

# **A group analysis evaluation of selected psychoactive plant remedies in terms of known materia medica**

**By**

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This study represents original work by the author and has not been submitted in any form to another University. Where use was made of the work of others, it has been duly acknowledged in the text.

I, Ruth Heather Hull, do hereby declare that this dissertation represents my own work both in conception and execution.

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## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this work to my husband, Douglas Hull, and my beautiful daughters, Sophia and Charlotte, without whom this would not have been possible. Thank you for letting me live my dream!

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## ABSTRACT

There are now several thousand remedies available to a homoeopath and this number is continually increasing with the increase in homoeopathic research and provings. This growing wealth of data does, however, make choosing a homoeopathic remedy difficult and some homoeopaths argue that the essence of homoeopathic remedies are being lost in this excess of data. In an attempt to more accurately see a remedy's 'picture' and gain deeper insight into remedies, Scholten (1993), Sankaran (2005a) and Mangialavori (2010) developed different methods which can now be collectively referred to as "group analysis". The aim of group analysis is to find symptoms, sensations and pathological tendencies that are common to all remedies within a group.

This study involved applying Sankaran's group analysis approach to the psychoactive plant drug remedies with the rationale of filtering and organizing the mass of data we now have available on this group. This will enable both students and professionals of homoeopathy to develop a deeper understanding, and hence greater utilization, of the psychoactive plant drug remedies. The following five homoeopathic remedies were chosen for this study on the grounds that they have all been extensively proved through both homoeopathic provings and cured clinical cases and there is a vast amount of literature available on these remedies in materia medica and repertories:

- *Anhalonium lewinii* (*Cactaceae* family)
- *Cannabis indica* (*Hamamelidae* family)
- *Coffea cruda* (*Rubiaceae* family)
- *Nux moschata* (*Magnolianaee* family)
- *Opium* (*Papaveraceae* family)

A computer repertory search was conducted using RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014) to extract all rubrics containing the selected remedies. Parameters were set to retain only rubrics that have less than 50 remedies and at least two of the selected psychoactive plant remedies in them. This was to ensure that only well-defined, characteristic remedies were looked at. The rubrics were visually analyzed, compared and contrasted to determine the common sensations within them and mental, general and particular symptoms were analyzed in terms of Sankaran's model of Vital Sensation (2005a).

The vital sensation of the psychoactive plant drug remedies was found to be that of horror, fear or fright. All the remedies belonging to this group experience the sensation of horror either through their perception of pain or through dreams, visions, hallucinations or anxiety. This sensation pervades all these remedies which are constantly trying to escape this sensation by either increasing or decreasing their activity and sensitivity.

The active reaction to the sensation of horror is to increase activity. This is expressed through increased sensitivity; mental clarity; sensations of contraction, fullness, heaviness, heat or moisture; delirium, hallucinations and instability. The passive reaction to the sensation of horror is to decrease activity. This is expressed through insensitivity; lack of mental clarity; sensations of expansion, emptiness, lightness, cold or dryness; sleep, stupor and unconsciousness. The compensation, or coping mechanism that psychoactive plant drug remedies develop, is a transcendence of their condition: they transcend, or escape, their condition by no longer feeling or doing anything, by becoming numb and insensitive.

The researcher suggests that although the remedies of the psychoactive plant drug group can be classified according to different miasms, the over-riding miasm of this group is the sycotic miasm with its fundamental sense of having a 'fixed weakness' within themselves.

The researcher also proposes that the psychoactive plant remedies have an affinity for the central nervous system and for ailments caused by strong emotions such as joy, anger, excitement, fear or fright. These remedies tend to produce pathologies of the central nervous system and sleep including increased reflexes, involuntary motions, trembling, jerking; weakness, atrophy, slowness, paralysis; unconsciousness; catalepsy; Autism Spectrum Disorders; hypersensitivity; insensitivity or absence of sensitivity; pain; formication; mental confusion, poor comprehension, nonsensical speech; memory disorders; delirium, hallucinations, schizophrenia; mood disorders; behavioural disorders; anxiety; insomnia, narcolepsy and nightmares.

The researcher found group analysis to be a powerful methodology that, if employed correctly, can aid homoeopaths to learn and understand remedies in their 'totality'.

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## DEFINITION OF TERMS

**Doctrine of signatures:** This is a theory that the appearance of a substance suggests its healing properties. For example, *Chelidonium majus* (Greater Celandine) is thought to help with jaundice because it is yellow in color.

**Miasm:** A miasm is a “mode in which the body reacts” (Bloch and Lewis, 2003: 35). It can be described as a pattern, tendency or predisposition towards a particular type of disease and can be inherited or acquired.

**Proving:** A proving is a controlled, reproducible and hence reliable method used to determine what a particular substance does to a healthy person. A potentized remedy made from a substance is given to a group of healthy people and all their symptoms, physical, mental and emotional, are recorded and from these symptoms a remedy picture can be developed. This remedy picture is then recorded in the materia medica.

**Psychoactive drugs:** Psychoactive drugs are those drugs that act on the central nervous system to alter one’s mood, perception or consciousness.

**Repertory:** A repertory is a book or computer software listing symptoms that have been elicited during provings or clinical cases (Bloch and Lewis, 2003: 30).

**Rubric:** A rubric is a symptom or sign that has been elicited during a proving or clinical case and that is translated into repertory language and recorded in a repertory. For example, a patient may describe a headache as feeling as if a nail is being driven through the head. When translated into a rubric, this will read as: “Head, Pain, Nail, as from a”.

**Simillimum:** The simillimum for an individual is the single remedy that matches the entire picture of that person.

**Vital sensation:** The vital sensation is the underlying sensation or feeling that is found within a person and that expresses itself in everything the person says, does and feels. Sankaran (2006) describes it as a deep disturbance which expresses itself through mental, emotional and physical patterns.

## CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

Looking at an oak tree, we can describe it as:

A large piece of wood reaching toward the sky

A mixture of acorns and strange leaves with large indentations around the edges attached to heavy branches

A gigantic and immobile creature which is noisy on windy days

A future winter without heating problems.

All these symptoms are somewhat useless and confusing if one does not understand the basic concept of a tree. Once this is known it is relatively easy to accommodate more detail. So too with homoeopathic medicine. If described out of context, the symptom appears like a lost fragment; it is meaningless. On the other hand, if contextualised and anchored to a larger conceptual framework (i.e. a tree), it becomes meaningful and can be understood (Mangialavori, 2010: 35).

Homoeopathy is founded on the principle that “like cures like” and its practice is based on matching the symptoms of a sick patient to the symptoms that are elicited in a healthy person when given a particular homoeopathic remedy. These symptoms are translated into what homoeopaths call rubrics and they are investigated via two homoeopathic tools: the repertory and the materia medica. Many homoeopaths see patients as a composite of symptoms or rubrics. However, there are certain aspects of a person that cannot be translated into a rubric and hence cannot be repertorised. Makewell (2006) says that by looking only at symptoms, one fails to notice the subtle nuances and patterns that are the essence of an individual and the expression of one’s vital force and a too heavy reliance on the repertory is comparable to trying to talk by simply stringing words from a dictionary together.

Mangialavori (2010: 81) writes that “more and more information has been accumulated, but this can obfuscate as much as it illuminates”. Therefore, to gain a deeper understanding of and insight into remedies, homoeopaths need a reliable method that can be followed time and again. In an attempt to do this, homoeopaths such as Mangialavori, Sankaran and Scholten have developed the group analysis approach. In this approach, remedies are grouped according to the natural classification of their sources. For example, remedies derived from snakes form a family and share symptoms, sensations and pathological tendencies that are common to all the remedies within that group. When a patient presents with many symptoms



that suggest a snake remedy and he/she does not respond to *Lachesis muta*, a well-documented and often used snake remedy, then a homoeopath should investigate using another remedy from the snake family.

Sankaran (2005a) developed a formalized approach to group analysis and his methods are now being used in group analysis research. Master's students at Durban University of Technology have applied Sankaran's methods to homoeopathic remedies of the acidums (Phahamane, 2014), the synthetic recreational drug isolate group (Chhiba, 2013); the Salicaceae plant family (Kasiparsad, 2012); Class Aves (Harkhu, 2011); Class Arachnida (Weston, 2010); Class Insecta (Vogel, 2007); Kingdom Fungi (Leisegang, 2007); and the Graminae plant family (Wulfsohn, 2005).

However, a formal analysis using Sankaran's approach has not yet been conducted on the remedies derived from psychoactive plants, known as the plant drug remedies. Hence, this was a literature based, qualitative study in which the following plant drug remedies were analyzed and evaluated in terms of known materia medica according to Sankaran's methodology of group analysis:

- *Anhalonium lewinii*  
This remedy is produced from *Lophophora williamsii* and is commonly referred to as peyote.
- *Cannabis indica*  
This remedy is produced from *Cannabis sativa* subsp. *indica* and is commonly referred to as cannabis.
- *Coffea cruda*  
This remedy is produced from *Coffea arabica* and is commonly referred to as coffee.
- *Nux moschata*  
This remedy is produced from *Myristica fragrans* and is commonly referred to as nutmeg.
- *Opium*  
This remedy is produced from *Papaver somniferum* and is commonly referred to as opium.

## **1.1 Rationale of the Group Analysis Study**

Psychoactive plant drugs have been used throughout history and across many different cultures. These plants have formed intricate parts of cultural, religious and mystical rituals as well as played vital roles in the building of economies. However, some of them are highly addictive and have destroyed families, relationships and individuals. In South Africa today

drug abuse is a significant problem with the Central Drug Authority (2013: 44) finding that 65% of respondents to a 2013 survey reported that they had a substance user/abuser in their home.

Psychoactive plant drugs are also highly controversial. For example, peyote is illegal in the United States except to people belonging to Native American traditional religious groups (Turner, 2008); cannabis is illegal in many countries yet is becoming increasingly recognized and used for its analgesic effects and therapeutic uses in diseases such as AIDS and multiple sclerosis; coffee is one of the most widely consumed beverages in the world, yet it is a mind-altering substance that is arguably more physically addictive than cannabis or peyote; nutmeg is available for purchase in most supermarkets yet if taken in excess it induces psychosis and can be fatal; and although opium is the base of heroin, its opioids are also used medically for their analgesic and cough suppressant effects.

These same psychoactive plant drugs are widely used in homoeopathy and there is now an immense amount of data on some of them, but little data on others. In addition, there is no clear picture of exactly what these psychoactive plant remedies can treat clinically or of where their sphere of action lies. Hence, the rationale behind this study was to filter and organize the masses of data we now have available on these remedies and bring meaning, association and context to them. This will help students to improve their understanding of, and therefore learn, these remedies, and homoeopaths both locally and internationally to more easily prescribe the remedies. In this way homoeopathic practice will be enriched through better understanding, and utilization, of the ‘smaller’, less well-documented, psychoactive plant remedies.

Both Sankaran (2005a) and Mangialavori (2010) have published work on the remedies that have been analyzed in this research. However, they have taken different approaches to these remedies. Sankaran (2005a) analyzed them in terms of their taxonomical plant families, while Mangialavori (2010) analyzed them in terms of their structure, strategy and themes as homoeopathic remedies. This study draws on the work of both these approaches, taking remedies that belong to the Plant Kingdom only but classifying them as psychoactive plant remedies because of the effect they have on the mind, regardless of their taxonomical classification.

## 1.2 Objectives of the Group Analysis Study

The objectives of this study were to apply Sankaran's methodology of group analysis to the following psychoactive plant remedies: *Anhalonium lewinii*, *Cannabis indica*, *Coffea cruda*, *Nux moschata* and *Opium* and in so doing: -

- Analyze and describe common sensations in the psychoactive plant remedies according to known materia medica symptomatology.
- Analyze and describe reactions to the sensations (be they active, passive or compensatory).
- Analyze and classify individual remedies under Sankaran's homoeopathic miasms.
- Identify the themes which emerge from the psychoactive plant remedies.

Sources used included documented provings, materia medicas and RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014) which is an electronic database consisting of repertories, materia medica, books and journal articles.

## CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW

### 2.1 Introduction to Homoeopathy

In the early nineteenth century Samuel Hahnemann developed Homoeopathy, the system of medicine based on the principle that “*like cures like*”.

Hahnemann was a physician, chemist, linguist and historian of medicine who became disillusioned with the state of the medical system, discontinued practicing it and alternately translated medical and other texts. While translating William Cullen’s *materia medica*, Hahnemann became aware of the similarity between the symptoms of malaria and the symptoms of poisoning from Peruvian bark (*Cinchona*) which was at that time used to treat malaria (O’Reilly, 2010: xv). From here, Hahnemann performed many experiments called *provings* (a proving is a controlled, reproducible and hence reliable method used to determine what a particular substance does to a healthy person) and went on to establish the underlying principle of homoeopathy: a substance that causes specific symptoms in a healthy person, will cure those same symptoms in a sick person. This idea of healing is not new: Hippocrates (460BC) declared “*Similia Similibus Curentur*” (likes are cured by likes) and, according to Sankaran (1991: 1), the ancient Indian poet Kavi-Kalidasa said “It has been said of old time in the world that poison is the remedy for poison”.

Until his death in 1843 Hahnemann continually worked on refining homoeopathy and developing its definitive laws and principles. One of these principles was that for a true cure to take place, a single remedy that matches the entire picture of the patient should be administered. This remedy is called the *simillimum* and many modern-day classical homoeopaths believe that if you cannot clearly see the *simillimum* by the end of the consultation then you should not prescribe a remedy at all, for “it is safer to do nothing than to do wrong” (De Schepper, 2006: 169).

Hahnemann (cited in O’Reilly, 2010: 151) declared: “The medicines upon which the life and death, the disease and health of human beings depend must be exactly, painstakingly distinguished from one another”. Finding the true essence of a remedy, and hence the *simillimum*, can be a painstaking process especially if the remedy is poorly presented in homoeopathic *materia medica*.

## 2.2 How Does a Homoeopath Choose a Remedy and how can Group Analysis Help?

According to De Schepper (2006: 170) there are now several thousand remedies available to a homoeopath and this number is continually increasing with the increase in homoeopathic research and provings.

In order to successfully choose one remedy out of the thousands available, homoeopaths use books or computer software called *repertories*. These list symptoms that have been elicited during provings or clinical cases (Bloch and Lewis, 2003: 30). These symptoms are referred to as *rubrics*. After taking a patient's case, a homoeopath chooses the most significant rubrics and looks these up in a repertory. The repertory gives a number of different remedies and then, using a *materia medica*, the homoeopath further explores the remedies before deciding on the most appropriate remedy for the patient. Using a repertory and *materia medica* provides a logical system which a homoeopath can use in order to choose a remedy.

However, by relying solely on rubrics and repertories and looking only at the isolated symptoms or details of the case rather than the 'bigger picture' a homoeopath may fail to see the intrinsic nature of the case and hence choose the wrong remedy.

Candegabe (1997: xvi) argues that it is difficult for a homoeopath to apply his or her knowledge of remedies to clinical practice and that often the pictures of remedies described in the *materia medica* actually bear no resemblance to a patient in clinical practice. He states that each remedy has an "essential living being" which pervades it and that it is only when one stops looking at isolated symptoms and considers all the pieces of information together that one can see a remedy as a "unified whole", and hence be "able to catch a glimpse of the main theme around which all the symptoms would obediently gather in a logical sequence, like subtle notes in some strange symphony".

