, Allg. Hom. Ztg.
O. Leeser and K. Janner, Arch f. Hom., Vol. 1, Hippokrates-Verlag Stuttgart 1953
H. Schoeler, Allg. Hom. Ztg. 199 (1953) 4 105
W. E. Boyd, The British Hom. Journal, Vol. XLIV No. 1 Jan. 1954

order. This process can be compared in every respect with the effects of modern neutral therapy and is, so to speak, a medicamentous form of this type of therapy. G. Jaedicke, in his book "Biochemistry" (published by A. Fröhlich-Verlag, Hamburg) states the problem very pregnantly: "Something is introduced into the body which causes a disturbance and changes the existing state to bring about a restoration of harmony."

The establishment of an accurate diagnosis in the conventional sense of the word, and with the use, if necessary, of all available technical equipment, is a matter of routine also in the case of biochemical treatment. Its purpose is not only to identify the disease diagnostically, but also to ascertain whether the phatological condition warrants treatment by the biochemical method. Constitutional and functional disturbances, disorders of the autonomic nervous system, all types of neuralgia, and many inflammatory and degenerative processes of all tissues can be successfully treated biochemically. In the case of infectious and contagious diseases it should be decided in each individual case whether chemotherapeutic and antibiotic treatment is preferable. If the immunity conditions and the circulation are good, the initial stages of acute but not primarily dangerous infectious and contagious diseases by no means always require a rigorous antibiotic or chemotherapeutic treatment. On the contrary, resistance phenomena, incompatibilities, allergies and so on frequently preclude these methods. In such cases the application of biochemical methods is very valuable. Meningitis, diphtheria, tuberculosis, and venereal diseases should beyond question be treated in the first place by the usual modern specific methods of treatment. Earlier experience with various biochemical substances is comparatively unimportant in these cases.

Widespread atrophy of the B-cells of the Langerhans' pancreatic island system, the loss of the epithelial bodies of the adrenal cortex, of the gonades, etc. can be compensated only for a limited space of time by substitution therapy based on correct doses. Where the tissue of the hormone glands no longer functions fully and where the valuable parenchyma has been replaced by inferior connective tissue, even biochemically applied substances cannot bring about a regeneration. On the other hand, in cases where the otherwise intact gland tissue is affected by faulty nerve control and by sluggish functioning, better results can be achieved by biochemical treatment than by substitution since the latter method would only serve to increase the "laziness" of the already sluggish glands. In such cases the biochemical substances can activate and normalise glandular activity. The ability of biochemical methods to influence malignant tumors is very questionable and can only be used as an additional aid together with the normal modern methods of treating tumors. For want of a better type of therapy every attempt must be made to operate as early as possible.

This booklet is to give some hints to biochemic practitioners. The blank pages after each of the twelve biochemical remedies are included intentionally to provide for the possibility of making notes of observations and experiences from the practice.

September 1966

The Biochemical Remedies, their Organ Relations, Drug Picture and Indications.

1. CALCAREA FLUORICA

= calcium fluoride
= fluorspar
= CaF_2

General Description and Organ Relations

Calcium fluoride is a constituent of the bones and the tooth enamel and is contained in the epidermic cells and in the elastic tissues. Whereas calcium oxide is of importance for the functioning of the cells, hydrofluoric acid has a particularly favourable influence on the elastic tissues. A characteristic indication of fluorspar is the loss of vessel elasticity and a tendency to tissue induration, of which hard, cracked, horny skin is an example.

Calcarea fluorica aims particularly at the tissue of joint capsules, ligaments and tendons, at the teeth and bones, the veins and lymphatic glands. It is used mainly for chronic diseases of long duration, is very slow in its action and must therefore be taken over a long period of time.

