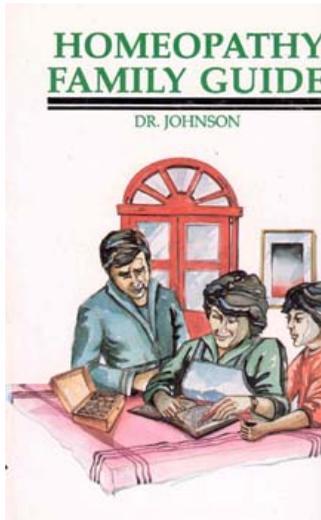


I.D. Johnson Homoeopathy Family Guide

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P A E T I .
TREATMENT OF DISEASES.

CHAPTER I.
AFFEGTIONS OF THE MIND.

MENTAL EMOTIONS.

THAT *mental* emotions have a great influence on the bodily health, will not be doubted for a moment. Many cases could be cited to show where persons have been suddenly deprived of consciousness, and their minds irreparably ruined, in consequence of sudden mental emotions, such as fright, grief, sorrow, vexation, etc. Formerly it was thought that these mental perversions were the mysterious inflictions of Divine Providence, and therefore were in nowise amenable to medical treatment. But, fortunately for mankind, we have been taught better, and to treat these mental disturbances as diseases of the brain and nervous system.

The injurious effects of sudden emotions usually follow immediately, but sometimes they do not appear for days or even weeks thereafter; when this is the case, they are found to be more difficult to cure.

FRIGHT.

The injurious consequences resulting from fright may be relieved by one of the following remedies:

Aconite.—If the patient is in a tremor, has palpitation of the heart, and thinks he will die. *After the fright, the fear still remains; he does not seem to get over it.

Belladonna.—Where the fright has caused convulsions, especially in children. The patient screams and trembles;

into details, but be content with a brief description of the disease, and a few hints by which it may be managed in its incipency.

The disease appears in various aspects, according to circumstances. "It often," says Dr. Brigham, "commences in a very insidious manner. Some appear to be deranged only as regards their feelings or moral qualities. They are noticed to be different from what they formerly were; to be more restless and sleepless, or unnaturally morose and irritable. Some manifest an unfounded dread of evil, say but little, shun society, and are suspicious of their dearest friends: whilst others are unusually pleasant, or quarrelsome and abusive. Such changes of character and habits will usually be found to be subsequent to some reverse of fortune, loss of friends, or sickness, and should excite alarm.

"Often insanity exists in a slight degree for months, and it is only noticed by the most intimate friends or relatives, and then *suddenly* assumes an alarming form, leading, in some instances, to homicide, and in others to self-destruction."

There are several forms of insanity, described under different heads, as *Mama*, where there is raving madness, an entire perversion of the intellectual faculties; *Monomama*, where the mind is deranged upon one subject only, and is sound upon all others; *Dementia*, where there is a loss of intellect, mostly occurring in old age. But it is unnecessary to particularize these various forms of insanity.

Causes.—Insanity may be said to depend upon some physical disease of the body. It is hereditary in nearly all cases, being transmitted from parent to child, with other peculiarities of the constitution. It occurs at all periods of life, and is caused by diseases of the brain, liver, uterine organs, digestive apparatus, and the use of narcotics. *Intemperance* is a fruitful source of insanity, tabular statements showing that one-third of the cases of lunacy admitted into our asylums are caused by the use of intoxicating drinks. *Want of sleep* is also a frequent exciting cause.

Moral causes, such as intense study, sudden emotions, disappointed love, protracted grief, betrayed confidence, religious enthusiasm, etc, are frequent exciting causes of the disease.

Treatment. — Insanity at the present day is generally treated in public institutions. But it is not the confinement of the patient within the walls of an asylum, sur-

and ulcers form, use dilute **Tincture of Calendula** instead of the **Arnica**.

Cushions made of large bladders half filled with water, or water-cushions of vulcanized India-rubber, should be arranged under the patient, so as to take off the weight of the part affected.

WOUNDS.

Wounds are defined to be solutions of continuity in the soft parts, produced by some mechanical agent. They are classified into *incised, contused, lacerated, punctured, and gunshot* wounds.