Sobraske (2010: xviii) also argues that the essence of a remedy is being lost in an excess of data, in rubrics that are often simply short phrases and in repertories that "essentially flatten the meaning of the remedy, making it more one-dimensional and more difficult to differentiate from the other (similarly flattened) remedies in the same rubric".

In order to develop a deeper insight into homoeopathic remedies, Sankaran (2005a) and Scholten (1993) established the group analysis approach. This is an approach to case taking and prescribing that differs from straightforward repertorization of a case. Its aim is to find symptoms, sensations and pathological tendencies that are common to all the remedies within

a group and hence enable a homoeopath to more accurately see a remedy's 'picture' as well as to gain deeper insight into the family's smaller, less well presented remedies.

In group analysis, remedies are understood as belonging to a group/family with common characteristics and a common theme. This method explores the main theme in a group of remedies and then compares the remedies within that group in order to see what unites them and what distinguishes them from one another. It prevents the 'flattening' of remedies that Sobraske (2010: xviii) referred to and can help a homoeopath extract the essence of a remedy to match the essence of a person.

Sankaran (2006: 3) describes the need for group analysis as follows: "For the same patient, different homoeopaths prescribe entirely different remedies. I had thought initially that this was due to differences in case taking. But even in seminars where I took cases in front of the audience, and all could observe the same, there were at least twenty different suggestions for the same case. Which meant to me that we were still prescribing on symptoms; each would take some symptoms or some idea and come up with some remedy. There had to be a way, I felt, whereby all could arrive at a small group of closely related remedies, if not the same one. There was a need for a map to chart our way in this ocean of drugs and disease".

## **2.3 The Development of Group Analysis**

### **2.3.1 The 'Old Masters' and Group Analysis**

Hahnemann himself did a form of 'group analysis' through his theory of miasms, a miasm being a deep, underlying pattern or tendency towards a particular type of disease. In treating patients with chronic diseases, Hahnemann discovered that well-chosen remedies were not working successfully and that patients kept relapsing. So he studied their cases looking for 'patterns' of diseases and it was from these patterns that he developed the three miasms *psora*, *sycosis* and *syphilis* (De Schepper, 2006: 356).

Hahnemann believed miasms were passed from generation to generation as "an invisible polluting substance which ... creates a weakness or tendency to a particular group of diseases" (De Schepper, 2006: 358). The psoric miasm is the miasm of 'lack' and creates a disposition to diseases in which there is atrophy, lack and weakness. For example, weak nails, poor assimilation, timidity and lack of self-confidence.

The sycotic miasm is the polar opposite, being the miasm of ‘excess’: disorders of overgrowth, exaggeration, restlessness and hyperproliferation. The third miasm, the syphilitic miasm, creates a tendency towards destruction and decay with deep-seated degenerative diseases, suppurating ulcers and structural deformities (De Schepper, 2006: 362).

In the 1880s another great master of homoeopathy, Farrington, gave a series of lectures on clinical materia medica in which he tried to guide homoeopaths on how to study the materia medica. He mentioned how it is impossible to master this great task by simply trying to memorise all the details and told of how important it is to discover “the genius of each drug, and the relationship which drugs bear to one another” (Farrington, 2002: 6). He then went further and grouped remedies into the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms and the nosodes in order to help a homoeopath to progress from “generals to particulars” (Farrington, 2002: 9).

### **2.3.2 Group Analysis Today**

#### **2.3.2.1 Group Analysis by Jan Scholten**

Scholten (1993: 23) coined the term *group analysis* which he describes thus: “in group analysis we look at groups of remedies and we extract from these groups that which is common”. Scholten (1993) worked with the periodic table to establish groups within the mineral kingdom and shed new light on both well-known and little known remedies by establishing basic themes.

He referred to the seven horizontal rows in the periodic table as *series*, stating that each series has its own theme and issues. For example, if a patient presents with issues concerning leadership or responsibility, a homoeopath will look to the Gold series whose central theme is leadership. On the other hand, if the patient presents with difficulties in communicating with other people or in expressing their creativity and ideas then the Silver series, whose central theme is communication and creativity, would be considered.

Scholten (2004) further developed his work by seeing the eighteen columns of the periodic table as *stages* in a cycle. Scholten (2004: 29) said that each cycle “describes the rise, the success and the fall of any undertaking, project, business or kingdom”. For example, two patients presenting with issues revolving around communication and creativity will both need

remedies belonging to the Silver series. However, the first patient is independent, self-confident and self-important whilst the second is weak, drained, irresponsible and indifferent. The first patient will need a remedy from Stage 10 of the Silver series as this is the summit of the cycle, while the second patient will need a remedy from Stage 14, the stage of decline.

As a result of Scholten's (2004) group analysis of minerals and elements, the periodic table has now become integrated into homoeopathy and many small or unknown mineral remedies are being used successfully in practice. However, Scholten (2004: 12) did say that several of his ideas need to be developed further and that we "need provings of many of the remedies to confirm and extend the pictures that we deduced through group analysis". Scholten's group analysis makes finding remedies a logical and methodical experience and, ideally, all homoeopaths using this method should come up with the same remedy. However, the success of this method is based on the individual homoeopath's ability to correctly perceive the central issues involved in the case as well as being able to establish which stage the patient is in.

### **2.3.2.2 Group Analysis by Rajan Sankaran**

Sankaran (2005a: 19) wrote: "The practice of Homoeopathy is not easy. Perhaps one factor that makes it difficult is that homoeopathy is probably one of the very few, if not the only, scientific disciplines which has a method of identification that begins with specifics, rather than going from the broad to the narrow" and that the task of finding a remedy for a patient "would be much easier if homoeopaths were able to follow a system rather than a random search throughout the materia medica – a jungle where it is easy to get lost without maps and signposts". In order to develop a system that can be followed by homoeopaths, Sankaran observed several hundred patients in his practice and identified similarities and differences in their behaviour, states and reactions. This enabled him to categorize patients into Plant, Animal or Mineral kingdoms, develop Hahnemann's miasms further and establish a model of the vital sensation.

#### **2.3.2.2.1 Sankaran's Vital Sensation**

In Aphorism 210, Hahnemann wrote: "In all cases of disease to be cured, the patient's emotional state should be noted as one of the most preeminent symptoms" and in Aphorism 211 he wrote: "this preeminent importance of the emotional state holds good to such an



extent that the patient's emotional state often tips the scales in the selection of the homoeopathic remedy" (O'Reilly, 2010: 196).

These words form the basis of Sankaran's ideas. He believes that if one looks at the mental *state* of a person, and not merely at their *symptoms*, then the simillimum will be reached. Sankaran wrote: "Each remedy has a peculiar *state* of mind which is characteristic to it. Each remedy produces a *state*. Each patient has a *state* of mind. If you compare symptoms, you will be lost in the jungle. If you understand the *state*, you will find that there is only one remedy which produces that *state*" (1991: 42).

Even deeper to the mental state, is an underlying *sensation* that pervades everything a person thinks, feels and does. Sankaran (2006) describes this instinctive, basic, vital sensation within us as a deep disturbance which expresses itself through mental, emotional and physical patterns.

A patient's chief complaint is always an expression of the vital sensation within that person. If this complaint is followed, the underlying sensation will be seen in all that the patient says and does: the language used, hand gestures, feelings, emotions, dreams, hobbies, interests, fears and even physical disorders. For example, Sankaran describes a female patient who comes to him with severe menstrual pain. She describes this pain as a "recoil", saying "it is like when you pull something flexible and it recoils – like how it hits you on a recoil." On further discussion, Sankaran notes how she is sensitive to being pushed and jostled in crowds and how her instinctive impulse (although she does not do it) is to push and pull back, like a recoil. He notes that the words she most often uses, her body language and various aspects of her life all express this underlying sensation of pulling and pushing. Hence, this is her vital sensation and it needs to be matched by a remedy which shares this same sensation (Sankaran, 2006: 9).

Individuals express this vital sensation differently through the ways in which they either react to the sensation or compensate for it. For example, the vital sensation of "being stuck" can be expressed as an individual's need to constantly be on the move (a compensation); or as a feeling of immobility (a passive reaction); or as a desire to run (an active reaction).

In describing the vital sensation, Sankaran (2006: 6) says: "the body and the mind can then be seen as an expression of that level (sensation), and that language actually is not even the language of a human being. It's a language that is coming from a source that is different

from a human being: a plant, a mineral or an animal ... . If we focus on this language, we can hear the source itself”.

#### **2.3.2.2.2 Sankaran’s Kingdoms**

Sankaran (2006: 256) believes that each remedy has within it the essence of its source. He gives an example of the remedy *Lachesis mutus* which produces left-sided symptoms, the inability to bear pressure or constriction around the neck and a darting movement of the tongue. This remedy is taken from the Bushmaster snake (*Lachesis muta*) which has all its organs on the left side of its body, is most vulnerable around its neck and has a darting movement of the tongue. Hence, the symptomatology of the remedy is inherently related to its source. Continuing with this theme, Sankaran classified remedies into the four major kingdoms from which they are derived: Plants, Animals, Minerals and Nosodes (nosodes being remedies prepared from diseased tissue).

Remedies sourced from the Plant Kingdom have the underlying quality of sensitivity. Patients requiring plant remedies are sensitive and feel things intensely. Hence, they develop conditions due to emotional or physical shock, strain or hurt and they describe these conditions with emotional and descriptive language. Like plants that constantly need to adapt to survive, ‘plant people’ are adaptable but are easily affected by things and can have abrupt mood swings. Everything about them shows their sensitivity and adaptability: the manner in which they dress, write and even speak will be irregular, disorganised, ‘flowery’, descriptive and sensitive and they will take up professions such as art, writing or nursing (Sankaran, 2006:256).

In the Animal Kingdom it is all about survival of the fittest and hence competition pervades this kingdom. Patients requiring animal remedies have the underlying need of having to be attractive – through their dress, their speech and their body language they need to be strong and attractive. Hence, ‘animal people’ come across as warm, playful and communicative but can also be highly competitive, aggressive and jealous. They tend towards competitive professions such as advertising or sales and develop disorders that make them less attractive or less able to compete, for example, hair loss and obesity (Sankaran, 2006: 257).

Central to the Mineral Kingdom are the features of structure and organization. People requiring remedies from this kingdom are very organised, systematic and structured in everything they do – the way they dress, the way they talk and even their professions such as

accountancy and engineering. These are the people who come to a homoeopath or doctor with all their complaints written down in a logical, sequential list, full of details and figures. They develop diseases when there is a breakdown in their structured lives, for example if they lose their job or lose all the money that they have worked so hard to earn and save. Even their diseases will be structured and unvarying, for example, osteoarthritis or hypertension (Sankaran, 2006: 258).

Sankaran's fourth kingdom is that of the Nosodes. Nosodes are homoeopathic remedies derived from diseased tissues or discharges and Sankaran (2006: 71) believes that nosodes represent the "center-point" of miasms because they are made from "tissue so completely overcome by the infection that it no longer has in it the individuality of the person, but has only the signs of the process of the infection". Sankaran (2006: 259) went on to say that "the indication for a nosode lies in the *process* and not in any particular sphere or area of life". Hence, when prescribing nosodes, homoeopaths need to look at the process taking place in a person. Sankaran (2006: 24) illustrates these processes with the following example:

Imagine that you are driving a car on a lonely mountain road and suddenly there is a loud noise and the car starts wobbling. You instinctively stop the car and get out as fast as you can. You get palpitations, start sweating and are in a state of great panic and excitement. Once out of your car, you find that it was only a burst tyre. Your panic recedes on realizing that the situation is not threatening. You realise that you have to change the tyre, and start struggling with it, wondering if you can do it. After some time you realise that you are incapable of doing it and light a cigarette while waiting for someone to help you out. Finally, you lose all hope – you know that no one is going to help you out and you cannot do it yourself. So you kick the car angrily and lie down, indifferent to what happens.

The four phases of this incident represent the four miasms:

1. Panic – Acute;
2. Struggle – Psora;
3. Feeling of incapacity and cover up – Sycosis; and
4. Despair – Syphilis.

### 2.3.2.2.3 Sankaran's Miasms

Sankaran further developed Hahnemann's theory of miasms by adding miasms in between the main miasms as shown in Figure 1.

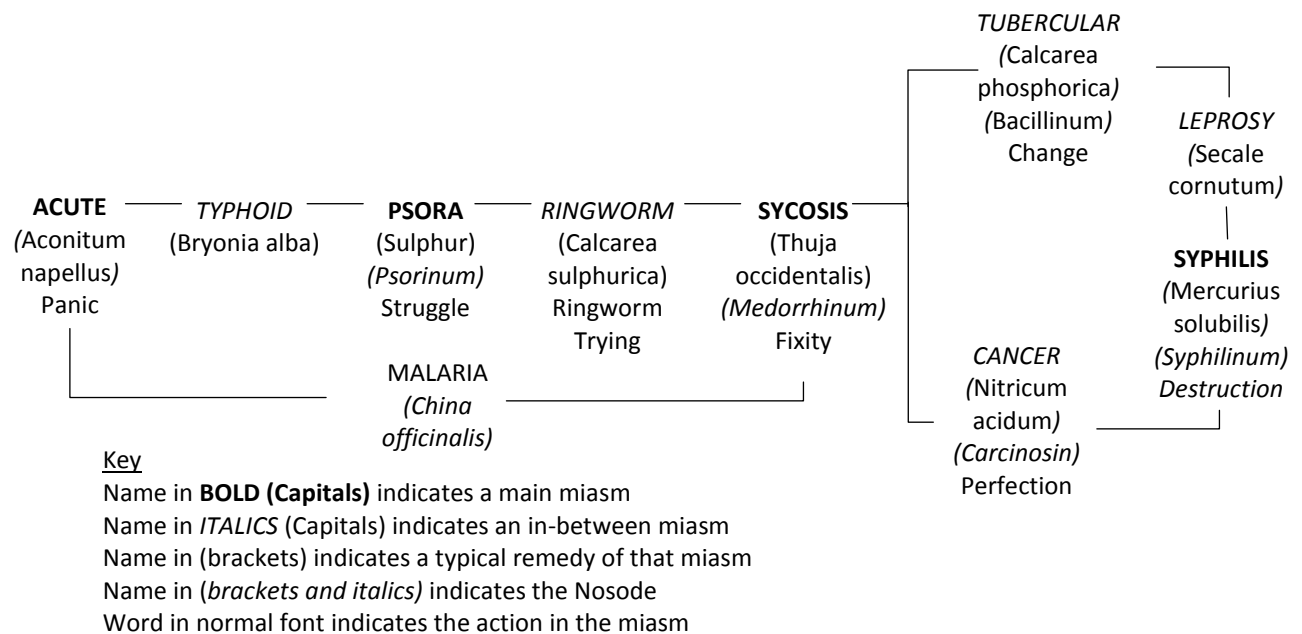


Figure 1: Sankaran's Map of Miasms (Sankaran, 2006: 78)

Central to the acute miasm is the feeling of panic and an instinctive response to external danger while central to the psoric miasm is the theme of everything being a constant struggle, not life-threatening or hopeless, but extremely discomforting (Sankaran, 2006: 24). Between these two processes lies the typhoid miasm. It combines the instinctive response of the acute miasm with the ongoing struggle of psora and "the feeling is that of a critical situation which if properly handled for a critical period, will end in total recovery" (Sankaran, 2006: 57).

