

Pameeta Uniyal

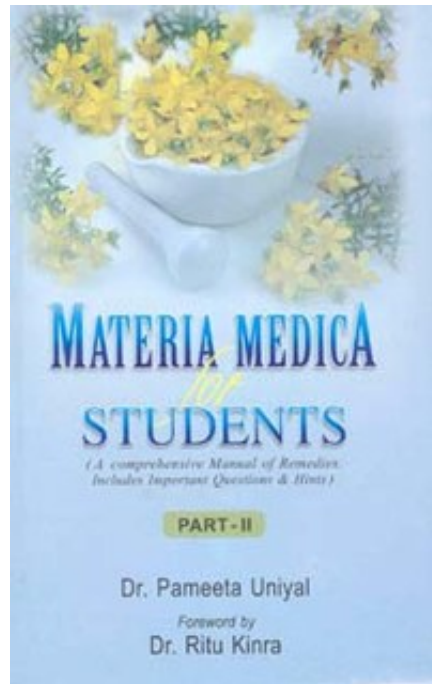
Materia Medica for Students Part-II

Reading excerpt

[Materia Medica for Students Part-II](#)

of [Pameeta Uniyal](#)

Publisher: B. Jain



<http://www.narayana-verlag.com/b1744>

In the [Narayana webshop](#) you can find all english books on homeopathy, alternative medicine and a healthy life.

Copying excerpts is not permitted.

Narayana Verlag GmbH, Blumenplatz 2, D-79400 Kandern, Germany

Tel. +49 7626 9749 700

Email info@narayana-verlag.com

<http://www.narayana-verlag.com>



**COMMON NAME**

- Glacial Acetic Acid (CH_3COOH)
- Acidum Aceticum
- Vinegar

PROVER

Berridge

INTRODUCTION

A clear colorless liquid having a very strong odor of vinegar and a sharp acid reaction.

- Miscible with water and alcohol in all proportions.
- People who use more vinegar usually have epistaxis.

PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION

- (i) It is a *deep-acting* constitutional remedy.
- (ii) *Acetic acid* when applied to the skin destroys epidermis, causes vesication and results in a painful sore, (iii) When swallowed it causes a violent burning with gastric pain, vomiting and diarrhea. Mucous surfaces turn white and then later brown in color, (iv) In the diluted form, it reduces temperature and slows the pulse, (v) If continued over a prolonged period, it changes the blood corpuscles by modifying the alkalinity of the blood, (vi) Have a tendency to produce and prevent hemorrhage.

CONSTITUTION

Best suited to:

Persons with *pale, waxy* and *edematous* appearance of face; who have been weak for many years and have inherited *phthisis*.

TEMPERAMENT

Nervous temperament.

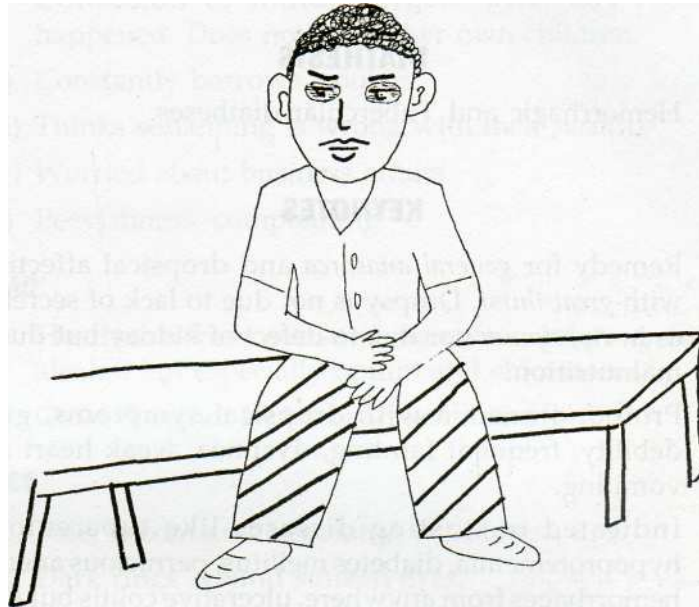
AILMENTS FROM

Grief.

THERMAL RELATIONSHIP

Chilly patient.

ACETIC ACID



1. Person with pale, waxy, edemateus appearance of face, feet and legs.
2. Dark sings around eyes.
3. Child does not let his head be touched.
4. Bleeding from nose, lung, stomach, ulcer, rectum etc.
5. Severe gastralgia.

