

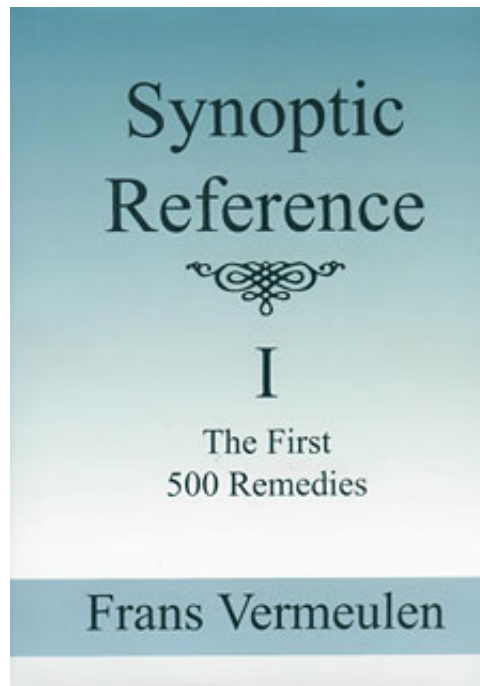
Frans Vermeulen Synoptic Reference 1

Reading excerpt

[Synoptic Reference 1](#)

of [Frans Vermeulen](#)

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

Tel. +49 7626 9749 700

Email info@narayana-verlag.com

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- + Constrictive sensations; as if bandaged; between screws
- + Numbness & coldness
- + Bulimia from frustration
- + Interrupted sleep, middle of night

PLUMBUM METALLICUM

SUBSTANCE

Plumbum metallicum. Lead. Element 82. Group or Column 14 of Periodic Table.

Lead is a soft, bluish-white or greyish metal. It is lustrous but quickly dulls when exposed to air. As highly resistant as it is to corrosion, it is equally quick to tarnish upon exposure to oxygen or air. Lead belongs to group 14, along with carbon, silicon, germanium and tin and is the heaviest member of the group.

Hauschka in *The Nature of Substance* says that lead has least lustre of all metals. It has a dull resonance and almost no conductivity. Outwardly, it is even plainer than tin. It is heavy and dark grey. One might almost call it gloomy, with a moribund gleam. It is completely moistureless, with an even more negative relationships to water than tin has. Lead ores lack the slightest moisture content.

Rarely found free in nature, lead is present in such minerals as galena, anglesite, cerussite, pyromorphite and minim. The most important lead ore, galena or lead glance, is found in either hydrothermal veins in association with silver or in limestones in association with zinc.

Lead absorbs and smothers. Lead sheets in walls of buildings block transmission of sound, absorbing it and lead pads in foundations absorb vibrations, comparable the same effect of manganese. Lead displays much resistance to passing on the heat. Each particle of lead seems to suck in the heat greedily. It is such a bad heat conductor that a bar of lead can be held in the hand at one end, while the other end is melting in a flame. Sound conduction is equally poor. Sound is absorbed, or as Pelikan expresses it, "lead smothers every tone in dullness." Touching a sounding object with lead will instantly congeal all sound. The absorbing, dulling qualities of the metal are also confirmed by its effectiveness in absorbing electromagnetic radiation of short wavelengths, which makes it suitable for protective shielding around X-ray equipment, nuclear reactors and radioactive materials.

Lead is very soft, highly malleable, ductile, dense, and a poor conductor of electricity. It is easily melted, cast, rolled and extruded. Yet it is very resistant to corrosion and highly durable, as is indicated by the continuing use of lead water pipes bearing the insignia of Roman emperors. It can be scratched with a fingernail and rubs off as a line when drawn across paper. Plastic and ductile, lead is easily deformed. It melts in a candle flame. Lead wire breaks under the slightest stress. Expanding vigorously when heated, it contracts equally strongly when cooled.

Pelikan views the element as "metallic clay or wax, quite capable of assuming or imitating strange forms, but unable to retain them." Yet, if we pick up a piece of lead, suggests Hauschka, "we are surprised to find it feeling softer and warmer than one would have expected of a metal. It even feels strangely oily. For all its plainness, lead apparently possesses unsuspected qualities. And if one goes on to make a closer study of it, one comes to know another, most important side of lead which has nothing to do with heaviness: the fire that lives hidden in its depths. Although the chief lead ore, galena, has lead's typically gloomy look, there is a

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whole series of lead ores whose bright colouring betrays the fire within. Yellow, orange and red occur most frequently."