The sycotic miasm is characterized by fixity – a sycotic person has fixed habits and traits and is constantly trying to cover up a fixed weakness within him/herself. In sycosis there is a "chronic, steady, fixed defence with no likelihood of complete recovery, but not a desperate situation" (Sankaran, 2006: 24). Sycotic individuals are in a 'given up' state with no hope of recovery, yet this state is not life threatening. Between the sycotic process of fixity and a sense of having given up and the psoric one of struggle lies the ringworm miasm with its resigned acceptance coupled with an element of struggle (Sankaran, 2006: 57).

After sycosis, comes the syphilitic miasm of hopeless despair and destruction. It is the miasm in which the body destroys itself in a desperate attempt to survive; it is the last “violent effort in a hopeless situation” (Sankaran, 2006: 24). Yet before this miasm, Sankaran has put three other miasms. When a sycotic, with his/her fixed weakness, is subjected to extreme oppression he/she will develop a tuberculinic state. This miasm is characterised by a sense of oppression and a great desire for change. Sankaran (2006: 57) describes the term oppression as a “continuous feeling of injustice, cruelty and suppression”. Interestingly, South Africa has an exceptionally high burden of tuberculosis, as well as a history of injustice, cruelty and suppression and in homoeopathy, remedies of the tuberculinic remedy are widely used in this country.

Following on from the tuberculinic state, a far more intense and syphilitic state can develop: the leprous miasm. This has an even more intense sense of oppression and hopelessness coupled with a deeper desire for change (Sankaran, 2006: 54). A patient in a leprous state feels an outcast, isolated by his/her disease, and is full of self-loathing and hopelessness.

On the other hand, if the sycotic state is subjected to intense stress coupled with great expectations, then the cancerinic miasm will develop. In this state an individual has an overwhelming need to control their disease and the world around them. They feel intrinsically weak, yet cover this feeling of weakness with a mask of perfectionism and self-control. Sankaran argues that this is a common situation today: “Everyone has this feeling of weakness within, yet society has greater and greater expectations ... . The Cancer miasm has this theme of a superhuman effort in order to survive” (Sankaran, 2006: 55).

Sankaran’s last miasm, the malarial miasm, lies between the panic of the acute miasm and the fixity of the sycotic miasm. In a malarial state, an individual feels harassed by their disease which is characterized by intermittent attacks or periodicity. Sankaran (2006: 56) describes this miasm as “an acute feeling of threat that comes up intermittently in phases between which there is a chronic underlying fixed feeling of being deficient”.

#### **2.3.2.2.4 The AIDS Miasm**

Highly relevant to the study of drug remedies is the contemporary miasm which reflects the predominant pandemic of our modern era – the AIDS miasm. Fraser (2002) refers to our modern era as the Electronic Age and argues that shifts in our understanding of our world have caused shifts in our understanding and view of ourselves. For example, Fraser (2002:

22) proposes that having viewed the earth from space has caused a shift in our understanding and “a feeling for the smallness and fragility of the planet, a feeling that is central to the AIDS miasm”.

Fraser (2002: 43) differentiates the miasms as follows: “The Psoric miasm is about struggle, the Sycotic is about covering up, the Syphilitic is about destruction and the AIDS miasm is about losing boundaries”. In today’s Electronic Age communication is instantaneous and there are no longer boundaries in terms of space and time. As Fraser (2002: 25) says, “Electronic communication is instantaneous. Sender, receiver and all the people and places in between become a single unified point in space and time”. Yet despite, or perhaps because of, this loss of boundaries the Electronic Age is marked by a profound feeling of isolation and separation from the world (Fraser, 2002: 72). This lack of boundaries coupled with a sense of isolation and separation is what marks the AIDS miasm and is reflected in its symptoms and themes which, according to Fraser (2002: 72), include:

- Connection;
- Disconnection;
- Indifference;
- Dispersion;
- Instability;
- Extremes;
- Confusion;
- Feminization;
- Vulnerability;
- Infection;
- Lack of confidence; and
- Boundaries and obstruction.

An understanding of the AIDS miasm helps one understand the contemporary epidemic of drug use and abuse, and Fraser (2002: 23) highlights the importance of drugs in the Electronic Age, saying “The body creates its own internal defences against the overwhelming nature of the unbounded modern world in the form of detachment, numbness and isolation. It also seeks out external forces that will help create these states and recreational drugs are undoubtedly the most powerful way of doing this”. In her research into the synthetic recreational drug isolate group, Chhiba (2013: 165) found this group shared similarities with

the AIDS miasm including the common themes of fear, anxiety, rage, anger, violence, numbness, indifference, separation and dryness.

### **2.3.2.3 Group Analysis by Massimo Mangialavori**

Mangialavori (2010) is another current homoeopath who uses group analysis. He establishes homoeopathic families on the basis of cured clinical cases (successfully healed cases) as opposed to simply on provings and in modern homoeopathy he is known for his ambivalent attitude towards provings, what Moskowitz (2010) has termed “his first great heresy”. Mangialavori acknowledges the unrivalled contribution that provings have made towards homoeopathy, yet also emphasises how (a) many provings are presented as long, incoherent, jumbled lists of symptoms; and (b) the information gathered in provings is interpreted and filtered by the authors of the provings and hence subject to distortion and fragmentation (Mangialavori, 2010: 9-13). Hence, he believes in the importance of cured clinical cases and wrote: “If a proving is a map of the territory, a cured patient is the territory. When we sit with the client, it is as if we are transported into that other world, replete with scents, textures, sights and sounds, rather than attempting to conjure such richness from thin lines on paper” (Mangialavori, 2010: 38).

Mangialavori (2010) argues against simply grouping remedies in terms of their scientific classifications and establishing homoeopathic families purely on their chemical profile, taxonomy or morphology. He says it is important to analyze clinical cases of patients who have been successfully cured by a remedy and that data from these analyzes should be used in establishing homoeopathic families. The researcher is in agreement with Mangialavori and has chosen to analyze a group of remedies which, although they come from different plant families and are chemically and morphologically different, they all have psychoactive effects on an individual and are grouped together as plant drugs. In addition, the remedies analyzed in this research are “popular” remedies that are regularly prescribed by homoeopaths and hence there exists extensive literature and cured clinical cases from which the researcher may draw information.

Mangialavori (2010) developed the “Method of Complexity” which encompasses understanding remedies and their sources on several levels, through “fields as diverse as anthropology, folk medicine, physiology, biochemistry, toxicology, classical homoeopathy, and the art of clinical medicine, which ties them all together and arises from acquaintance

with human nature more than book learning” (Moskowitz, 2010). Although his work has greatly contributed towards group analysis, Mangialavori differs from Sankaran and Scholten in that they identify families taxonomically while he classifies remedies on their homoeopathic characteristics (Moskowitz, 2010). However, similar to Sankaran and Scholten, Mangialavori finds that working with themes of families helps one learn about smaller remedies and rule out remedies that may have similar symptoms but not similar themes to the simillimum.

Mangialavori has completed ‘group’ work on the Plant Drugs, *Solanaceae* family, *Cactaceae* family, Spiders, Sea Remedies, Snakes and Reptiles, Milks, Insects, Precious and Base Metals, Silicium and Related, and Magnesium and Related. His book *Praxis Volume II* contains case studies (but not a formal group analysis) of the following ‘drug’ family remedies: *Anhalonium lewinii*, *Psilocybe caerulescens*, *Agaricus muscarius*, *Lycoperdon bovista*, *Convolvulus duartinus* and *Nabalus serpentaria*. He chose these remedies according to their ‘**drug**’ **action/theme** rather than based on taxonomy and reiterates that “themes which emerge in the study of the substance tend to mirror themes found in the remedy” (Mangialavori and Marotta, 2010: xxvi). Hence, he finds that both plant drugs and the remedies derived from them share the themes of escapism, omnipotence, creativity, altered sensory perception, hyperactivity/apathy and problems of personality structure (Mangialavori and Marotta, 2010: 21-32).

### **2.3.3 Group Analysis Research at Durban University of Technology (DUT)**

In addition to the work on group analysis as mentioned above, Masters’ students at DUT have also employed the group analysis method as follows:

- Phahamane (2014) completed a group analysis evaluation of the acidum family and found this methodology to be consistent with the laws and principles of homoeopathy and that it is adequate to use with non-biological groups of remedies such as mineral acidums.
- Chhiba (2013) applied Sankaran’s methodology to the synthetic recreational drug isolate group. Chhiba (2013:168) concluded that it is a systematic process, but “it must be correctly and carefully applied to avoid producing misleading and false interpretation of information”. She also found the application of the group analysis approach to the synthetic recreational drug isolate group to be challenging due to the lack of comprehensive information on this group.



- Kasiparsad (2012) conducted a group analysis of the Salicaceae plant family of homoeopathic remedies in terms of known materia medica. Kasiparsad (2012: 79) concluded that group analysis gives a homoeopath greater insight into remedies and will, with time, “solve the complex puzzle plaguing all homoeopaths of ‘which is the right remedy’”.
- Harkhu (2011) conducted a group analysis evaluation of Class Aves (birds) which has only recently been proved and which is poorly represented in the materia medica and repertory. Due to this she found the application of the group analysis method challenging and suggested that for group analysis to be applied correctly and successfully, sufficient data on the remedies needs to be available and accessible (Harkhu, 2011: 96). However, she still found this method to be both valid and valuable.
- Weston (2010) employed the group analysis method on the Class Arachnida and found that it can contribute to a better understanding of the ever-expanding information available today. However, Weston (2010: 154) did find it to be a complicated and at times misleading process and stresses the importance of familiarizing oneself with the nature of the substance before beginning the extraction process and interpretation of results.
- Vogel (2007) did a group analysis evaluation of the Class Insecta in terms of known materia medica. Vogel (2007: 127) found her project to be a success and believes that “Sankaran’s group analysis methodology is a valid approach to homoeopathy; it not only provides a deeper understanding of each particular biological group, but it can illuminate individual remedies within the group that are less well known”.
- Leisegang (2007) conducted a group analysis evaluation of the Kingdom Fungi and concluded that it promotes a deeper understanding of the nature of substances and will help move the profession closer to mainstream science.
- Wulfsohn (2005) analyzed the Graminae (grass) plant family of homoeopathic remedies and found Sankaran’s method of group analysis could be successfully applied to unexplored plant families. Wulfsohn (2005: 79-81) also stated that it is important to use remedies that are well proven and documented and to be aware that “most small remedies are unlikely to have adequate mental and emotional symptoms to determine a central theme/essence as done by Sankaran”.

As can be seen by the difficulties encountered by some of these researchers when using poorly represented or poorly proven remedies, for the group analysis approach to be successful there needs to be adequate homoeopathic literature available.

#### **2.3.4 Computer Software and Group Analysis**

Group analysis is becoming increasingly popular due to developments in computer software which now make this method quicker and easier to use. This research study employed Encyclopaedia Homeopathica and RadarOpus, both from Archibel.

Encyclopaedia Homeopathica is a search engine with access to an extensive database of materia medicas, therapeutics, journals, philosophies, cured cases and seminar transcripts. This database includes classical texts that are currently out of print as well as the most contemporary writers. RadarOpus (Archibel, 2015) is a software program that acts as an interface between homoeopaths and their tools – repertories, materia medicas and patient files. Together these software programs enabled the researcher to quickly access vast amounts of homoeopathic literature and extract rubrics specifically for the purpose of group analysis.

#### **2.4 Criticisms of Group Analysis**

Levy, Ajjawi and Roberts (2010: 1322) argue that despite more than 200 years of continuous practice, little is known about the actual decision-making processes of homoeopaths and that significant tensions exist between advocates of different styles of homoeopathic practice. The hostility between advocates of group analysis and their critics is one such example of this tension. The world-renowned classical homoeopath, George Vithoulkas (2008), refers to group analysis as one of the new “spurious theories” and says “with all these irrational and arbitrary new ideas the modern teachers are defaming homoeopathy and demolishing the corner stones that constitute its scientific edifice”. In an article against such methods he wrote, “This is essentially the old idea of ‘signatures’ abandoned as useless hundreds of years ago, now presented as an enlightened modern solution for easily finding the indicated remedy”.

Other critics of group analysis have also associated it with the doctrine of signatures, a theory that the appearance of a substance suggests its healing properties. Mangialavori (2010: 4) acknowledges that “had homoeopathic medicine adhered to this doctrine, it would have been

ridiculed and never gained credence in scientific circles” and he argues that his work is not about simply applying the doctrine of signatures which is “often limited to superficial analogy”; rather, it is about discovering a “deep analogy between systems”. To emphasise this point, Mangialavori (2010: 25) wrote: “Superficial isomorphism is not very helpful in studying the principle of similitude, whereas deeper structural analogies and system processes are essential.”

Saine (2001), although no advocate of group analysis, argues in support of a possible deeper structural analogy existing between remedies and their sources. He writes:

At the time of Hahnemann the ‘doctrine of signatures’ meant simply and only that the shape of a substance could be used to determine the organ the plant was likely to help (for example a bean-shaped leaf applies to kidney ailments). This rudimentary doctrine was criticised by Hahnemann. But nowhere does Hahnemann criticise the idea that the source of the remedy has a bearing on the symptoms it produces. Why are nine of our snake remedies listed for fear or dreams of snakes? Why do numerous plant remedies have their aggravations at the exact hour when the species opens its flower (*Pulsatilla* at sunset, etc.). Why are so many of our remedies made from creeping plants found to have dreams or desire to travel? Is this coincidence or is it possible that the life struggles and habits of the remedy source do influence the feelings of the provers? We cannot explain how this might take place but why should this concept be so implausible? ... And if the physiology of the remedy source can give us clues, why would we ignore the possibility of using these hints? Would any responsible homoeopath use only this type of data in formulating a remedy decision? Decidedly not (Saine, 2001: online).

Another critic of group analysis is Chandran (2012). He finds group analysis “totally unscientific and illogical” and claims it “illustrates the pathetic level of scientific awareness that rules the propagators of the ‘Sankaran method’”. He argues that this method “has nothing in common with classical homoeopathy, where symptoms belonging to mentals, physical generals and particulars, with their qualifications such as causations, sensations, locations, modalities and concomitants decide the selection of *simillimum*” and that “Sankaran’s method will result in gravely disabled incapacitated homoeopathic practice, preventing homoeopaths from utilizing the unlimited potentials of our *materia medica*.”

The researcher feels that Chandran’s (2012) unequivocal statements fail to take into account that Sankaran’s method *does* rely on the use of repertories, *materia medica* and the faithful

recording of symptoms and their qualifications. Sankaran (2006: 20) says “any real progress in homoeopathy is impossible without a very firm footing in homoeopathic philosophy, the materia medica and the repertory” and as this study will show, the themes of a homoeopathic family or group are founded solely on information provided in repertories, materia medica and provings. The first step in Sankaran’s method is to extract from repertories all rubrics pertaining to the selected remedies and use these as a base for data analysis. Group analysis is not based on the ‘old idea of signatures’ but rather on themes that have been developed through a thorough analysis of both materia medica and repertories. Scholten, Sankaran and Mangialavori have not developed their theories through simply looking at the source of remedies, but rather through countless hours of studying homoeopathic literature and analysing cured cases.