MIASM

Psora and Tubercular miasm (Pseudo-psora) in the background.

DIATHESIS

Hemorrhagic and Tubercular diatheses.

KEYNOTES

Remedy for *general anasarca* and dropsical affections with *great thirst*. Dropsy is not due to lack of secretion as in *Apocynum* nor due to defect of kidney but due to malnutrition.

Profound anemia with dropsical symptoms, great debility, frequent fainting, dyspnea, weak heart and vomiting.

Indicated in wasting diseases like tuberculosis, hypoproteinemia, diabetes mellitus, pernicious anemia, hemorrhages from anywhere, ulcerative colitis but most of all the AIDS syndrome, cancer cases, particularly of the stomach and also cases of old habitual opium users.

Profuse discharges— Urine, sweat, stool, saliva.

It has the power to liquefy *albuminous and fibrinous deposits*. (Ref. Boericke)

Hemorrhage from any part - nose, lung, stomach, rectum, ulcer etc.

It is an *antidote to all anesthetic vapours* viz. - chloroform, ether, fumes of charcoal, etc.

Remedy after surgical shocks.

Bad-effects from stings and bites of insects.

Epithelial cancer, internally and locally.

PARTICULARS

MIND

- (i) Confusion of mind. Forgets what has recently happened. Does not know her own children.
- (ii) Constantly borrows trouble.
- (iii) Thinks something is wrong with their health.
- (iv) Worried about business affairs.
- (v) Peevishness, complaining.

HEAD

- (i) Headache from abuse of narcotics, tobacco, coffee, alcohol but especially opium and chloroform.
- (ii) Child does not let his head be touched.

FACE

- (i) Pale, waxen and emaciated with bluish lips,
- (ii) Dark rings around sunken eyes, (iii) *Left cheek red during fever* (Ref. Kent).

RESPIRATORY SYMPTOMS

Nose

- (i) *Epistaxis*, especially from fall or blow.

Throat

- (i) *In membranous laryngitis* with hoarseness and laryngeal irritation, the mucous membrane of the larynx and trachea being covered with a fibrinous exudation.
- (ii) Dry cough with irritation in throat.
- (iii) Children thirsty, but swallow even a teaspoonful with difficulty (diphtheria).

Chest

- (i) Hurried and labored breathing with rattling in chest,
- (ii) Cough on *inspiration*. (iii) Hemoptysis.

GIT SYMPTOMS**Mouth**

- (i) Tongue pale and flabby with diminished appetite and no thirst.
- (ii) Ulcers on gums.

Stomach

- (i) In *hyperchlorhydria*, *gastralgia* and carcinoma where there are violent burning pains in region of stomach with waterbrash, profuse salivation, nausea and vomiting after eating followed by coldness of skin and cold sweat on forehead.
- (ii) *Great thirst* with dropsy,
- (iii) Epigastric tenderness.
Aggravation: Cold drinks, vegetables, bread, butter.
- (iv) Hiccough or cramp (Put 8-10 drops of Acetic acid in a glass of water and sip frequently).

Abdomen

- (i) Ascites
- (ii) Tympanitis
- (iii) Hemorrhage from bowels, ulcerative colitis.

Rectum

Diarrhea

ADULTS

- Diarrhea with great thirst and swelling of legs and feet especially in phthisical patients. (Ref. Clarke)
- Diarrhea with colicky pains and tenderness of abdomen.
- Hemorrhage from bowels.
- Copious and exhausting diarrhea.

CHILDREN

- Chronic diarrhea of children with great emaciation,

URINARY SYMPTOMS

- (i) *Copious pale urine.*
- (ii) Has cured *diabetes* with sugar in the urine or without where there is great thirst, weakness, pallor, loss of flesh and dry hot skin.

SEXUAL SYMPTOMS**Male**

- (i) Strong sexual desire but feeble erections,
- (ii) Semen dribbles during stool.

Female

- (i) **Menses:** Profuse and debilitating. At times amenorrhea due to TB, diabetes or uterine trouble.
- (ii) Profuse hemorrhage after labor.
- (iii) Anemia of nursing mothers — Skin appears pale and waxen, milk is impoverished, bluish, transparent and sour or there may be anasarca when the surface is pale and waxen with diminished sensibility of the surface of the body.

LOCOMOTOR SYMPTOMS**Extremities**

- (i) Edema of feet and legs.

Back

- (i) *Lies on abdomen to relieve pain* in back. (Bell., Bry., Cina, Caulo.).