Lead's double nature, dead weight counterposed by living fire, is reflected in its planet, Saturn, with its dark core and the bright ring that encircles it. Known in antiquity, lead was believed by the alchemists to be the oldest metal and associated with the planet Saturn. Saturn was originally the Ruler of the Golden Age and the Seventh Heaven, but is now depicted as an old man with a scythe. As Cronos, the Greek equivalent of Saturn, he is Time and Fate and holds the hourglass. Time harbours new beginnings as well as endings. Time is known as the great healer, the overcomer, who offers resurrection after every death. Time heals all wounds.

Lead interferes with vitamin D and calcium, impairing tooth and bone development. Hauschka calls lead the bone-builder, the element that "carries mineralisation to its real conclusion, which one might call a kind of death. But this death enables man to be at home in the realm of gravity, as well as to assert himself against it. Bone-building is the final stage of the lead process in the human organism. Man incorporates death into himself with his bony structure. But at the heart of this mineralised precipitate of our physical selves, at the core of what is most dead in us, we find the scene of life's creation: the red marrow, where new blood, new red blood corpuscles are made."

Lead targets the eyes, gastrointestinal tract, central nervous system, kidneys, blood and gingival tissues. It destroys enzymes, especially those related to sulphur or iron as well as disturbing the metabolism of calcium and vitamin D. It inhibits the body's ability to make haemoglobin by interfering with several enzymatic steps in the haeme pathway. Once in the blood, lead is distributed primarily among three compartments, which are the blood, the soft tissue such as kidney, bone marrow, liver and brain and finally the mineralising tissue such as bones and teeth. In the brain the highest concentrations are found in the hippocampus, followed by the cerebellum, cerebral cortex and medulla. The quantity of lead absorbed from the GI tract increases significantly under fasting conditions and with iron or calcium deficiency.

Lead profoundly alters the nervous system and thus intelligence, memory, visual retention and dexterity. Symptoms of lead encephalopathy begin with lethargy, vomiting, irritability, loss of appetite and dizziness, progressing to obvious ataxia, a reduced level of consciousness which may progress to coma and death. Peripheral neuropathy is a classic manifestation of lead toxicity, particularly the foot drop and wrist drop that characterised the house painter and other workers with excessive occupational exposure to lead more than a half-century ago. Sensory nerves are less sensitive to lead than motor nerve structure and function.

Not all studies support the idea that lead poisoning causes learning disabilities and impairment of intellectual faculties. Pelikan has pointed out the unknown "alerting and consciousness-sharpening" effects of lead in "the extremely fine quantities to which typesetters are exposed." Going one step further, Steiner even claimed that lead is linked to increased social awareness by pointing to "the active role of typographers in modern labour movements."

Proving Hartlaub and Trinks [Germany] with 12c. Proving Signorini et al. [Italy; S] with 30c on 3 female and 4 male provers in 2004. Additional symptoms from hundreds of references to toxicological reports in Allen's Encyclopedia. Clinical observations from Margaret Blackie [UK; B], Deborah Collins [New Zealand; C], Hering [USA; H] and Vithoukas [Greece; V].

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AFFINITY

Central and peripheral nervous system. Musculoskeletal. Blood; vascular system. Digestive tract; liver.