Furthermore, Chandran (2012) implies that Sankaran limits specific emotions or symptoms to specific kingdoms. He uses fear as an example, saying: “according to Sankaran, fear indicates the ‘vital sensation’ of ‘survival instincts’, which needs ‘animal remedies’” and asks: “I want to know, from where Sankaran got the idea that *only* ‘animal remedies’ have ‘fear’ and ‘survival instincts’?” Chandran (2012) repertorises the symptom FEAR and finds remedies listed from the plant, animal and mineral kingdoms. Hence he argues that Sankaran’s method is not sound. It is important to note here, that Sankaran (Cooper, 2006) defines his method as a “system approach, rather than a symptom approach” and does not allocate specific symptoms (such as fear) to one kingdom *only*. In group analysis, any remedy can experience fear. It is how they experience and express this fear that is important. For example, ‘animal remedies’ may express it through aggressive, competitive behavior; ‘mineral remedies’ may express it through becoming excessively organised, fastidious and structured in their day-to-day life; and ‘plant remedies’ may express it by being unusually sensitive and reactive to situations.

The researcher feels that it is more the use and application of group analysis that is open to criticism rather than the methodology itself and she agrees with Traub (cited in Lewis, 2007) who wrote the following: “It always saddens me when people take a brilliant concept and reduce it to ridiculous proportions in an attempt to simplify homoeopathy. I have seen a homoeopath give *Apis* because the patient wore black and yellow stripes to the interview. I hardly think that this is what Sankaran intended”. In the words of Saine (2001), “If some misuse the work, should we throw out the concept? Do some people carry these ideas too far? Yes, but let's us not throw out the baby with the bathwater”.

Even the ‘masters’ of group analysis caution homoeopaths in its use and application, stressing that it should not replace a systematic, logical repertorisation of symptoms or be used too subjectively. Scholten (1993: 23) acknowledges that group analysis is not the most successful method for local, physical complaints and is best applied to the level of the mind. Chauhan (2007), another well-recognized expounder of Sankaran’s method, explains how important it is for a homoeopath to treat the case as it is directly in front of them. In other words, if a patient has gangrene of the leg then the homoeopath needs to treat the gangrene first before looking for the patient’s simillimum.

Having completed their Master’s dissertations in group analysis, Wulfsohn (2005: 80), Vogel (2007: 128), Weston (2010: 152) and Chhiba (2013: 168) all caution homoeopaths in *how* they apply group analysis, saying that if it is applied carelessly or incorrectly it can lead to false, inaccurate interpretations and unreliable, misleading results. Experienced homoeopaths who have a profound knowledge of homoeopathic philosophy and materia medica combined with many years of clinical practice and case-taking, in which they have developed their own intuition, employ group analysis with great success. However, students and novice homoeopaths who are not yet proficient in homoeopathic philosophy, materia medica and case-taking need to apply it with caution. According to Levy, Ajjawi and Roberts (2010: 1323) “students and novices tend to store knowledge in a more disorganised and disjointed pattern and to retrieve it in a trial-and-error fashion. They lack sufficient knowledge of homoeopathic materia medica (comprising over 3000 medicines) to make accurate pattern recognition decisions, and are heavily reliant on deductive reasoning”. As Vithoulkas, in an interview with Bhatia (2010) says, “bypassing hard work of studying remedies properly in order to find easy ways for prescribing, will finally prove disappointing to both the homoeopath and patient”.

Advocates of group analysis argue that one of its strengths is that it enables homoeopaths to use remedies that have not yet been proven but that may be an individual’s simillimum. However, this apparent ‘strength’ is also often seen as its ‘weakness’. Vithoulkas (Bhatia, 2010) argues that if one learns properly the remedies already available, the homoeopath will have no need for new unproved remedies and that “to teach that those new unproven remedies are the basis of modern homoeopathy to the novices, is a disaster”. In direct contrast to Vithoulkas’s reliance on provings is Mangialavori’s (2010) belief that it is cured cases and not provings that are of the utmost importance. Sankaran (Cooper, 2006) argues

that the science of homoeopathy is constantly evolving and that homoeopaths need to evolve with it: “Hahnemann, in his own lifetime, changed the Organon six times, introducing new concepts, new ideas, and depths of understanding each time. So to remain stuck to what Hahnemann said, as the last and final word, is in a way going against his very spirit. One has to go by what one observes and what one sees, and, following on the method of Hahnemann, using the logic, using observation, testing it out, testing the concepts, being self-critical, being circumspect, one has to advance in order that we get better and more consistent results.”

The researcher believes that the most suitable conclusion to the debate on group analysis is embodied in Saine’s (2001) bold words: “Let ideas and clinical results speak for themselves”. She feels that more research needs to be conducted on group analysis, more cured cases applying this method need to be published and, most importantly, these need to be viewed and tested with open minds.

## 2.5 Psychoactive Drugs

The use of hallucinogenic substances goes far back into human pre-history. There have been suggestions that even the idea of the deity might have arisen as a result of their weird and unearthly effects on the human body and mind. Narcotic and other drugs have been reported by many writers in many cultures, since the very invention of writing” (Schultes 1969, cited in Clarke and Merlin, 2013: 212).

According to the Concise Oxford Dictionary, the word psychoactive means “affecting the mind” (Allen, 1992: 964) and psychoactive drugs are those drugs that act on the central nervous system to alter one’s mood, perception or consciousness. They are classified as follows:

- **Depressants** – slow down the central nervous system. Examples include tranquillisers, alcohol, opiates such as heroin or opium and cannabis in low doses.
- **Stimulants** – excite the nervous system. Examples include nicotine, amphetamines, cocaine and caffeine.
- **Hallucinogens** – distort how things are perceived. Examples include LSD (Lysergic acid diethylamide), mescaline, 'magic mushrooms' and cannabis in high doses (Northern Territory Government, 2015).

Psychoactive, mood-changing drugs such as opioids, anxiolytics and hypnotics are medically prescribed for injury, surgery, cancer pain, chronic pain, anxiety, depression and insomnia and although they offer relief, there is great potential for their abuse. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (2015), “nearly two million Americans, aged 12 or older, either abused or were dependent on opioids in 2013”. In addition to prescription drugs, psychoactive drugs are taken illicitly for other reasons including for pleasure, pain relief, to alleviate boredom, to help one cope with problems, to give one a sense of belonging or as part of religious/cultural ceremonies (Northern Territory Government, 2015).

The use of psychoactive drugs is a significant problem in South Africa today and the abuse of drugs is changing both our culture and the society in which we live. Researchers have found that “substance abuse is often a primary underlying contributor to or cause of bio-psycho-social debility; culture and the acceptance of substance use and abuse are linked to each other; low quality of life is linked to substance abuse; and changes in the patterns of substance use and abuse imply a culture change over a long period of time” (National Drug Master Plan, 2013: 49). In order to help decrease substance abuse in South Africa, it is not enough to simply reduce the availability of these drugs. Far more important, is to develop an understanding of *why* people use drugs and to look at *who* is at risk of abusing drugs.

## **2.6 Homoeopathy and Psychoactive Plant Drug Remedies**

Psychoactive remedies are those remedies made from source substances that affect mood, perception and behavior. These include remedies made from plants, for example *Coffea cruda*, as well as remedies derived from synthetic recreational drugs such as Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD). According to Traub (cited in Lewis, 2007), general characteristics associated with psychoactive remedies include:

- Avoidance/numbing of pain;
- Escapism;
- That which is forbidden or prohibited;
- Desire to experience;
- Rebellion;
- Self-destruction;
- Hallucinations;

- Distorted perceptions of space and time or sensations of being spaced out, dreamy, out of this world, disoriented, confused, “high”;
- Ecstasy/euphoria;
- Meditation;
- Isolation;
- Addiction and dependence; and
- Withdrawal: nervous, jittery, depressed, coming down (Traub, cited in Lewis, 2007).

To date, group analysis work on remedies made from psychoactive substances have been researched by Sankaran (2005a), Mangialavori (2010) and Chhiba (2013).

Sankaran (2005c: 4) found that remedies belonging to the Plant Kingdom share the following features:

- They have a basic sensation and its opposite sensation.
- There is sensitivity and reactivity.
- Their speech is varied and they use words and phrases such as “I am affected by”, “I am sensitive to”, “this hurts me”, “this touches me”, “I can’t bear”, and “I am immediately affected by”.
- Their nature and disposition is soft, sensitive, emotional and sentimental yet they can be disorganized, easily influenced, adaptable and at times irritable. They often take up professions such as nursing or art.
- Their key fear is of hurt and pain.
- They present their complaints in a ‘haywire’, rounded, wandering, descriptive manner and do not describe their symptoms clearly.
- Complaints often come on rapidly with great variety, many modalities, much sensitivity and quick reactions.
- Causation almost always lies in emotional or physical hurt or shock.

Although Sankaran’s (2005a: 513) group analysis is generally based on the taxonomical classification of plants, he refers to psychoactive plant remedies as *plant drug remedies* and found that despite coming from different botanical families, these remedies seem to have the following qualities in common:

- Alienation – a sense of being isolated and removed from the rest of the world, of living in one’s own world.



- Upliftment – the feeling that the world is beautiful and the sense of being uplifted through music, beauty or open spaces.
- Benevolence – the need to do something to belong in this world.
- Sensitivity – either hypersensitivity or lack of sensitivity.
- Activity of the mind – too many thoughts.

Mangialavori (2010) established the following themes of the Homoeopathic Drug Family:

- Flight from reality, avoidance and sense of isolation.
- Problems of personality structure.
- The sense of omnipotence.
- Altered sensory perception in terms of:
  - Visual and auditory perception;
  - Hyperesthesia/analgesia;
  - Sense of time and space;
  - Coldness.
- Hyperactivity/Apathy – Mangialavori (2010: 30) writes: “In my own experience, a true Drug remedy is almost always hyperactive, appearing apathetic only in decompensated phases when all activity and creativity turns inward and withdrawal becomes pathological”.
- Creativity.

Chhiba (2013) used Sankaran’s methodology to conduct a group analysis of the synthetic recreational drug isolate group, including the remedies *Cocainum hydrochloricum*, *Heroinum*, 3,4-Methylenedioxy-n-methylamphetamine (MDMA), Methylphenidatum hydrochloricum (MPH) and LSD. The following common themes emerged from this research:

- Anxiety;
- Difficulty in concentration – with increased mental activity;
- Suppression of emotions;
- Fearlessness;
- Feelings of indifference and apathy;
- Loquacity;
- Restlessness;
- Feelings of tranquility, serenity and calmness;

- Ecstasy, euphoria, cheerfulness, elation, excitement, joy;
- Dryness of the throat;
- Diminished appetite;
- Nausea;
- Cramping pain in the stomach;
- Distension of the stomach;
- Desire for sweets; and
- Sleeplessness.

As mentioned above, although he has not formally classified them together, Sankaran found that the ‘plant drug remedies’ do share common themes and, although no formal group analysis has yet been conducted on them, Chhiba (2013: 169) suggests that the synthetic recreational drug isolate group be compared to plant derived ‘drug’ remedies. There is, therefore, an academic need for a formal group analysis of the psychoactive plant drugs.

In addition to this academic need, there is also a practical need for an analysis of these drugs. Psychoactive drugs have a deep history of use and abuse. They have formed intricate parts of age-old spiritual traditions and medicinal practices and have been integral to the development of great economies. Yet they can have severe, even fatal, side-effects if taken in excess and many of them are highly addictive, illegal drugs.

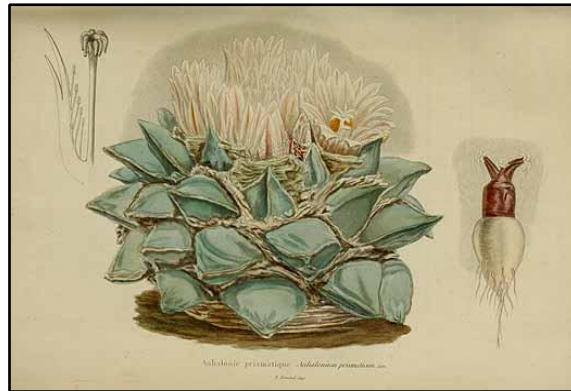
In modern homoeopathic practice there seems to be a significant need for remedies that can help with mental/emotional conditions such as anxiety, depression, hyperactivity, mood/behavioral disorders and sleep disorders as well as the effects of injury, trauma, surgery, allopathic medications and drug abuse. Sankaran’s, Mangialavori’s and Chhiba’s work suggests that remedies derived from psychoactive plant drugs can assist in this regard.

This study applied Sankaran’s methodology of group analysis to the following plant drug remedies:

- *Anhalonium lewinii*;
- *Cannabis indica*;
- *Coffea cruda*;
- *Nux moschata*; and
- *Opium*.

The five remedies chosen for this study are not small, seldom-used remedies but are, instead, used regularly and successfully by many homoeopaths. They have all been extensively proved through both homoeopathic provings and cured clinical cases and there is a vast amount of literature available on these remedies in materia medica and repertories. They also have many mental and emotional symptoms and hence a central theme/sensation should be clear when analyzed as a group. Although they are all from the Plant Kingdom, they are being grouped according to their similar characteristics (all being psychoactive plants) and not taxonomically.

### 2.6.1 *Anhalonium Lewinii*



**Figure 2:** *Anhalonium lemaire* (*Anhalonium lewini*)

Source: Plantillustrations.org, 2015

Speak to the peyote with your heart, with your thoughts.  
And the peyote sees your heart...  
And if you have luck, you will hear things  
And receive things that are invisible to others,  
But that god has given you to pursue your path.”  
(Peyote quest, cited in Vermeulen and Johnston, 2011a: 17)

*Anhalonium lewini* (Figure 2) belongs to the Cactaceae family. It is also known as *Lophophora williamsii*, Peyote Buttons or Mescal Buttons. Originating from Mexico, it is one of the oldest known hallucinogens and its psychotropic effects include visual, auditory, taste and kinaesthetic hallucinations (Gruenwald, Brendler & Jaenicke, 2007: 648).

#### 2.6.1.1 The Cactaceae Plant Family, Order Caryophyllales

The Cactaceae plant family is very large, having some 111 genera and 1500 species. It has remarkable physiological adaptations to drought and 70% of species occur in the arid or semi-arid regions of Mexico, Peru, Argentina and Chile. According to Vermeulen and Johnston (2011a:2) homoeopathic remedies belonging to this family include:

- *Anhalonium lewini*;
- *Cactinum mexicanum*;

- *Cactus grandifloras*;
- *Carnegiea gigantean*;
- *Cereus bonplandii*;
- *Cereus serpentinus*;
- *Mescalinum*;
- *Myrtillocactus geometrizans*;
- *Opuntia aciculate*;
- *Opuntia alba spina*;
- *Opuntia cochinillifera*;
- *Opuntia ficus-indica*; and
- *Opuntia vulgaris*.

The main constituents found in this family are calcium salts, carbohydrates, tetrahydroisoquinoline alkaloids and phenethylamines (phenolic alkaloids) (Vermeulen and Johnston, 2011a: 2).