Drug Picture

Flabby constitution of the connective tissue and of the elastic fibres, tendency to varicose veins and chronic ulcerated varicose veins with severe, piercing pains. Pains in the lumbar region and lumbago, particularly as a consequence of osteochondrosis in the lumbar part of the spine. The skeleton shows a tendency to form exostoses. The muscles and the connective

tissue of the muscles show a tendency to induration processes. Glandular indurations. Styes. Tendency of the female genitals to prolapse. Flaccid connective tissue of the pelvis. Tooth decay. Neuralgia and neuritis produced by the pressure of indurated tissue on the nerves.

All complaints better from heat and worse from cold and moisture.

Indications

Varices, osteomyelitis, bone fistulas, periostitis, formation of exostoses, hyperkeratoses, induration of glands and connective tissue, weak ligaments of the uterus and the adnexa with tendency to prolapse, myositis, ulcus cruris, dental caries, paradentosis, styes, neuralgia and lumbago.

Notes:

2 CALCAREA PHOSPHORICA

= dibasic calcium phosphate
= precipitated calcium phosphate
= dicalcium orthophosphate
= $CaHPO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$

General Description and Organ Relations

Dibasic calcium phosphate is the most widely distributed of all salts in the body; it occurs in all cells (the largest quantities are found in the bone cells) and is of vital importance for the formation of new cells. For this reason it is the remedy for all disturbances resulting from, or connected with, anaemia or deficient bone formation. A permanent calcium deficiency may cause various diseases. The main working points of calcarea phosphorica are: the whole bony skeletal system, the red marrow, the connective tissue, the lymphatic glands, the mucous membranes and the gastro-intestinal tract.

Drug Picture

Constitutional remedy for anaemic, scrofulous, leptosomatic, rachitic, neurasthenic children and women suffering from lymphatism, emaciation and rapid mental fatigue. Retarded dentition. Late walkers. Predisposition to chlorosis and rachitis. Defective bone development. Late-closing fontanelles. Weak connective tissue and bad posture. Night sweating, particularly on head and neck. Tympanites and chronic diarrhoea with watery, greenish slimy stools and undigested food, chronic lack of appetite and headaches in school children. Predisposition to colds, particularly in wet and cold weather. Yellowish crustal seborrhoea and predisposition of the skin to eczemas.

Craving for salty and cured foods. Worse from moisture, cold, draughts and exertion, better from eating.

Indications

Neurasthenia in children, lack of appetite, sleeplessness, chlorosis, headaches in school children, anaemia, scrofulosis, rachitis, dental caries in pregnant women and rachitic subjects, leukorrhoea in young girls, disturbance of growth, pains at bone sutures, chronic gastro-intestinal cararrhs, too weak menstruation, weakness of pelvic floor, exudative diathesis and eczemas.

Notes:

3. FERRUM PHOSPHORICUM

= iron phosphate

= ferric phosphate

= $FePO_4 \cdot 4H_2O$

General Description and Organ Relations

Iron phosphate is a salt that occurs in the whole human organism, particularly in the blood; it is primarily deposited in the muscle cells. Flaccid muscle fibres indicate a lack of ferrum phosphoricum. It exerts a favourable influence on haemorrhages, diarrhoea and vomiting, also on inflammations accompanied by fever in their initial stage.

Chief target: blood (haemoglobin), blood vessels, fibrous tissues of muscles and joints, gastro-intestinal tract, ovaries.

Drug Picture

Anaemic-chlorotic type, fair, pale, blue veins. Vascular lability, alternating between pale und flushed. Often very weak and susceptible, although the picture of health. Congestive headaches accompanied by migraine-like conditions, throbbing and pulsating in the head accompanied by flushing of the face and cold feet. All-over feeling of cold. Stomach pains, vomiting of undigested food; despite this, bulimia. Diarrhoea after every meal. Irritable bladder with incontinence. Shivering accompanied by flushed face and thirst.

Feverish conditions, bronchitic cough; dyspnoea and feeling of constriction, often accompanied by rusty sputum. Rheumatoid pains in all muscles and joints. particularuly in the shoulder girdle and in the region of the deltoid muscle. Menorrhagia and leukorrhoea in the case of anaemic patients.