SYMPTOMS

- M Strong sense of order. Striving for perfection. Organiser; leader. Punctual, practical, analytical. Never satisfied with own performance or achievements. Strong sense of justice; anger at injustice and disorder. Very good feeling for numbers; love arithmetic and mathematics; exceptional memory for numbers. May turn into rigidity and compulsions. [C]
- M Inversion of rules. Plumbum patients counteract the apathy in a unique manner; they get involved in things that are unacceptable to society. They find excitement in risky, scandalous behaviour; they seek forbidden thrills. [V]
- M Inclination to cheat and deceive; cheating at games. [B]
- M Zero tolerance for constraints.
- M Lost in hell. Believes himself lost; has the sounds of hell constantly in his ears; hears voices and sees shadows of demons. [H]
- M High living. Plumbum pathology typically develops in 'high livers' - people who have been egoistic and selfish throughout their lives. They have enjoyed the best of everything - the best food, the best surroundings, a model marriage, etc. [V] Must have the very best, an expensive house, and expensive car. [C]
- M Slow, difficult ideation. Slow in answering; get names wrong and put words in wrong order; forget the next word they are going to say; generally inclined to apathy. [B]
- M Difficulty in establishing contact; blank look, lack of communication; apparent lack of intelligence [may have highest grades in school]; lack of expression; lack of response to emotional events. [C]
- M Timid, restless and anxious. Fear something will happen. [S]
- M Mental exhaustion from physical labour.
- P** M Dreams of spiritual teacher [S]; of castration. [S]
- G Neurological disorders. Paralysis, in particular of extensors.
- G Constricting pains; colic and cramps; bandaged sensations.
- G Congestion [hypertension] and constriction with stitching pain in heart region. [S]
- G Retraction, objective or subjective - eyes, stomach, abdomen, navel, anus, testes.
- G Shooting, flying, lightning pains, extorting cries. Radiating in all directions. Neuralgic pains.
- G Very chilly. < Evening, even when near fire. [H] Yet becomes easily overheated when lying in bed. Coldness and sensitivity to drafts of air. [S]
- G While fasting <.
- G Slight touch <. Hard pressure, bending double and warmth > esp. colicky pains. Rubbing > cramps.
- G Insensibility to heat of stove, to pain, to pricking.
- S Adhesion of inner parts.
- S Forced through a narrow opening.
- S Muscles feel as if shrinking, drawing together, too short. Muscle tightness.
- S Ball rising up in head.
- S Eyes as if enlarged.
- S Sensation as if having lumps on gums.

- S Tongue as if enlarged.
 S Lump in throat < smoking.
 S Bowels as if falling down.
 S Foetus as if lacking room.
 S Leaden heaviness upper and lower limbs.
 L Dizziness & hunger. Dizziness as if drunk, as if windmills in head.
 L Vertigo on rising from sitting. [S]
 L Nausea < motion of eyes. Nausea from fat and sweets. Stomach cramp as if stomach is being drawn together. Acidity; burning pains. Pain on pressure. Cold < and cold food <. [C]
 L Many complaints worse around menses, esp. tiredness and depression, constipation, cramps.

RUBRICS STRANGE, RARE & PECULIAR

Mind • *Answering*, abruptly; imaginary questions; in monosyllables. Playing *antics*. *Aversion* to family members. *Biting* himself. *Brooding* over forbidden things. *Aversion* to *company*, when alone >. *Confusion*, as to his identity, sense of duality; loses his way in well-known streets. *Delusions*: About to be arrested; conspiracies against him; being criticised; all persons are devils; away from home; everyone around him is a murderer. Silent *ennui*. *Excitement* # sadness. *Fears*: Dogs; narrow places; being touched. *Loquacity* at night. Weakness *memory* for expressing oneself. *Quiet* disposition. *Restlessness*, wants to go from one bed to another. Vanishes of *senses* from pain. *Sighing* before epileptic attacks. *Speech* incoherent; at random at night. *Talking* to himself. *Timidity* about appearing in public.

Vertigo • Before *epilepsy*. When *hungry*. On *looking* upwards at a light.

Head • *Pain*, while in company or in a crowd; while constipated; from odours, car fumes, paint. *Pain* occiput, > bandaging head; from looking at bright objects; > pressure.

Eye • Falling of *hair* from brows. *Turned*, inwards; outward.

Vision • *Diplopia*, distant objects. Objects seem *distant*. *Fiery* circles. *Hemiopia*, vertical. *Lost*, & abdominal pain; before headache. Objects seem *small*.

Face • *Convulsions*, spasms while speaking. *Distortion* mouth. *Expression*, astonished; bewildered; haggard; old looking; stupid. *Shiny*, as if oily.

Mouth • *Discolouration*, gums, blue line on margin. Tongue cannot be *protruded*. *Taste*, like manure.

Throat • *Choking*, on raising arm; on swallowing.

Stomach • *Eructions*, sweetish water. *Pain*, & constipation; > pressure; radiating. Burning *pain* after cold drinks; some hours after eating. *Vomiting* of bile during headache.

Abdomen • *Heat*, during constipation. *Pain*, from becoming cold; > lying on abdomen; > pressure; > stretching out; extending to all parts of body; radiating from umbilicus. *Retraction*, umbilicus.

Rectum • *Constipation*, & constant desire; during menses; during pregnancy. *Offensive flatus* after eating fish. Burning *pain* after flatus.