#### **2.6.1.2 History and Mythology of *Anhalonium lewinii***

Some Native American legends tell of an old man whose strength was leaving him as he approached the end of his life. Then he heard a voice which commanded him to eat the peyote plant and take it back to his tribe as a sacred talisman of courage and peace. When he ate of the plant, he was strengthened and able to return home as directed (Mangialavori, 2010: 17).

Although one automatically associates peyote with its psychoactive properties, it has been used medicinally for centuries. Applied topically, it relieves muscular aches and pains, arthritis and rheumatism and can also be used to treat sunstroke, headaches, burns, bruises, wounds, fractures, and snakebites. It is also taken as a stimulant and tonic to alleviate hunger, thirst and fatigue and is thought to promote health and longevity (Turner, 2008: 233).

According to Mangialavori, the origins of peyote's traditional use are lost in time, but there is debated evidence that around 300BC natives of Mexico already venerated the plant. It was used by many Native American Indian tribes including the Chichimecas, Toltecs and Aztecs, for divination, cure of illness and endurance. Mangialavori writes that a Franciscan priest Bernardino de Sahagún recorded: "those who eat it have frightening or cosmic visions ... the plant confers on them courage in battle and fearlessness and they suffer neither thirst nor

hunger; they affirm that this protects them from danger”. Mangialavori (2010: 15-16) also describes the collecting of peyote as follows: “The Huichol live 500 kilometers from the region where the plant grows and peyote hunting is a yearly pilgrimage which can last a month. The hunting is done with a sense of veneration and the sacred, and often includes fasting, silence and sexual abstinence. During this period, the tribal members gorge themselves on peyote day and night, eating normally but sleeping little. The hallucinogenic effects experienced by the whole tribe in this social ritual create a notable sense of the mystical”.

The Spanish conquistadores called peyote *raiz diabolica*, meaning devil’s root and the Inquisition denounced its dissemination and use. However, the Native American tribes continued to use it and in 1918 the “Native American Church” (NAC) was formed to protect the use of peyote (Mangialavori, 2010: 15). According to Turner (2008: 233), this church now counts 250,000 - 500,000 members among 40 tribes stretching from Texas to Canada and it uses peyote as a sacrament. The major tribes that continue to use peyote are the Cora, the Tarahumara and the Huichol. They still make annual pilgrimages to the peyote fields and the Tarahumara consider peyote to be an incarnation of a deity who was left behind by ‘Father Sun’ to cure humanity’s ills. “Spiritual and psychic associations with peyote include the notion that consuming the cactus assures tribal and community welfare, that it protects against evil (such as witchcraft), that it allows one to foretell the future, find lost objects, and most important, contact supernaturals for assistance”.

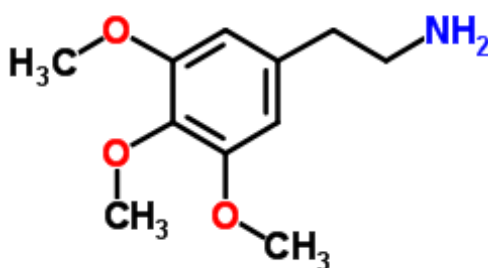
Unfortunately, peyote’s position today is precarious. Turner (2008: 237) writes that although it is thought to have been consumed for 6000 years, has a sacred status among millennia-old Mexican traditions and is the sacrament of a modern church with more than a quarter of a million worshipers, it is still an illegal substance. In the United States, peyote is considered a Schedule 1 substance with a high potential for abuse and no medical use. However, Turner argues that studies indicate that peyote is not addictive, causes no withdrawal syndrome, shows no marked tolerance, that there are no confirmed deaths resulting from peyote consumption and that there is a long history of its medical use. He finds it ironic that peyote is legal for members of the NAC, but not for others. However, he also notes that perhaps its illegal status is a good thing because it is becoming an increasingly scarce plant.

### 2.6.1.3 The Pharmacological Effects of *Anhalonium lewinii*

Peyote contains at least 57 alkaloids, including the phenylethylamine compound *mescaline* which increases the random discharge of neurons in the visual cortex and modulates neurotransmitters that are critical in the regulation of pleasure (Turner, 2008: 237) (Figure 3). Its psychoactive effects are found in the green tops of the cactus which lie just below the soil, along the plant's taproot. They resemble large buttons which are usually consumed dried. "Consuming just a few of these buttons produces only a sense of wakefulness, hypersensitivity, and contentment" (Turner, 2008: 237), but more than four buttons brings on a more "dreamlike visionary state" (Mangialavori, 2010: 18).

Although Turner (2008: 237) writes how many peyotists "describe their experience in purely spiritual terms, of awe, respect, and profound inward reflection", other writers describe it very differently. Henri Michaux (1899-1994), a French painter, journalist and poet called it the "Miserable Miracle", a "god-extractor" and "pollution of the angel in man". Michaux (cited in Vermeulen and Johnston, 2011a: 16) described a mescaline-induced state as follows: "The subject, divided, also feels multiplied. He is at a crossroads where a hundred savage currents intersect, he is pulled at in opposing directions, in lightning states of alienation ... . There isn't one me. There aren't ten me's. There is no me".

Peyote has a bitter taste and can cause users to feel nauseous or gag, especially if they have taken alcohol before ingesting the peyote. It also slightly increases the pulse rate, blood pressure and body temperature and causes sweating, salivation and dilation of the pupils. After use there is an increase in appetite coupled with a desire for something sweet (Vermeulen and Johnston, 2011a: 17).



**Figure 3: Molecular structure of Mescaline (C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>17</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>)**  
Source: Royal Society of Chemistry, 2015

#### 2.6.1.4 The Homoeopathic Use of *Anhalonium lewinii*

Homoeopathically, the keynote for this remedy is “schizophrenia between the conscious and unconscious life of the patient” and it is used when a person becomes increasingly involved with their inner life to the exclusion of the outer world (Vermeulen, 2000: 106). Boericke (2005: 51) writes that hysteria, insomnia, brain-fag, delirium and hallucinations can all be treated with this remedy as it can induce “intoxication accompanied by wonderful visions, remarkably beautiful and varied kaleidoscopic changes, and a sensation of increased physical ability”.

##### 2.6.1.4.1 The Original Homoeopathic Proving of *Anhalonium lewinii*

*Anhalonium lewinii* was originally proved by Unger and six provers in 1958. For months afterwards, provers continued to experience visual hallucinations predominated by the colors blue and green, the colors of the peyote cactus, and to one female prover “the white keys of her typewriter appeared to be bluish green during a period of two years after the proving” (Vermeulen, 2004: 93). In 1994 it was reproved by Herrick and 10 provers.

#### 2.6.2 *Cannabis Indica*



**Figure 4: *Cannabis sativa***  
Source: Plantillustrations.org, n.d.



Cannabis is a plant of controversy, polarities, paradoxes and power brokering. It offers transcendent bliss or time in prison. Cannabis is both Emperor Shen Nung's 'liberator of sin' and its opposite – captor of sin. It is both a billion dollar crop and a killer weed. It has been both legally mandated and legally prohibited. Its supporters say it is the solution to pollution, oil-dependence and the suffering of millions afflicted with illness. Simultaneously, its opponents condemn it as the cause of generations of young people lost to reefer madness, crime and dropping out of society. It has been at the centre of sacred religious ceremonies to experience God and at the centre of all too worldly political skullduggery and machinations. When it comes to cannabis, most people are either in or out, in favour of freedom or confinement, open or closed. Despite what one thinks about it, everyone is affected by its ubiquity, cultural and financial influence (Vermeulen and Johnston, 2011a: 66).

Cannabis has been grown in Asia and the Middle East for over 4000 years and, because it is such a fibrous plant, it derives its name from the Greek word for "hemp", meaning "canvas" (Bown, 2002: 152). *Cannabis sativa* L. is the species name for the cannabis plant which belongs to the Cannabaceae family and it is divided into various subspecies, including *sativa* and *indica*. *Cannabis sativa* subsp. *sativa* is cultivated for its fibre (hemp) while *Cannabis sativa* subsp. *indica* is used more for its medicinal and psychoactive properties (Vermeulen and Johnston, 2011a: 66-67) (Figure 4).

The *Cannabis indica* plant is short and bushy with dark green leaves composed of short, broad 'fingers', sometimes tinged purple. The plants can be male, female, or hermaphroditic when necessary, and the female plants are most important for commercial use because they have thicker fibres and contain more cannabinoids, the chief active principles of *Cannabis* (Vermeulen and Johnston, 2011a: 67).

#### **2.6.2.1 The Cannabaceae Plant Family, Order Rosales**

*Cannabis indica* is a member of the Cannabaceae family which is made up of herbs or herbaceous vines that lack milky latex. According to Vermeulen and Johnston (2011a: 65), the Cannabaceae family includes the following homoeopathic remedies:

- *Cannabis indica*;
- *Cannabis sativa*;
- *Celtis occidentalis*;
- *Humulus lupulus*;

- *Lupulinum*;
- *Trema grisea*; and
- *Trema orientalis*.

### 2.6.2.2 History and Mythology of *Cannabis Indica*

The oldest known written record on *Cannabis* use comes from the Chinese Emperor Shen Nung in 2727 B.C. (Drug Enforcement Administration, n.d.). The Chinese used hemp fibers to make paper and rope and since that time it has been employed by many diverse cultures for a wide variety of uses ranging from textiles to medicines.

Spiritually, *Cannabis* is known to help “free” the mind and during the Vedic period in India it was described as a ‘sacred grass’, a ‘heavenly guide’ and the ‘soother of grief’ (Vermeulen and Johnston, 2011a: 75). According to Clarke and Merlin (2013: 211), people from many cultures, both past and present, have used *Cannabis* in traditional, religious and spiritual practices motivated by a desire to produce profound experiences.

*Cannabis*, or hemp, has many uses and a very interesting history: between the 1600s and 1700s hemp was the world’s leading crop; American taxes could be paid with hemp; American flags were made with hemp; both George Washington and Thomas Jefferson farmed hemp; and the first drafts of the American Declaration of Independence were written on hemp paper. Many plastic products could also be made from hemp and so it competed with the petroleum industry. In 1929 Henry Ford of the Ford Motor Company openly complained against the alarming pollution caused by the petroleum industry and was determined to produce a “Hemp-mobile”. Journals such as Popular Mechanics and Mechanical Engineering also praised hemp as “The new billion dollar crop” and “The most profitable and desirable crop that can be grown” (Vermeulen and Johnston, 2011a: 68-71).

However, in the year 1937 the U.S. Congress passed the Marijuana Tax Act which posed astronomically high taxes on the cultivation of marijuana and the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs began to enforce this law without differentiating between hemp and marijuana Iversen (2001: 26) describes the demise of *Cannabis* thus:

After a brief vogue in the mid-nineteenth century, the popularity of marijuana waned, and it was only regularly used in the United States in a few large cities by local groups of Mexicans and by African-American jazz musicians. It was the wave of

immigrants who entered the southern United States from Mexico in the early decades of the twentieth century, bringing marijuana with them, that first brought the drug into prominence in America — and lead to its prohibition. It came initially to New Orleans and some other southern cities and spread slowly in some of the major cities. There were colourful accusations that marijuana use provoked violent crime and corrupted the young. The head of the Federal Narcotics Bureau, Harry Anslinger waged an impassioned campaign to outlaw the drug. He was the original spin doctor of his time, cleverly manipulating other government agencies, popular opinion, and the media with lurid tales of the supposed evils of cannabis. In 1937, the United States Congress, almost by default, passed the Marijuana Tax Act, which effectively banned any further use of the drug in medicine and outlawed it as a dangerous narcotic. Use of the drug continued to grow, however, and by the late 1930s newspapers in many large cities were filled with alarming stories about this new "killer drug." In 1937, no less than 28 different pharmaceutical preparations were available to American physicians, ranging from pills, tablets, and syrups containing cannabis extracts, to mixtures of cannabis with other drugs — including morphine, chloroform, and chloral. American pharmaceutical companies had begun to take an active interest in research on cannabis-based medicines. The hastily approved Cannabis Tax Act put a stop to all further medical use and essentially terminated all research in the field for another 25-30 years.

Despite the fact that its possession and use is illegal in many countries, today *Cannabis* is one of the most widely used psychoactive drugs and it is “used regularly by as many as 20 million people in the United States and Europe, and by millions more in other parts of the world” (Iversen, 2001: 2). According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) World Drug Report in 2011 (cited in Clarke and Merlin, 2013: 240), “Cannabis remains the most widely produced and consumed illicit substance globally”.

Currently in South Africa the Medical Innovation Bill of 2014 is being debated in Parliament and the purpose of this bill is to legalize the use of cannabinoids for medical use. This is a highly debatable topic for which the researcher feels there is no straightforward answer. Much research has been conducted on the therapeutic use of cannabinoids in diseases such as acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), multiple sclerosis, cerebral palsy, glaucoma and cancer. Cannabinoids have analgesic and anti-emetic properties and medical researchers such as Massi *et al* (2013: 303) state that cannabinoids do also have “anti-proliferative and pro-apoptotic effects and are known to interfere with tumour neovascularization, cancer cell

migration, adhesion, invasion and metastasization”. Although synthetic THC analogues such as dronabinol (marinol) and nabilone are currently being used, it is far cheaper for individuals to use the *Cannabis* plant and advocates of legalizing *Cannabis* argue that pharmaceutical companies are against its legalization because they cannot patent it. However, whether one is for or against the medical use of the *Cannabis* plant, the THC active in the plant does have both psychoactive and social repercussions. Studies show that there is a positive association between anxiety disorders and cannabis use. For example, Kedzior and Laeber (2014) carried out a meta-analysis of 31 studies on the link between cannabis use and anxiety disorders or cannabis use disorders (CUD) in the general population. They concluded that “anxiety is positively associated with cannabis use or CUD in cohorts drawn from some 112,000 non-institutionalised members of the general population of 10 countries” (Kedzior and Laeber, 2014).

### **2.6.2.3 The Pharmacological Effects of *Cannabis Indica***

The term “cannabinoid” refers to compounds that either directly or indirectly interact with cannabinoid receptors in the body. There are some synthetic cannabinoids but the majority of them are derived from *Cannabis sativa* which has more than 100 different cannabinoids, the most psychoactive one being delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol, commonly known as THC (Massi *et al.* 2013). THC acts on the central nervous system, having psychotropic, antiemetic, analgesic and anti-inflammatory effects (Gruenwald, Brendler & Jaenicke, 2007: 563).

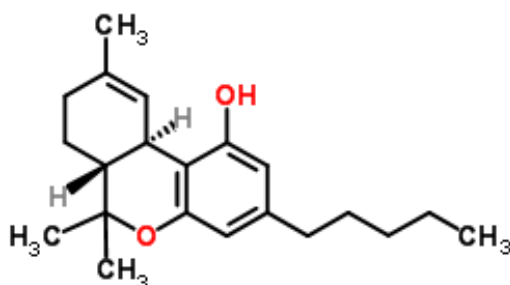
Cannabinoids attach to CB1 and CB2 receptors in the body. CB1 receptors are located primarily on nerve cells in the brain and spinal cord and are abundant in the cerebellum, basal ganglia and hippocampus. They influence brain functions such as memory processing, pain regulation and motor control and give the typical marijuana ‘high’. Small amounts of CB1 receptors are also found on the spleen, white blood cells, endocrine glands and some parts of the reproductive, gastrointestinal and urinary tracts. The CB2 receptors are found mainly on white blood cells, stimulate cytokine release and give no ‘high’ effect (Mandal, 2014).