SKIN

- (i) Pale, waxy, edematous.
 (ii) Naevi, warts, corns.
 (iii) Varicose swellings.
 (iv) Burning, dry, hot skin or bathed in profuse sweat.
 (v) Useful after stings and bites of insects.

FEVER

CHILL STAGE	HEAT STAGE	SWEAT STAGE
Skin cold. (Ref. Clarke). Onset of slow fever especially during afternoon.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Hectic</i> rise of temperature. . Skin dry and hot. . Left cheek red. (Ref. Kent) . No thirst. 	Profuse cold night sweats almost drenching the patient.

SLEEP

Impossible to sleep on *back* because of a feeling as if abdomen is sinking in.

MODALITIES**AGGRAVATION**

- Cold drinks.

- Shocks (surgical, anesthetic).
- Toxicosis (fumes, gases, tobacco).
- Lying on back.

AMELIORATION

- Lying on abdomen.
- Rest
- Daytime

DOSAGE

Mother tincture to thirtieth potency.

Note: Not to be repeated too often, except in croup.

Sometimes used externally in combination with other medicines for corns.

RELATIONSHIP*Complementary*

- China

Folloivs well

- After China in hemorrhage.
- After Digitalis in dropsy.

Antidotes

- Aconite, Asafoetida, Hepar, Ignatia, Carbolic, acid, Sepia

Antidotedby

- Magnesia or Calcarea either as fluid Magnesia or lime water.

Inimical

- Arnica, Bell., Lachesis, Merc sol.

Note: Acetic acid is midway between Arsenic & Apocynum.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS?

- Q 1. Compare the dropsical symptoms of Acetic acid, Apis, Lycopodium, Arsenic & China? (01, 02)

HINTS

Acetic acid has already been discussed in the lesson.

DROPSY

APIS	LYCOPODIUM	ARSENIC	CHINA
« General dropsy, mostly renal dropsy.	• Mostly hepatic dropsy.	--	• Anemic dropsy or dropsy after the loss of vital fluids.
• Swelling of face with bag like swelling under the eyes.	• Upper part of body emaciated, lower part semi-Dropsical.	• Anemic and emaciated patient.	• Great distension of Abdomen, not ameliorated By passing flatus.
• Complete <i>thirstlessness</i> .	• No thirst though Mouth & tongue dry.	• Thirst for small quantity of Water at short intervals.	--
• <i>Saintif urine</i> , burning pain during Urination With profuse quantity of albumin.	• Scanty urine which may contain red sand.	• Scanty albuminous urine.	--
--	--	• Great restlessness.	--
--	--	• Aggravation: Mid-day and mid-night with scanty offensive diarrhea.	--

(NUTSHELL)

DROPSY

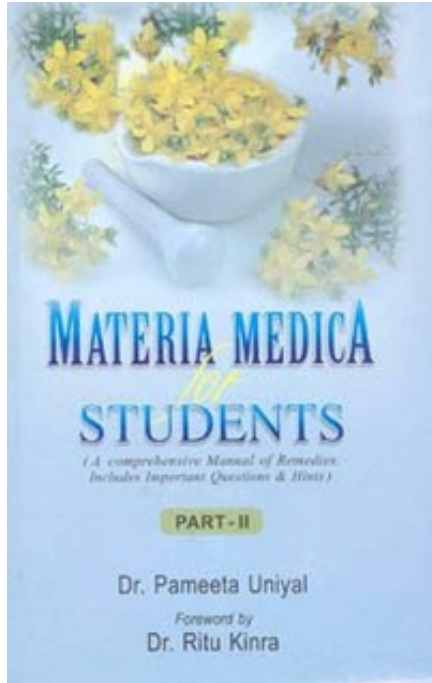
I	I
Absence of thirst (Apis mel.)	With thirst (i) Acetic acid (but no thirst in fever) (ii) Arsenic (iii) Apocynum (excretions diminished) (iv) Nat. mur. (excretions increased but the patient is usually constipated and anemic).

Q 2. Give the gastrointestinal manifestations of Acetic acid? ('90)

Q 3. Describe the constitutional symptoms of Acetic acid?

Or

Enumerate the dropsy of Acetic acid? ('92, '94, '95, '97, 2000, '01)



Pameeta Uniyal

[Materia Medica for Students Part-II](#)

552 pages, pb
publication 2014



More books on homeopathy, alternative medicine and a healthy life www.narayana-verlag.com