

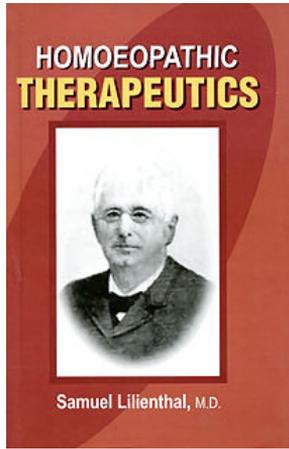
Samuel Lilienthal Homoeopathic Therapeutics

Reading excerpt

[Homoeopathic Therapeutics](#)

of [Samuel Lilienthal](#)

Publisher: B. Jain



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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; aphtha? 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.

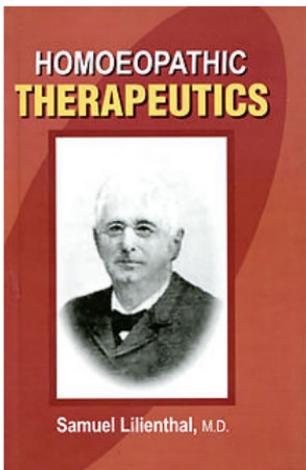
Natrum sulph.—Inherited sycotic constitution; abdomen bloated, with much rumbling of wind; stools watery, yellow, gushing, coming on as soon as the child begins to move in the morning.

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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1154 pages, hb



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