*Cannabis* is usually smoked or eaten. When smoked, cannabinoids quickly pass through the mucous membranes of the lungs and enter the bloodstream. Being lipid-soluble, they penetrate into the brain and attach to cannabinoid receptors. If taken orally, this process is slower and less predictable as much of the drug absorbed is metabolised in the liver before passing into general circulation. THC is insoluble in water and hence intravenous injection is

not commonly used. Being lipid-soluble, THC and some of its metabolites leave the blood-stream and enter fat cells where they can be stored. Hence, its elimination half-time is 3-5 days with some metabolites persisting for several weeks after a single drug exposure (Iversen, 2001: 45-50) (Figure 5).

The *Cannabis* 'high' is difficult to study as accounts are always subjective and influenced by the dose taken, the environment in which it is taken and the mood and personality of the person taking it. Iversen (2001: 85-87) writes:

As the level of intoxication progresses from high to stoned (if the dose is sufficiently large) users report feeling relaxed, peaceful, and calm; their senses are heightened and often distorted; they may have apparently profound thoughts and they experience a curious change in their subjective sense of time. As in a dream, the user feels that far more time has passed than in reality it has... . As the effects of the drug gradually wear off there is the "coming down" phase. This may be preceded by a sudden feeling of hunger (munchies), often associated with feelings of emptiness in the stomach. There is a particular craving for sweet foods and drinks, and an enhanced appreciation and enjoyment of food ... . However, the cannabis experience is not always pleasant. Inexperienced users in particular may experience unpleasant physical reactions. Nausea is not uncommon, and may be accompanied by vomiting, dizziness, and headache. As users become more experienced they learn to anticipate the wave of lightheadedness and dizziness that are part of the buzz. Even regular users will sometimes have very unpleasant experiences, particularly if they take a larger dose of drug than normal. The reaction is one of intense fear and anxiety, with symptoms resembling those of a panic attack, and sometimes accompanied by physical signs of pallor (the so-called "whitey"), sweating, and shortness of breath.



**Figure 5: Molecular structure of Tetrahydrocannabinol (C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>30</sub>O<sub>2</sub>)**

Source: Royal Society of Chemistry, 2015

#### **2.6.2.4 The Homoeopathic Use of *Cannabis Indica***

Homoeopathically, *Cannabis indica*'s sphere of action is on the emotions, mind, nerves and genito-urinary organs. It is indicated where there is great mental excitement, imaginations and hallucinations either ecstatic and heavenly or agonizing and terrifying (Boger, 2011: 61). Vermeulen (2000: 369) recommends its use in disorders of the mind, emotions and nerves where there is an exaggerated sense of time or space and Boericke (2005: 160) writes that it has a "great soothing influence in many nervous disorders, like epilepsy, mania, dementia, delirium tremens and irritable reflexes".

#### **2.6.2.5 The Original Homoeopathic Proving of *Cannabis Indica***

According to Vermeulen (2004: 348) *Cannabis indica* has been proved by the American Prover's Union, Pease, Mure, Berridge, Gardner and Pierce.

### 2.6.3 *Coffea Cruda*



**Figure 6:** *Coffea arabica L*

Source: Plantillustrations.org, n.d.

Ideas quick-march into motion like battalions of a grand army. Memories charge in, bright flags on high; the cavalry of metaphor deploys with a magnificent gallop, the artillery of logic rushes up with clattering wagons and cartridges; on imagination's orders, sharpshooters sight and fire; forms and shapes and characters rear up; the paper is spread with ink – for the nightly labour begins and ends with torrents of this black water (de Balzac, cited in Vermeulen and Johnston, 2011c: 627).

*Coffea cruda* is a homoeopathic remedy prepared from green coffee berries. The coffee tree belongs to the genus *Coffea* and the family Rubiaceae and, although there are over 80 different species, most consumed coffee is taken from either *C. robusta* (*canephora*) or *C. arabica*. The coffee tree is thought to have originated in Arabia or Ethiopia. It grows in warm, wet, tropical climates and is an evergreen tree with small white blossoms. The tree produces berries once a year and these are picked green, then dried and roasted (Considine and Kulik, 2008: 140) (Figure 6). Interestingly, most Rubiaceae plants demonstrate a remarkably regular design in their botanical features and coffee berries, with their two beans lying with their flat sides against each other resemble the two hemispheres of the brain (Vermeulen and Johnston, 2011c: 587).

Two other homoeopathic remedies are also prepared from coffee: *Coffea tosta* is prepared from roasted coffee berries and *Coffeinum* is prepared from caffeine, an alkaloid obtained from *Coffea arabica*.

### **2.6.3.1 The Rubiaceae Plant Family, Order Gentianales**

The Rubiaceae family comprises an estimated 13150 species of shrubs, climbers, trees and herbaceous plants (Vermeulen and Johnston, 2011c: 583). According to Sankaran (2005a: 467) this family includes the following remedies:

- *Asperula odorata*;
- *Cainca*;
- *Cephalanthus occidentalis*;
- *China boliviana*;
- *China officinalis*;
- *Chininum sulphuricum*;
- *Coffea cruda*;
- *Coffea tosta*;
- *Coffeinum*;
- *Galium aparine*;
- *Ipecacuanha*;
- *Mitchella repens*; and
- *Yohimbinum*.

The main chemical constituents of this family are iridoid glycosides, anthraquinones, coumarins, xanthine alkaloids, quinoline alkaloids and indole alkaloids (Vermeulen and Johnston, 2011c: 585).

### **2.6.3.2 History and Mythology of *Coffea Cruda***

Coffee is one of the most commonly used psychoactive drinks in the world and it has a rich and interesting history. Coffee's use dates back as far as 900 BC where references to it can be found both in Arabian legends and in Homer's writings where he mentions "a mysterious black and bitter beverage with the power to ward off sleep" (Erowid, 2002). Legend has it that an Ethiopian goatherd named Kaldi noticed that his goats, upon eating berries from a specific tree, became so spirited that they could not sleep at night. He reported his findings to



the abbot of the local monastery who made a drink from the berries which then kept him awake during his evening prayer. From here, word of the energizing effects of coffee began to spread (National Coffee Association USA, n.d.).

Although first discovered by an Ethiopian, it was the Arabs who originally cultivated and traded it. Public coffee houses, called *qahveh khaneh*, opened in cities across the Near East and because they attracted performers, musicians and stimulating conversations they were soon referred to as “Schools of the Wise” and coffee became known as the “wine of Araby”. By the 17<sup>th</sup> Century coffee had been introduced to Europe (National Coffee Association USA). Yet, despite its growing popularity, it was also a controversial substance. Roden (cited in Vermeulen and Johnston, 2011c: 628) writes that “coffee became a subversive drink, gathering people together and sharpening their wits, encouraging political arguments and revolt”.

By the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century European and British coffee houses were becoming known as “penny universities” – centers of social activity and stimulating conversation all for the price of one penny (which could buy one cup of coffee). Businesses, such as Lloyd’s of London, actually grew out of these specialized coffee houses and “it was a coffeehouse conversation that catalysed Newton’s composition of his *Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy*” (Vermeulen and Johnston, 2011c: 591). Many great philosophers and writers, including Voltaire, Rousseau and Kant, were lovers of this ‘cerebral liquor’ and the French novelist de Balzac, was thought to have drunk approximately 50,000 cups of coffee in 30 years.

Despite coffee consumption flourishing in Europe and Britain during the 17<sup>th</sup> century, it was only in the 18<sup>th</sup> century when Americans revolted against heavy taxes imposed on tea that they began to drink more coffee. This revolt was known as the Boston Tea Party of 1773 and was integral to the start of the American Revolution (National Coffee Association USA, n.d.).

Amongst homoeopaths, coffee has always been a ‘touchy’ topic, perhaps because Hahnemann himself was so against it. According to Vermeulen and Johnston (2011c: 629), Hahneman found coffee to be a ‘pernicious thing’, saying it “throws life off its natural rhythm, it diminishes and almost annihilates the disagreeable sensations analogous to the wise organization of our bodies, it creates a life artificially doubled, artificially exalted!” Hahnemann believed that coffee antidoted homoeopathic treatment and that it also endangered the soul of Germany: “I well know that to abound in luxuriant imaginations, to

compose lascivious romances and to make flippant jocular and pointed poems, the German must drink coffee”.

Today coffee is a huge commodity. According to the National Coffee Drinking Trends market research report for 2013, 83% of American adults drink coffee and Americans consume more coffee than they do soft drinks (National Coffee Association USA, n.d.). Every year it continues to grow in popularity and as Fuller (cited in Vermeulen and Johnston, 2011c: 629) said: “The popularity of coffeehouses reveals a continuing connection between coffee and spirituality – and more particularly, a spirituality that flourishes outside our official religious institutions. Corner coffee shops, sixties-ish coffeehouses, and even the neighbourhood kaffeklatsch provide a forum of spirited – and spiritual – human exchange”.

### **2.6.3.3 The Pharmacological Effects of *Coffea cruda***

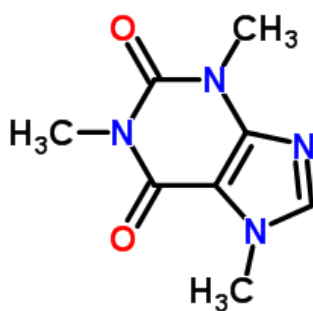
A cup of brewed coffee contains a wealth of chemical compounds, most notably caffeine, citric acid, chlorogenic acids, phenols, acetylaldehyde, trigonelline, malic acid and potassium (Coffeechemistry.com: online) and coffee has both positive and negative effects on the human body (Figure 7).

According to the American Chemical Society (viewed online at coffeechemistry.com), caffeine blocks adenosine receptors in the brain. Adenosine has many functions, but one of them is as a neuromodulator that promotes sleep and regulates blood flow. In blocking adenosine receptors, caffeine increases wakefulness. Caffeine is metabolised into three different molecules in the liver. These are theobromine which increases the flow of oxygen and nutrients to the brain; paraxanthine which enhances athletic performance; and theophylline which increases heart rate and ability to concentrate. Together, these metabolites increase brain activity and a sense of wakefulness. Hence, health benefits of caffeine include an increased alertness, increased arousal and an increased ability for the body to cope with stress (Persad, 2011); a shortened reaction time; increased time of auditory and visual vigilance; improved visual acuity; a thermogenic effect; increased basal metabolism; a lipolytic effect; and increased elimination of carbon dioxide (Caballero, 2003: 1513).

Coffee supplies the body with niacin, potassium, manganese and magnesium as well as soluble dietary fiber (Caballero, 2003: 1512). The aroma and taste of coffee are thought to help enhance relaxation and give one a sense of well-being. Coffee contains chlorogenic

acids which have a cholagogic effect on the body and studies show that it lowers the risk of gallstone formation as well as various liver diseases (Vermeulen and Johnston, 2011c: 623).

However, the caffeine in coffee also has negative effects on the body: it increases the time needed to fall asleep; decreases sleep duration; increases glycogen-glucose transformation and has a diuretic effect (Caballero, 2003: 1513). It also increases blood pressure and respiratory rate and excites the small intestine. Amounts of more than 300g per day of caffeine impair learning; congest memory replay; impair motor skills; and can bring on anxiety, panic attacks and hallucinations (Persad, 2011). Very high amounts of caffeine can cause caffeine intoxication bringing on symptoms of “nervousness, irritability, anxiety, muscle-twitching, insomnia, headaches and palpitations” (Persad, 2011). Large amounts of coffee also have negative effects on male fertility by reducing sperm motility rates (Vermeulen and Johnston, 2011c: 630).



**Figure 7: The Molecular Structure of Caffeine (C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>2</sub>)**  
Source: Royal Society of Chemistry, 2015

#### 2.6.3.4 The Homoeopathic Use of *Coffea Cruda*

Homoeopathically, this remedy is characterised by over-sensitiveness, especially to noise and pain. Kent (2013: 456) wrote that “*Coffea* has a painful sensitiveness of the skin beyond comprehension” and Nash (2013: 130) compares its analgesic effects to the well-known analgesic remedies *Chamomilla* and *Aconitum napellus*. *Coffea cruda* is used primarily for disorders of the nervous system, the circulatory system and for a person who is excitable, overactive and oversensitive (Vermeulen, 2000: 541).

### 2.6.3.5 The Original Proving of *Coffea Cruda*

According to Hughes (1991: 422), the original proving of *Coffea cruda* was conducted by five people, one of whom was Hahnemann, and was recorded by Stapf who wrote that the primary effect of *Coffea cruda* was “a pathological excitation of all the organic functions” with a “peculiar pathological excitation of the mind and soul”.

### 2.6.4 *Nux Moschata*



**Figure 8: *Myristica fragrans***  
Source: Plantillustrations.org., n.d.

My cellmate was among at least a hundred nutmeg men who, for money or cigarettes, bought from kitchen-worker inmates penny matchboxes full of stolen nutmeg. I grabbed a box as though it were a pound of heavy drugs. Stirred into a glass of cold water, a penny matchbox full of nutmeg had the kick of three or four reefers”.

From the "Satan" chapter in "The Autobiography of Malcolm X" (cited in Lang, 2001)

The homoeopathic remedy *Nux moschata* is made from *Myristica fragrans*, commonly called Nutmeg. It originates from the Molucca Islands and New Guinea and is used in traditional Chinese and Indian medicine to treat gastro-intestinal disorders such as diarrhoea and vomiting. It can also produce alterations of consciousness that range from lethargy to hallucinations (Gruenwald, Brendler & Jaenicke, 2007: 607) (Figure 8).

#### **2.6.4.1 The Myristicaceae Plant Family, Order Magnoliales**

The Myristicaceae family has 20 genera and about 475 species of mostly aromatic trees that grow exclusively in tropical areas such as Tropical America, Central Africa, South Asia, Indonesia and New Guinea. There are two main homoeopathic remedies derived from this family:

- *Myristica sebifera*; and
- *Nux moschata*.

The main constituents of this family are tryptamine derivatives, including N,N-Dimethyltryptamine (DMT) which closely resembles serotonin, and phenylpropanoids (Vermeulen and Johnston, 2011b: 691-2).

#### **2.6.4.2 History and Mythology of *Nux Moschata***

Nutmeg derives its name from the Latin word *nux muscatus*, meaning ‘musky nut’. The nutmeg spice comes from the dried kernel of the seed and is widely used for both its flavoring and medicinal properties (Parthasarathy, Chempakam and Zachariah, 2008: 165).

Nutmeg from Indonesia was first introduced to Europe by Arab traders in the 11th century. It was used to flavor beer and its popularity grew until the 17th century when the Dutch monopolized the nutmeg trade in the Spice Islands. Nutmeg has an intense, sweet, spicy flavor and aroma and is used in both sweet and savory baking and as an important ingredient in the spice blends of India, the Middle East and North Africa (Parthasarathy, Chempakam and Zachariah, 2008: 166).