Periodic occurrence of complaints. Worse from rest, better from moderate movement.

Important remedy for all initial feverish conditions accompanied by rush of blood to the head und full, soft pulse in the body's initial period of resistance (protracted feverish conditions accompanied by increasing weakness require kali phosphoricum). Particularly effective in the case of bronchopneumonic conditions and acute otitis media.

Indications

Feverish initial stages of diseases, anaemia, chlorosis, leukorrhoea, migraine, headaches especially in the case of anaemia, muscular and articular rheumatism, acute and subacute gastroenteritis, pneumonia, bronchopneumonia, otitis media, initial stages of angina, toothache caused by acute pulpitis.

Dosage

For acute feverish conditions give potency 6 x at 10 to 15 minutes intervals until the temperature falls.

Notes:

4. KALI MURIATICUM

= potassium chloride
= potassium muriate
= KCl

General Description and Organ Relations

Potassium chloride forms part of almost all body cells. It is one of Schüssler's specific remedies which is not used in homoeopathy and has not yet been proved. Schüssler's knowledge of this drug is therefore purely empirical.

Potassium chloride aims particularly at the cornea, at the middle and inner ear, the mucous membranes and glands of the lymphoid ring, at the lymphatic gland system, the lungs, the pleura, the peritoneum and at the synovial membranes of the joints.

Potassium chloride is often given as a follow-up remedy after ferrum phosphoricum when acute inflammations or infections become subacute or reach even the subchronic or chronic stage. According to Schüssler it has an absorbent effect on fibrinous exudations.

It follows that there is no drug picture in the strict sense of the term. According to Schüssler there are the following

Indications

Grey-coated base of tongue. Extensive coughing with ropy, white-grey sputum. Generalised swelling of the lymphatic glands in the case of infectious diseases like scarlatina, measles, mumps, etc. Marginal blepharitis and conjunctivitis with creamy secretions. Corneal ulcers without acute inflammatory symptoms, chronic iritis. Spasmodic cough, asthmatic conditions, pharyngeal catarrh, chronic as well as follicular tonsilitis,

catarrhal otitis media and inflammation of the Eustachian tube with much creamy, ropy, white secretion. Also today a valuable adjuvant in cases of diphtheria, pneumonia and pleurisy. Chronic cystitis with much white mucus. Leukorrhoea, effusive menstruation, haemorrhage very dark. Hypersensitivity to fats; constipation and piles. Chronic gastroenteritis accompanied by vomiting or diarrhoea containing much slime. Chronic hepatopathy. Subchronic and chronic polyarthritis with fibrinous exudations in the joints. Bursitis praepatellaris. Pustular exanthemas on the skin; the vesicles contain creamy white secretion.

All complaints worse from movement, cold and fatty food, fats and spices. Better from heat.

Notes:

5. KALI PHOSPHORICUM

= monobasic potassium phosphate
= potassium biphosphate
= potassium acid phosphate
= KH_2PO_4

General Description and Organ Relations

Potassium phosphate is contained primarily in the tissue fluid of the brain and nerve cells; the function of our nerves and thought depends on potassium phosphate. Lack of this substance in the cells produces rapid and easy fatigue (brain-fag). Potassium phosphate occurs in the brain and nerve cells, in the muscle and blood cells, and in the blood plasma and tissue fluid. Favourable influence on nervous exhaustion. It acts as a cardiac tonic.

Potassium phosphate aims particularly at the central nervous system, the autonomic nervous system, in particular the gastro-intestinal nerves (region of the splanchnik nerve), all muscle cells and the heart.