Stool • Like black *balls*. *Copious* at night. *Knotty*, covered with mucus.

Female • *Menses* flow only in absence of pain. *Pain* ovaries, > extending limbs. *Vaginismus*.

Larynx • *Voice* weak during menses.

Respiration • *Difficult*, drinking; laughing; lying on left side; wants doors and windows open.

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Chest • Flushes of heat in region of heart. *Palpitation*, & colic; during headache.
Limbs • *Coldness* hands, while walking in open air; feet, from exertion. *Contraction* muscles and tendons from paralysis of extensors. *Dragging* legs when walking. *Emaciation*, diseased limb; paralysed limb. *Heat* soles of feet, in bed. *Heaviness* fingers. *Insensibility* hands, to burning, to pain, to pricking. *Numbness* lower limbs, while walking. *Pain*, < pressure; > pressure. *Pain* lower limbs, extending upwards. *Perspiration*, offensive, feet. Lightning-like *shocks*. *Trembling* hands, from emotion; on holding objects; on holding them out; when carrying something to mouth.

Sleep • *Position*, on abdomen.

Perspiration • *Odour*, cheesy; like spoiled eggs; like urine. *Oily*.

Skin • *Dry*, inability to perspire when exercising. *Numbness* after scratching.

Generals • *Change* of position >. *Darkness* <. *Faintness* in a crowded room. Burning *pain* in blood vessels. *Trembling*, externally, on slight exertion.

FOOD & FLUID

Aversion • Drinks. Everything, morning. Fat. Fish. Fried food. Fruit. Meat. Vegetables.

Desire • Alcohol. Biscuits. Bread; rye bread. Cold drinks. Delicacies. Fried food. Ice cream. Meat; mutton. Pastry. Salt. Salt + sour. Salt + sweets. Sour. Sweets. Tobacco.

Worse • Alcohol; wine. Biscuits. Cold food. Eggs. Farinaceous. Fat. Fish. Sweets.

Better • Alcohol; brandy. Hot food.

PLUS GROUP

Congeeing, smothering in dullness and plainness; absorbing all colour and sound

+ Retention and retraction vs alerting and sharpening

+ Seeking forbidden thrills; inversion of rules

+ Very chilly; sensitive to cold

+ Warmth, bending double, hard pressure >

+ Lightning, radiating pains

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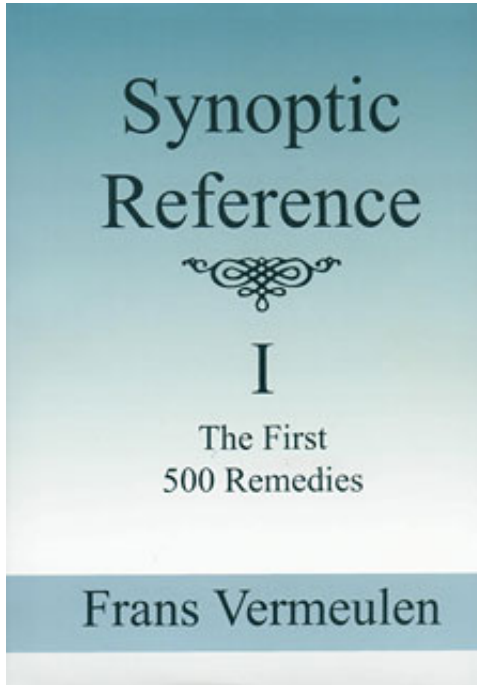
PLUTONIUM NITRICUM

SUBSTANCE

Plutonium nitrate. $\text{Pu}(\text{NO}_3)_4$. Element 94. Fifth member of the actinide series.

Plutonium is a silvery-white radioactive metal that exists as a solid under normal conditions. Plutonium is a member of the actinide series. Actinides are the 15 elements starting with actinium, atomic number 89, and extending to lawrencium, atomic number 103. Because plutonium occurs in nature in only minute amounts, it must be considered for all practical purposes a man-made element. Some pitchblende ores, once a main source of uranium and radium, contain no more than one part per trillion natural plutonium.

All of the isotopes of the actinide elements are radioactive. Plutonium has 19 isotopes, all of them unstable. The half-life of the various isotopes range from 20 minutes for Pu-233 to 80 million years for Pu-244. The most abundant plutonium isotopes, Pu-239 and Pu-241, each have a half-life of 24,100 years and 14.4 years, respectively.



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