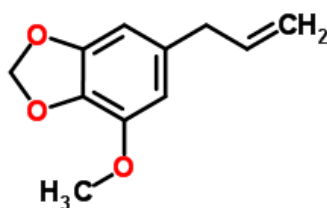
In addition to its culinary use, nutmeg has been used traditionally to treat digestive disorders, kidney problems, fevers, headaches, respiratory disorders and as an aphrodisiac. Its oil is also used in cosmetics, especially men’s perfumes and toiletries and as an insecticide (Parthasarathy, Chempakam and Zachariah, 2008: 166-7).

Nutmeg is able to induce both hallucinations and a sense of euphoria and so is used as a psychoactive substance. Due to its easy accessibility (it can be bought in a supermarket) and cheap price, it is used particularly by people who would otherwise have limited access to psychoactive substances, for example adolescents, students and prisoners. However, it has a very unpleasant taste in large doses and potentially severe side effects.

#### 2.6.4.2.1 The Pharmacological Effects of *Nux Moschata*

According to Parthasarathy, Chempakam and Zachariah (2008: 166-7), nutmeg contains many active ingredients: myristicin imparts hallucinogenic properties; lignans are anticarcinogenic; and camphene has strong antibacterial, antifungal and insecticidal properties. It is also a source of potassium, magnesium and phosphorus. Studies are also being carried out on its “antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, analgesic, antithrombotic, hypolipidemic, and chemoprotective properties” but, despite its therapeutic qualities, its use is cautioned in pregnancy and for individuals with depression or anxiety disorders. Nutmeg overdose causes spontaneous abortion, hypersensitivity reactions, nausea, vomiting, anorexia, constipation, dry mouth, confusion, stupor, seizures and death (Skidmore-Roth, 2010).

As a psychoactive drug, nutmeg’s hallucinogenic properties are due to the chemicals myristicin and elemicin (Figure 9). Taken in low doses it has no physiological effects and in medium doses of approximately 1g it induces mild euphoria and visual distortions similar to those derived from marijuana. However large doses of 7.5g or more are dangerous and can cause convulsions, palpitations, nausea, eventual dehydration, and generalized body pain or induce ‘Nutmeg Psychosis’ which is “an acute psychiatric disorder marked by hallucinations, excitement, thought disorders, a sense of impending death and agitation” (Vermeulen and Johnston, 2011b: 699).



**Figure 9: Molecular structure of Myristicin (C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>3</sub>)**

Source: Royal Society of Chemistry, 2015

#### 2.6.4.3 The Homoeopathic Use of *Nux Moschata*

Homoeopathically *Nux moschata* is used for conditions accompanied by an overpowering, irresistible drowsiness; much dryness of the mucous membranes and skin; and often mental

confusion (Vermeulen, 2000: 1144). Lang (2001) cites the words of a 19th century physiologist, J. E. Purkinje, who, after eating a whole nutmeg and only feeling tired and depressed decided to take three nutmegs one afternoon and then walk to the theatre that evening. His words perfectly describe the mental state of homoeopathic *Nux moschata*: "The distance was long, but this time I thought it had no end. My movements were lost momentarily in dream pictures, from which I had to extricate myself with considerable force in order to keep on walking ... . I went forward in this dream, for, if I attempted to orient myself, I could not even recognise the cross streets".

#### 2.6.4.4 The Original Proving of *Nux Moschata*

According to Vermeulen (2004: 992), the original proving of *Nux moschata* was conducted by Helbig in 1833 with 27 provers.

#### 2.6.5 *Opium*



**Figure 10: *Papaver somniferum***  
Source: Plantillustrations.org., n.d.

#### **Nodding in Nothingness**

Where Sleep and Silence guard the soft abodes,  
In sullen apathy Papaver nods.  
Faint o'er her couch in scintillating streams

Pass the thin forms of Fancy and of Dreams.

*Erasmus Darwin, The Loves of the Plants, 1789*

(Vermeulen and Johnston 2011b: 923)

*Papaver somniferum*, or opium, belongs to the Papaveraceae family and is the thickened latex collected from the outside of poppy seed capsules (Figure 10). It originates from Western Asia and contains the alkaloid morphine which has strong analgesic effects, causing both euphoria and sedation (Gruenwald, Brendler & Jaenicke, 2007: 666).

#### **2.6.5.1 The Papaveraceae Plant Family, Order Ranunculales**

The Papaveraceae family is composed mainly of herbaceous annuals or perennials and a few shrubs which produce milky or watery latex. They are distributed almost exclusively in the North Temperate Zone and are chemically composed of a mixture of isoquinoline alkaloids including aporphines, benzophenanthridines, benzyloisoquinolines, morphinans (morphine alkaloids), pavinanes, protoberberines and protopines (Vermeulen and Johnston, 2011b: 921).

Vermeulen and Johnston say “the essence of Papaveraceae is that when faced with great suffering, they produce both extremes of heroism and heroin-ism” (Vermeulen and Johnston, 2011b: 934).

#### **2.6.5.2 History and Mythology of *Papaver somniferum***

Although it is unknown from exactly where the *Papaver somniferum* first originates, its cultivation dates back to Asia Minor, 3000BC, where it was known as *gil hul*, the ‘joy plant’. Its cultivation was continued by the Assyrians, Persians and Ancient Egyptians, although its use by the Egyptians was restricted to magicians, priests, and warriors. It has played a prominent role in medical history, with Hippocrates (460 BC) using it in wine; the Greeks mixing it with hemlock when executing condemned individuals; the Romans using it as both a medicine and a poison; Paracelsus (1493-1541) employing it as an analgesic; Thomas Sydenham (17th Century) using it as a treatment for the plague; and even 19th Century mothers adding poppy seeds to their baby’s pacifiers in order to calm them and induce sleep (Barceloux, 2012: 546).

The popularity of the ‘joy plant’ is due to its ability to not only induce a deep analgesia, but also to suppress many drives such as those for hunger, anger and sexual gratification. Hence, “a state of total satiation ensues, so there is no drive. Nothing needs to be done because all



things are as they should be. There are no cares and nothing is the matter ... . Such a state can be exceptionally pleasant” (Vermeulen and Johnston, 2011b: 924).

At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century a cough suppressant and analgesic that was considered to be safer than morphine, was developed. Due to its ‘heroic’ properties it was called ‘heroin’ and was even used to treat morphine addiction (Vermeulen and Johnston, 2011b: 927). However, as the old adage goes, ‘out of the frying pan and into the fire’. Due to the addictiveness of heroin and its strong association with crime, the cultivation of opium poppies (*Papaver somniferum*) is now restricted by the International Narcotics Control Board of the United Nations and India is currently the only country involved in their legal cultivation and international trade (Barceloux, 2012: 546).

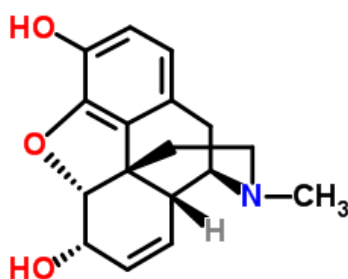
Although *Cannabis* is the most commonly used illicit drug in South Africa, heroin use is increasing. According to Peltzer, Ramlagan, Johnson and Phaswana-Mafuya (2010) the use of heroin was relatively unknown in the 1980s, yet the South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (SACENDU, 2015: 1-2) published a report in May 2015 saying that it is a growing problem in South Africa. It is smoked or injected or mixed with *Cannabis* and taken as “Nyaope/Whoonga”.

Poppies also have a long association with war. During the American Civil War morphine was widely used for pain relief for soldiers wounded in battle. It was also used to treat those soldiers suffering from dysentery. However, many veterans returned to civilian life with a new condition dubbed the ‘Soldier’s Disease’: a dependency on morphine (Vermeulen and Johnston, 2011b: 925). Poppies symbolize the brave soldiers who died on the battlefields of World War I and are worn by millions of people world-wide to commemorate the 11<sup>th</sup> of November, the anniversary of the end of the First World War.

### **2.6.5.3 The Pharmacological Effects of *Papaver somniferum***

Opium is the “air-dried, white exudate extracted from the poppy plant” and it contains at least 40 alkaloids including morphine, “codeine, thebaine, narcotine (phthalideisoquinoline noscapine), papaverine, and minor alkaloids (aporphine, benzophe- nanthridine, protoberberine, tetrahydroprotoberbine, tetrahydroisoquinoline)” (Barceloux, 2012: 549) (Figure 11). It acts as both a hypnotic and stimulant: morphine depresses the thalamus, sensory cortex and respiratory and cough centers; while other alkaloids such as codeine stimulate the medulla and spinal cord (Vermeulen and Johnston, 2011b: 927).

Morphine and other opioids are used medically for their strong analgesic effect. However, there are ethical questions surrounding their use as they have what is termed a “double-effect”: they relieve suffering but can shorten a person’s life and are highly addictive (Wiley, 2013: 269). An ex-addict, William Burroughs, captured the world of morphine addiction as follows: “The organism neither contracts from pain nor expands to normal sources of pleasure. It adjusts to a morphine cycle. The addict is immune to boredom. He can look at his shoes for hours or simply stay in bed. He needs no sexual outlet, no social contacts, no work, no diversion, no exercise, nothing but morphine” (Vermeulen and Johnston, 2011b: 924).



**Figure 11: Molecular structure of D-Morphine (C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>19</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>)**  
Source: Royal Society of Chemistry, 2015

#### 2.6.5.4 The Homoeopathic Use of *Opium*

*Opium*’s primary sphere of action is the mind, senses and nerves and just as the drug in its crude form induces stupor, insensibility and painlessness, so the homoeopathic remedy is indicated where there is stupor, insensibility and painlessness. Boericke (2005: 486) writes that “the effects of *Opium* as shown in the insensibility of the nervous system, the depression, drowsy stupor, painlessness, and torpor, the general sluggishness and lack of vital reaction, constitute the main indications for the drug when used homoeopathically”.

However, *Opium* also acts on the lungs, respiration and digestive tract (Boger, 2011: 205) and, according to Vermeulen (2000: 1179) it is used for complaints that originate from fright and are characterised by sopor, stupor, painlessness and a lack of vital reaction.

#### **2.6.5.5 The Original Proving of *Opium***

According to Vermeulen (2004: 1018), Hahnemann first proved *Opium* with 5 provers. This was followed by Jörg with 10 provers in 1825 and Eidherr with 10 provers in 1861.

## CHAPTER 3 RESEARCH DESIGN

### 3.1 Psychoactive Plant Remedies

In biology, organisms are arranged into groups based on their relationships with one another and their evolutionary origin. The traditional Linnaean system of classification categorizes living organisms into five kingdoms according to their cellular organization and method of nutrition. These kingdoms are Monera, Protista, Fungi, Plantae and Animalia. Organisms belonging to Kingdom Plantae, or the Plant Kingdom, do not have the ability to move themselves around their environment and they use photosynthesis to produce new cell matter out of inorganic material (O'Neil, 2013).

This study investigated homoeopathic remedies that belong to the Plant Kingdom and specifically affect mood, perception and behavior. These remedies are called psychoactive plant remedies and are derived from a diverse range of families within the Plant Kingdom.

### 3.2 Sample Selection

Previous researchers (Chhiba 2013; Harkhu 2011) conducting group analysis warn against basing their research sample on remedies that are not well-proven or well-presented in repertories as this makes it difficult to identify common sensations. Hence, the sample for this study was selected on the basis that they are the most well represented psychoactive plant remedies in the materia medica and repertory; are the most extensively proven; and the most popularly clinically applied:

- *Anhalonium lewinii* (Cactaceae family);
- *Cannabis indica* (Hamamelidaceae family);
- *Coffea cruda* (Rubiaceae family);
- *Nux moschata* (Magnolianaee family); and
- *Opium* (Papaveraceae family).

### 3.3 Rubric Extraction

A computer repertory search was conducted using RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014) to extract all rubrics containing the selected remedies. Parameters were set to retain only rubrics with less

than 50 remedies and at least two of the selected psychoactive plant remedies in them. This was to ensure that only well-defined, characteristic remedies were studied.

In order to evaluate their relative significance, the rubrics were arranged in order from those containing the least remedies to the most remedies. The rubrics containing the least remedies were considered the most significant as these tend to contain the characteristic nature of remedies while rubrics containing many remedies tend to be more ‘broad’ in nature (Vogel, 2007: 36). The results are listed in Appendix A.

### **3.4 Data Analysis**

#### **3.4.1 Determination of the Common Group Sensations**

##### **3.4.1.1 Step 1: Determination of Sensations**

The retained rubrics were visually analyzed, compared and contrasted to determine the common sensations within them. According to The Concise Oxford Dictionary, a sensation is “the consciousness of perceiving or seeming to perceive some state or condition of one’s body or its parts or senses or of one’s mind or its emotions” (Allen, 1992: 1102).

The determination of sensations was accomplished by listing mental, general and particular symptoms and analyzing them in terms of Sankaran’s model of Vital Sensation (discussed in Chapter 2). In order to be considered a common sensation, the sensation needed to be represented by a rubric that was present in at least two of the selected remedies.

##### **3.4.1.2 Step 2: First Order Analysis**

A first order analysis was then carried out. This was a test to determine the accuracy of the extracted sensations by cross-checking them and their synonyms in homoeopathic literature. Sensations were defined using The Concise Oxford Dictionary and their synonyms and antonyms were determined using a thesaurus. Keywords descriptive of these sensations and their synonyms and antonyms were then used in a keyword search using RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014). This search was restricted to literature pertaining to the five studied psychoactive plant remedies only and the following texts:

- ALLEN H. C., Keynotes and Characteristics with Comparisons.
- BOERICKE W., Pocket Manual of Homoeopathic Materia Medica.
- CLARKE J. H., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica.

- HAHNEMANN S., *Materia Medica Pura*.
- HERING C., *Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica*.
- KENT J. T., *Lectures on Homoeopathic Materia Medica*.
- KENT J. T., *New Remedies Clinical Cases Lesser Writing*.
- PHATAK S. R., *Materia Medica of Homoeopathic Medicines*.
- VERMEULEN F., *Concordant Materia Medica*.

#### **3.4.1.3 Step 3: Second Order Analysis**

New sensations and their subsequent synonyms and antonyms that emerged during the first order analysis were subjected to the same process of confirmatory analysis as described in Step 2. This is known as second order analysis and was performed to verify the first order sensations as well as establish second order sensations.

#### **3.4.1.4 Step 4: Third Order Analysis**

The above process was repeated again and a third order analysis was established in order to confirm second order sensations and establish third order sensations.

Only one sensation emerged during this third order analysis and the researcher proposed this sensation to be the underlying sensation pervading the psychoactive plant drug remedies. In order to support this proposal, a manual repertory search of this third order sensation was carried out using Schroyens' Synthesis (2004) and the presence of psychoactive plant drug remedies within these results was analyzed. Following on from the results of this manual search, a computer repertory search was employed to extract all rubrics in which the psychoactive plant drug remedies studied in this research were the only ones to appear. This search was carried out because rubrics containing only one remedy are thought to be highly characteristic of that remedy and the researcher wanted to establish whether or not the sensation in these 'highly characteristic' rubrics was the same as the common sensation that emerged during the third order analysis. The results of these searches were then recorded in Chapter 4.