Drug Picture

Apathy, nervous exhaustion, head fatigue, general neurasthenia, incapability of doing mental work, daytime sleepiness, general restlessness, irritability, depressions and anxiety neurosis. Palpitation, dropped beats and oppression of the heart. Nervous forgetfulness despite mental alertness. General muscular weakness with a feeling of paralysis and pains in the back. Disposition to muscular and professional cramps (e. g. writer's cramp). Lack of resistance to cold. Yellow-coated tongue and foetid breath (coming mainly from the stomach). Nervous foetid diarrhoea. Leukorrhoea. All secretions are putrid and offensive.

Worse in the morning, after mental exertion, excitement and cold.

Indications

Neurasthenia, general exhaustion (particularly after infectious diseases), mental and muscular fatigue occurring together with pains in the back. Depressions, nervous sleeplessness, agoraphobia, psychoses, nervous gastro-intestinal catarrhs, colitis mucosa, leukorrhoea and dysmenorrhoea. Important remedy against all highly feverish conditions (except tuberculosis, for which ferrum phosphoricum should be preferred).

Notes:

6. KALI SULPHURICUM

= potassium sulphate

= K_2SO_4

General Description and Organ Relations

Kali sulphuricum is found in the epithelial cells of the skin and the mucosae, and in all other places where iron is deposited in the cells; it helps to convey oxygen to the cell structure and thus has an accelerating influence on the metabolism. Potassium sulphate is effective in advanced stages of inflammatory conditions accompanied by yellow slimy exudations.

Potassium sulphate is indicated in all cases in which, because of the weak reactions of the body, the progress of the diseases is very slow with a tendency to generalisation. They take an inward course instead of coming out. Like sulphur in homoeopathy, kali sulphuricum is a good agent with catalytic-activating properties. In inflammatory diseases, particularly ulcerations, it has a demarcation effect against necrosis.

Its main working points are: conjunctivae, mucosae (upper respiratory tract, bronchi, stomach, and uterus), skin.

Drug Picture

The drug picture of kali sulphuricum is very similar to the homoeopathic drug picture of Pulsatilla and it has often been called 'inorganic Pulsatilla'. Both are characterized by affections of the mucosa with thick creamy yellow secretion. Both produce the same depressive mood with a tendency to tears.

There is coughing accompanied by a heavy mucous rale. Rheumatism following exposure to wet conditions.

Catarrhal jaundice. Often inflammation of the mucosa and predisposition to coryza and to sinusitis. Conjunctivitis and predisposition to recidivous otitis media. Greenish-yellow vaginal discharge. All complaints worse from warm, unaired rooms and towards evening. Better from fresh, cool air.

Indications

Blepharoconjunctivitis, otitis media, bronchitis, pharyngolaryngitis, sinusitis, chronic otitis media, ozaena, chronic gastritis, scarlatinal nephritis.

Notes:

7. MAGNESIA PHOSPHORICA

= dibasic magnesium phosphate
= dimagnesium orthophosphate
= $MgHPO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$

General Description and Organ Relations

In biochemistry magnesia phosphorica is designated as an antispasmodic and analgesic; it is found in the muscles, the nerves, the brain and the spinal marrow, and in the bone and blood cells. Lack of magnesium phosphate causes gnawing and searing pains in nerves and muscles, and muscular cramps. For this reason magnesia phosphorica is used mainly to combat pain and spasms.

Its main targets are the central nervous system, the peripheral nerves, the unstriated muscles, and all hollow organs.

Drug Picture

Nervous and restless patients. Exhaustion and spasmodic diathesis, esp. in children. Violent spasmodic intestinal colics accompanied by eructation of gas. Tendency to cardiac spasms. Urina spastica. Intestinal and particularly sphincter spasms, spasmodic dysmenorrhoea. Pertussis-like and asthma-like spasmodic coughs. Shooting, fulgurant nerve pains, often accompanied by muscular spasms. Tooth spasms in children. Colics and spasms of the hollow organs with unstriated muscles (stomach, intestines, bladder, etc.).

All complaints improve by warmth and pressure and are of intermittent character.

Indications

Spasmodic diathesis, spasms of the unstriated muscles of all hollow organs and of the blood vessels, cramp neuroses such as writer's cramp. Choreatic and erethistic excitement in children. Neuralgia accompanied by muscular spasms.