An **INCISED WOUND** is one made by a clean, sharp-cutting instrument, and generally admits most easily of repair; its most troublesome feature is hemorrhage.

A **CONTUSED WOUND** is inflicted by some *blunt* instrument that injures the parts underneath without any breach of the surface.

A **LACERATED WOUND** is where the soft parts are rent or torn asunder by violence, leaving a ragged, uneven edge, with slight disposition to bleed, but difficult to heal.

A **PUNCTURED WOUND** is one made by a sharp, narrow instrument, as a needle, thorn, nail, bayonet, etc. Such a wound, if deep, seldom heals by the first intention, but is attended with more or less suppuration.

A **GUNSHOT WOUND** is one inflicted by any substance projected by the explosion of gunpowder, as fragments of shell, splinters of wood or stone, waas, and shot of every description.

Treatment.—In all cases where the wound is severe, send promptly for a competent physician, and let him take charge of the case.

The first thing to be done in the treatment of wounds is to arrest the bleeding. This is effected by pressure, a raised position, and the application of cold water or ice. When the bleeding is from small blood-vessels, or from wounds in the cavity of the mouth, or from diseased surfaces, and cold water fails to "arrest it, the application of lint saturated with *Persidphate of Iron* will have the desired effect. But if an artery be injured,—in which case the blood is *bright red* and *spurts out* at each beat of the pulse,—the vessel must be compressed. This can be done by pressing on the artery [between the wound and the heart] with the thumb of some

hard substance. If the injury be on the arm or leg, take a handkerchief and roll it into a narrow cord; tie a knot in the middle of it; then place the knot on the artery, bring the ends around the limb, and tie them loosely; now place a short stick in the loop, and twist it up until the pressure of the knot on the artery stops the bleeding. Continue this pressure until the arrival of the physician, who will secure the artery with a ligature.

The next step in the treatment is the removal of all extraneous matter from the wound, such as dirt, giuvel, splinters, clots of blood, etc. This can best be done by effusion with water and the use of a sponge.

Having thoroughly cleansed the wound, bring the edges accurately together and secure them with cross strips of adhesive piaster; the strips should be long and narrow, and one end applied first to the loose side of the wound, and the other brouffht across and attached to the opposite side. The strips should be placed a short distance apart, so as to permit the escape of matter in the case of such an event. The wound should now be covered with a compress and bandage to keep the piasters adherent and protect the parte from injury.

In all extensive wounds, and those about the eyebrows, eyelids, ears, and some other parts, it will be necessary to use *stitches* to keep the edges together and make a neat job. The stitches should be removed in from three to five days.

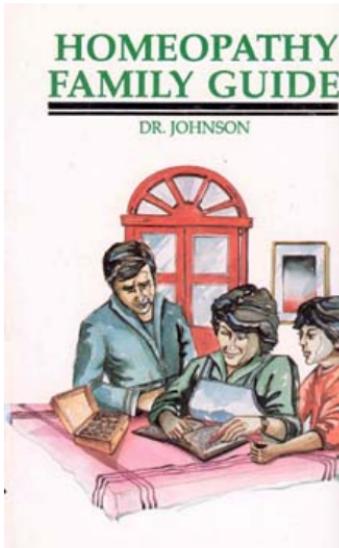
Tr. of **Arnica**.—This remedy is especially suitable in *contused* wounds, *sprains*, *dislocations*, etc. It should be prepared and used the same as *Calendula*, [see article on BRUISES.]

For the constitutionual disturbance following mechanical injuries, the following remedies should be administered:

Tr. of *Calendula*.—This is one of the best known *extemnt* applications for all *incised*, *punctured*, *lacerated*, or *guns/ud* wounds. Dissolve one part of the *Coneentrated Tincture* in sixteen parts of water, and keep the wound covered with a compress constantly wet with the solution.

Aconite.—Prominent *febrile* symptoms. *Fear and anxiety of mind, with great nervous excitability. Especially adapted to persons of full habit, [also **Arn.**]

Arnica.—Principal remedy for the constitutionual disturbance following all kinds of mechanical injuries, and should be given soon after the occurrence of the accident. * Sore,



I.D. Johnson

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