Notes:

8. NATRUM MURIATICUM

= sodium chloride

= common or table salt

= NaCl

General Description and Organ Relations

Natrum muriaticum is contained in all body fluids and tissues; it regulates the body's fluid balance; in low concentrations it promotes digestion, and in particular the fluid metabolism; it further loosens mucus in the respiratory organs and has a favourable effect on deficient blood composition. Puffy face, dry mucosae, chills down the spinal column, cold hands and feet, hangnails, fatigue and exhaustion are signs of a natrum muriaticum deficiency. Complaints develop slowly and are therefore very refractory. Natrum muriaticum aims particularly at the autonomic nervous system. the mucosa of the upper respiratory tract, at heart, thyroid, liver, gastro-intestinal tract, skin and genitals.

Drug Picture

Undernourished and run-down physical condition. Pessimistic, tired, pale type. Conditions following upon chronic vegetative disturbances. Scrofulous, arthritic and herpetic diathesis. Chronic inflammations of the eyes and ears, chronic cold accompanied by nose-bleeding, impairement of the sense of smell and taste. Gingivitis.

Foetid breath. Chronic catarrhal pharyngitis, laryngitis and bronchitis. Eczematous and pustulous eruptions, particularly in the skin folds of the joints; the skin chaps easily, cracked lips, sores on the nostrils, often hangnails, loss of hair. Furunculosis, urticaria, diffuse sweating. General neurasthenia. Chronic affection of the

glands. Heartburn. Bulimia, rapidly attaining a feeling of fulness, slimy vomiting, stasis cirrhosis, piles, weakness of the bladder muscles, lack of libido. Leukorrhoea and persistent constipation, crumbly stools. General loss of weight, often pains in the back and feeling of depression.

Worse in the forenoon. Intense thirst, craving for salty and cured food. Increased salivation as a typical symptom.

In biochemistry common salt is considered a polychrest and a general constitutional agent. Almost all opponents of biochemistry and homoeopathy argue that there is no sense in prescribing high potencies of common salt since large doses are supplied daily in our food. The fact is that its efficiency has been proved by over a century and a half of experience. It is assumed that the homoeopathic method of preparation is responsible for the increased efficacy.

Indications

Scrofulosis, chronic headaches and migraine, chronic rhinitis and bronchitis, vegetative dystonia accompanied by nervous heart trouble and hyperthyreosis, hepatopathy, chronic enteritis, chronic obstipation. Hypermenorrhoea, seborrhoeic eczemas.

Notes:

9. NATRUM PHOSPHORICUM

= dibasic sodium phosphate

= $Na_2HPO_4 \cdot 12H_2O$

General Description and Organ Relations

Sodium phosphate is a constituent of the blood corpuscles, the muscle, nerve and brain cells, and the tissue fluids. Overacidity which manifests itself (particularly in overfed infant children) by sour eructation, vomiting of sour caseous masses, greenish-yellowish sour diarrhoea, belly-ache and cramps, is attributed by biochemistry to a lack of sodium phosphate.

The main target is the gastro-intestinal tract. In addition it has a modifying effect in cases of stone diathesis and arthritic-gouty constitution.

Drug Picture

Overacidity of all body fluids and all excretions is a typical symptom. Hyperacidity, sour eructation, sour vomiting and heartburn. Frequent diarrhoea because of hyperacidity. Excess of urates and other deposits in the tissues, sometimes even gouty changes in the joints. Lithiasis produced by the crystallisation of uric acid.

Indications

Hyperacidity, heartburn, fermentative dyspepsia, uric-acid diathesis, arthritis, gout, lithiasic diathesis, chronic gastroenteritis, scrofulosis, cystitis, enuresis nocturna.

10. NATRUM SULPHURICUM

= sodium sulphate
= Glauber's salt
= Na_2SO_4

General Description and Organ Relations

According to Schüssler natrum sulphuricum, like sodium chloride, attracts water in the body and is therefore closely connected with the fluid metabolism. Lack of sodium sulphate leads to overloading of the blood circulation with uric acid, far-reaching disturbances of the internal fluid level, and creates a predisposition to intestinal and liver diseases.

The main targets are liver, gallbladder and gastro-intestinal tract.

In accordance with its main function of eliminating excess water from the body, sodium sulphate is used in biochemistry to activate the urinary tract, the intestines, particularly the colon, and the pancreas.

Drug Picture

Natrum sulphuricum is particularly suitable for people who have a constitutional tendency to accumulate tissue fluid, i. e. people of v. Grauvogl's hydrogenoid constitution. The patients are bad-tempered, melancholic, have a bloated appearance and constantly suffer from shivering attacks. They feel cold even in a warm bed. They get easily exhausted and suffer from daytime fatigue. Lancinating pains in the left chest and left hip. Pain prevents them from lying on the left side. Predisposition to gallbladder and liver diseases and to jaundice; so-called 'bilious type'. Patients complain of pressure, stitches and a painful feeling of tension in the region of the liver, frequent flatulent colics,

11. SILICEA

= precipitated metasilicic acid of the approximate formula H_2SiO_3

General Description and Organ Relations

Silicic acid is the substance that forms the tissues. It is therefore found in the cells of the connective tissue, in the skin, the nails and the hairs. Any considerable lack of this substance produces flabbiness and the initial stages of atrophy of the connective tissue, and destroys cell-activity.

It is particularly suitable for patients with weak connective tissue who show a weak reaction to infections, do not readily run a temperature, and whose skin does not easily heal. Silicea is definitely a constitutional remedy. Its main targets are the connective tissue, the bone and lymphoid tissues, the skin and its appendages (teeth, hairs, nails etc.), and the central nervous system.

Drug Picture

Constitutionally underdeveloped, dystrophic children with frog belly and old, withered appearance. At a later age weak, depressive, incapable of physical and mental efforts. Lack of initiative and interest in life. Shivering. Tendency to catch colds.

Headaches proceeding from the occiput and moving towards the eyes; better from wrapping up warmly (typical). All suppurations are slow to react, greasy and chronic. Predisposition to fistulas. All secretions are thin, caustic and putrid. Partial sweating – particularly the hairy parts of the head, and the feet. The sweat is cold, sour, smelly; raw flesh between the toes.

Interrelation between sweaty feet and colds and also allergic complaints. Frequently meteorism, foetid flatulence. Proctogenic obstipation. The stool consists of hard balls almost impossible to eliminate.

Worse from cold, in the evening and at night. Better from warmth and warm wrapping-up. Oversensitivity to external impressions. Worse from movement.

Indications

Dystrophic, rachitic, exudative and scrofulous children. All kinds of chronic suppurative processes. Chronic otitis media and otitis externa. Eczemas in the auditory canal. Chronic blepharoconjunctivitis, dacryocystoblennorrhoea, etc. Fistulas. Lymphomas. Organ tuberculosis. Lymphatism. Growth disturbances of hair and nails. Skin does not heal easily. Pyodermia and weeping eczemas.

Notes:

12. CALCAREA SULPHURICA

= calcium sulphate

= $CaSO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$

Calcium sulphate has a favourable influence on ulcers and suppurative processes, no matter where these processes are located. It can be given successfully in alternation with silicea and is closely related to the potassa sulphurata of homoeopathy. It has a far-reaching effect on suppurative processes. It is particularly effective in cases of open abscesses, furuncles, carbuncles and other non-healing suppurative processes.

Good results can also be obtained in the case of suppurative bronchitis, suppurative sinusitis and protracted tonsillitis.

There is no proven dug picture.

Indications

Abscesses, furuncles, pyodermia, keratitis, periostitis, osteomyelitis and other chronic suppurations and ulcers. Anal fistulas.

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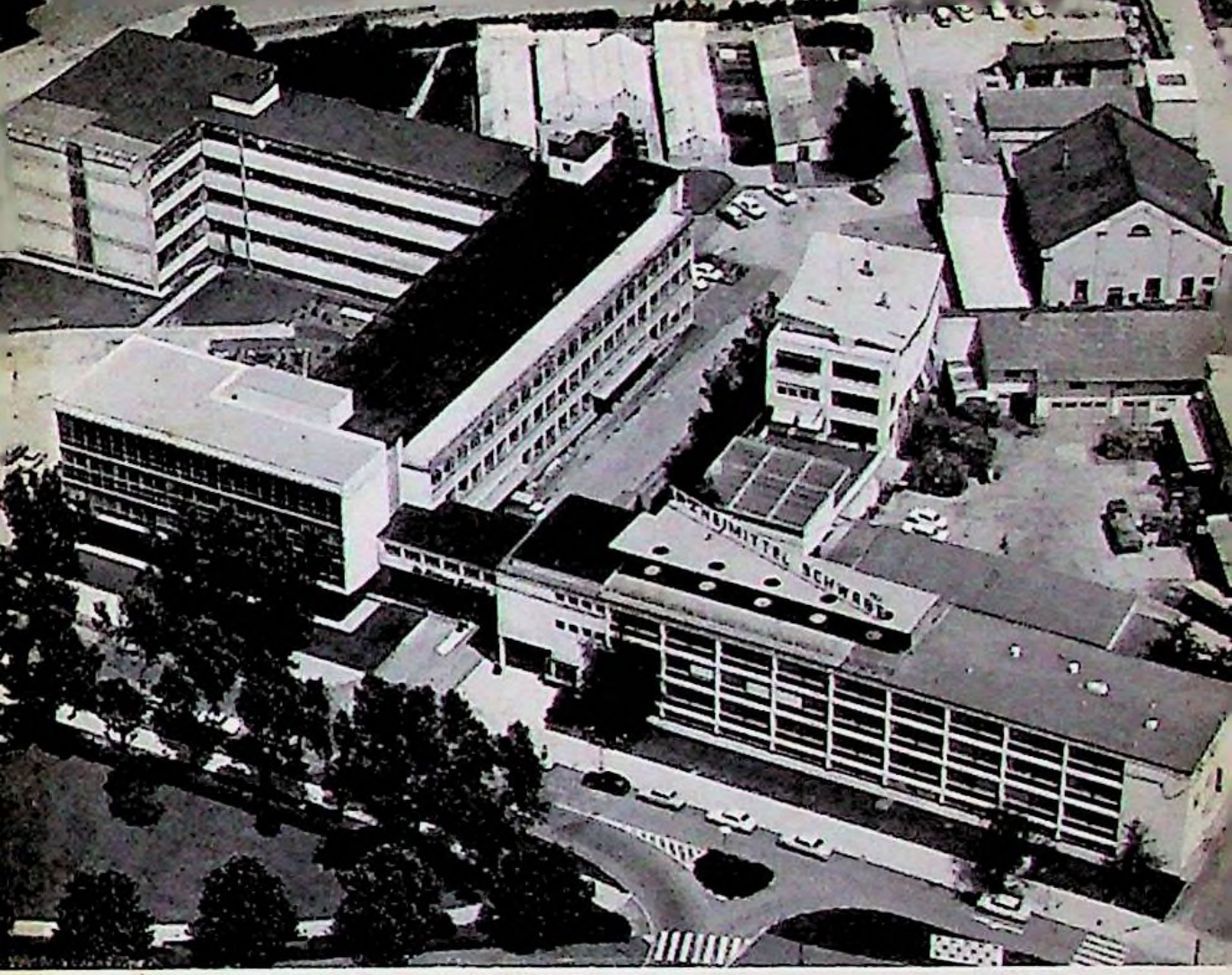

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