### **3.4.2 Determination of the Reactions to the Common Sensations of the Group**

Once a set of common sensations of the group had been identified, the reactions to these sensations were analyzed in accordance with Sankaran's (2006) methodology and categorized

as either active, passive or compensatory. For more information on Sankaran's model of the Vital Sensation and reactions to sensations, please refer to Chapter 2.

### **3.4.3 Determination of the Miasmatic Classification of the Remedies**

Each of the five chosen psychoactive plant remedies were then individually studied and classified according to Sankaran's (2005c) extended miasmatic model as follows:

- Sankaran's miasmatic key words were identified and tabulated. See Appendix B.
- For each remedy, a miasmatic keyword search of RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014) was performed and the remedy's possible miasm determined.
- Literature from the homoeopathic materia medica, provings and rubrics was then searched for these key words.
- Each remedy's miasm was finally determined depending on the predominance of the keywords of a particular miasm in the literature of the remedy.

### **3.4.4 Determination of Themes of the Group**

A theme is "a subject or topic on which a person speaks, writes or thinks" (Allen, 1992: 1265) and in group analysis it is the common characteristic sensation that pervades all the remedies in that group. The sensations that were identified for the selected remedies were used to formulate the basic themes of the psychoactive plant remedies. Miasmatic classification of these remedies was used to support these themes and results are discussed in Chapter 5.

## **CHAPTER 4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **4.1 Extraction and Analysis of Common Psychoactive Plant Remedy Rubrics**

A computer repertory search was conducted as outlined in Chapter 3. However, due to the vast quantity of rubrics that were extracted, the process had to be repeated by extracting each psychoactive plant remedy individually for each chapter of Schroyens' Synthesis. To evaluate their relative significance, the rubrics were then arranged in three tables (Mentals, Generals and Physicals) in order from those containing the least remedies to the most remedies. The results are listed in Appendix A.

### **4.2 Determination of the Common Group Sensations and First Order Analysis**

Sankaran (2005c: 13) describes a sensation as "What you feel. What you perceive. What you experience. 'What' of any phenomenon". The retained rubrics were visually analyzed, compared and contrasted to determine common sensations within them. The researcher noticed that sensations of these psychoactive plant remedies can be paired: there is always a basic sensation and its opposite (for example, activity and inactivity). This pairing of sensations is, according to Sankaran (2005c), peculiar to the Plant Kingdom only.

The common sensations extracted were:

- Activity – Inactivity;
- Sensitivity – Insensitivity;
- Confusion – Clarity;
- Expansion – Contraction;
- Emptiness – Fullness;
- Lightness – Heaviness;
- Heat – Cold; and
- Dryness – Moisture.

In order to confirm the extracted sensations, they were defined and their synonyms listed. To prevent duplicating a single concept, synonymous sensations were taken as one. For example, restlessness and increased efficiency are taken to be one with the sensation of 'activity'. A keyword search of them was then carried out using RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014) to search homoeopathic literature and materia medica. Note that this search also searches all



the derivatives of the inputted words. For example, if the word sleep is inputted, then the words sleeping, sleepy and asleep is also searched.

#### 4.2.1 Activity – Inactivity

The first order analysis of the sensation Activity – Inactivity is shown in Table 1.

**Table 1: Sensation of Activity - Inactivity**

SENSATION	DEFINITION
Activity	Active – Consisting in or marked by action; energetic; diligent. Able to move about or accomplish practical tasks. Working, operative. Originating action; not merely passive or inert. Activity – The condition of being active or moving about. The exertion of energy; vigorous action.
Inactivity	Inactive – Not active or inclined to act. Passive. Indolent.
<b>SYNONYMOUS SENSATIONS FOUND IN RUBRICS</b>	
Activity	Involuntary motions, restlessness, cannot sleep, increased efficiency, increased reflexes, convulsive motions, jerking, trembling, vigor, agility, crawling, shaking, tingling, surging, rattling, moaning, heat is active (burning, boiling), electric shock sensations, pains are active (tearing, stitching, cracking, boring, cutting, drawing), ailments from activity (from motion, riding in a boat, travelling), mind (vivacious, extravagant, talking in sleep, abundant ideas, laughing, elated, mania), attempts to escape, hurry, thoughts rush, undertaking many things, desire for amusement.
Inactivity	Paralysis, atrophy, unconscious, torpor, faint, weak, softening, incoordination, sleepiness, morphinism, death apparent, facial expression shows inactivity (vacant, stupid, desire to close eyes, intoxicated, sleepy, besotted), confusion and loss of memory shows weakness/inactivity of mind, depersonalization, laziness, dullness of mind, slow speech.

The most prominent sensations found related to activity and inactivity and these sensations pervade many of the other extracted sensations. For example, expansion, contraction, heat, pain, sensitivity, clarity and confusion of mind are all active sensations while sensations such as emptiness, numbness and insensitivity are inactive.

Physical sensations are active: there is trembling, jerking, crawling, shaking, surging, tingling, rattling; heat is experienced as burning, boiling; and pains are tearing, cracking, cutting. On the level of the mind there is also increased activity: vivacity, extravagance, abundance of ideas, restlessness and sleeplessness, the undertaking of many things, hallucinations and visions. Examples of objective signs of increased activity include perspiration, flushing or red discoloration of the face and a “wild” facial expression.

The opposite of activity and inactivity, or decreased activity, is found physically in paralysis, weakness, softening, incoordination, sleepiness, sopor, impotence and unconsciousness whilst in the mental sphere there is loss of memory, slow speech, dullness of mind and

laziness. Patients requiring the psychoactive plant remedies also show objective signs of inactivity: facial expression is dull, stupid or vacant, eyes droop and there is a look of intoxication. Furthermore, a major modality in these remedies is that of motion: conditions are either aggravated or ameliorated by motion.

Psychoactive plants and hallucinogenic substances affect mood, perception and behaviour by inducing either activity or inactivity. For example, peyote (*Anhalonium lewinii*) has a hallucinatory effect and induces a sense of wakefulness and hypersensitivity, increasing the pulse rate, blood pressure and body temperature; cannabis (*Cannabis indica*) induces a sense of relaxation and calm; coffee (*Coffea cruda*) has an excitatory effect, increasing alertness, arousal and basal metabolism; nutmeg (*Nux moschata*) is hallucinogenic and in large doses can lead to seizures; and opium (*Papaver somniferum*) is one of the best known narcotics, inducing drowsiness, sleep and stupor.

With the purpose of validating the common sensations of activity and inactivity, the following words were used as a keyword search in RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014):

- Active, movement, motion, action, restless, agitation, lively.
- Inactive, inaction, inertia, torpor, rest, sluggish, sleep, motionless, lifeless, paralysis, inanimate, lazy, idle, listless.

#### **4.2.1.1 *Anhalonium Lewinii***

The extracted rubrics show that the sensation of activity-inactivity is present in *Anhalonium lewinii* in the form of increased reflexes, sleeplessness, crawling sensations, numbness of the skin and the modality of being aggravated by movement. The literature search via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014) supported this with phrases such as:

- VERMEULEN F., Concordant Materia Medica – Great disinclination to move. ameliorates Lying down.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Eyelids droop; they scarcely move the lips.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Lazy contentment; "a land where it is always afternoon."

#### **4.2.1.2 *Cannabis Indica***

*Cannabis indica* has the common sensation of activity in the form of increased reflexes; surging sensations; trembling and shaking; pains that are fore-jerking, pressing, drawing, cutting, stitching, electric-like shocks; and tingling. On the other hand, it also has many inactive sensations: numbness, sleepy expression, sleeplessness, atrophy, intoxicated expression, weakness, vacant expression, paralysis, unconsciousness, softening and the modality of being ameliorated by rest. The literature search via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014) demonstrates this with phrases such as:

- HAHNEMANN S., *Materia Medica Pura* – at night, restless sleep, frequent waking, confused, sometimes anxious dreams
- HERING C., *Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica* – Rest gives general relief; great desire to lie down in daytime.
- CLARKE J., *Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica* – During sleep: starting; talking; grinding teeth; nightmare.
- CLARKE J., *Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica* – Felt so weak that he could scarcely speak, and soon fell into a deep sleep.
- HAHNEMANN S., *Materia Medica Pura* – Lazy and indolent throughout the body.

#### **4.2.1.3 *Coffea Cruda***

*Coffea cruda* has rubrics of active sensations such as surging; restlessness and sleeplessness; tingling; pains that are stitching, pressing and tearing; vigor; trembling; agility and shaking. It also has inactive sensations: waking impossible; emaciation of mammae; faintness; sleepiness; dullness; and paralysis. Modalities include aggravations by movement or excitement. The literature search via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014) included some of the following phrases:

- BOERICKE W., *Pocket Manual of Homoeopathic Materia Medica* – Unusual activity of mind and body.
- CLARKE J., *Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica* – Great flexibility of the muscles, and activity of the whole body.
- CLARKE J., *Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica* – Shuddering with colic and violent agitation.

- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Mind ... clear and is active, he feels strong enough to do anything, feels impelled to push things.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Cheerfulness; lively temper; mirthful.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – from every motion, violent pain in groins, fever, bright red face.

#### **4.2.1.4 *Nux Moschata***

Activity is found in *Nux moschata* in terms of: pains that are stitching, pressing, boring, pressing, electric-shock like, cramping, cutting and jerking; there is shaking, trembling, twitching and crawling; involuntary motions; sleeplessness; and falling sensations and rolling motions of the head. Again, the modality of aggravation from motion is present. However, the sensation of inactivity is far more dominant in this remedy: there is faintness, emaciation, sleepiness, dullness, atrophy, weakness, paralysis; a sleepy, besotted or intoxicated expression; relaxation of limbs; difficult speech; tremulous voice; softening and torpor. Examples taken from the literature search via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014) are:

- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Great agitation of muscular system.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Spasms, hysterics in inner parts; chronic hysteric fits; convulsive motions.
- PHATAK S., Materia Medica of Homoeopathic Medicines – Brain feels loose; striking the sides, on motion.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – All ailments accompanied by sleepiness.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Lassitude, esp. in loins and knees, as after a long journey, with inclination to sleep.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Affections accompanied by a desire to sleep and a tendency to faint away.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Great sleepiness with all complaints, particularly with pains.

#### 4.2.1.5 *Opium*

*Opium* is a well-documented homoeopathic remedy and hence there were many rubrics containing the sensations of activity and inactivity. However, what is interesting in this remedy is that there is a merging of these two opposing sensations. The following examples taken from RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014) demonstrate this:

- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Seems sleepy but cannot sleep.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Urgent inclination to sleep, with absolute inability to go to sleep.

In the remedy there is much sleeplessness, restlessness, vigor, increased activity, agility, increased efficiency, increased reflexes, electric-like shocks, jumping movements, twitching, trembling, shaking, motions of hither and thither, rattling, motions of wagging, falling or rolling of head, involuntary motion and convulsions. *Opium* is an important pain remedy and used for ‘active’ pains such as those that are tightening, cramping, pressing, cutting, tearing and jerking.

In his *Materia Medica Pura* (via RadarOpus, Archibel 2014), Hahnemann wrote that “opium eaters are always lazy and intoxicated” and when used as a psychoactive drug, *Opium* is a great narcotic, inducing sleep and stupor. This lack of activity is evident in sensations of faintness, paralysis, sleepiness, relaxation, weakness, falling asleep, comatose, softening, torpor, being unable to hold one’s head up, impossible waking, semi-consciousness, thick/slurred speech, atrophy and numbness. The facial expression in these rubrics is stupid, besotted, sleepy or intoxicated. An important modality of *Opium* is that it is worse during and after sleep.

The following phrases demonstrating this activity/inactivity in *Opium* are taken from the literature search via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014):

- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – convulsive movement of muscles of face, corners of mouth, and limbs.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Sleeplessness, with anxious tossing, restlessness, and delirium.
- HAHNEMANN S., *Materia Medica Pura* – much raving, hot skin and stupefaction, during which he lies in a heap.
- HAHNEMANN S., *Materia Medica Pura* – Activity of mind.

- HAHNEMANN S., *Materia Medica Pura* – Cheerfulness, liveliness, contentment, increased strength.
- CLARKE J., *Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica* – Constipation from inactivity of the intestines.
- CLARKE J., *Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica* – Retention of urine, as from inactivity of the bladder.
- HERING C., *Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica* – greatest anxiety and restlessness; constantly changing position; face hot; pulse slow.

#### 4.2.2 Sensitivity – Insensitivity

The first order analysis of the sensation Sensitivity – Insensitivity is shown in Table 2.

**Table 2: Sensation of Sensitivity – Insensitivity**

SENSATION	DEFINITION
Sensitivity	Sensitive – Very open to or acutely affected by external stimuli or mental impressions; having sensibility. Easily offended or emotionally hurt. Readily affected by or responsive to external action. Sensitivity – The quality or degree of being sensitive.
Insensitivity	Insensitive – Unfeeling, boorish, crass. Not sensitive to physical stimuli. Insensibility – Unconsciousness. A lack of mental feeling or emotion; hardness. Indifference.
SENSATION	SYNONYMOUS SENSATIONS FOUND IN RUBRICS
Sensitivity	Oversensitive to, ailments from injuries or emotions, acute, ailments aggravated or person disturbed easily (by temperatures, noise, odors, emotions, excitement, joy, anger, fright), easily disturbed, irritability, waking from slight noise, shock, emotional (fears, sadness, weeping, laughing, hysteria, benevolence).
Insensitivity	Indifference, want of sensitiveness, vanishing of senses.

According to Sankaran (2006), the essence of the Plant Kingdom is that of sensitivity and sensitivity-insensitivity are essential sensations found throughout all five psychoactive plant remedies. These sensations pervade many of the other common sensations, for example, sensitivity is connected to activity and pain while insensitivity is connected to inactivity and numbness. The psychoactive plants from which these remedies are derived are also known for their ability to either increase or decrease an individual's sensitivity. Both peyote (*Anhalonium lewinii*) and nutmeg (*Nux moschata*) produce hypersensitivity while the caffeine in coffee increases alertness, visual acuity and auditory vigilance. The THC in *Cannabis indica* has an analgesic effect and sufficiently high doses of it heighten and even distort the senses. Opioids such as morphine are used medically as analgesics.

This sensation of sensitivity-insensitivity is seen in the extracted rubrics:

- The rubric ‘Mind, Ailments from, joy, sudden’ has only two remedies in it and both of these are psychoactive plant remedies, *Coffea cruda* and *Opium*.
- The rubric ‘Hearing, Acute – stepping – every step; at’ also only has two remedies in it, both of which are psychoactive plant remedies, *Coffea cruda* and *Nux moschata*.
- The rubric ‘Hearing, Acute, Voices and talking’ contains four out of the five studied psychoactive plant remedies (*Anhalonium lewinii*, *Coffea cruda*, *Nux moschata* and *Opium*) as well as other psychoactive plant remedies including *Asarum europaeum* and *Atropa belladonna*.

To validate the common sensations of sensitivity and insensitivity, the following words were used as a keyword search in RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014):

- Sensitive, tender, delicate, aware, perceptive, feeling, reactive, vulnerable, responsive, touchy.
- Insensitive, insensible, imperceptive, obtuse, impassive, unaware, oblivious, drugged.

#### **4.2.2.1 *Anhalonium Lewinii***

Vermeulen (2000: 106). writes that *Anhalonium lewinii*’s “most striking effects appear in the auditory nerve for it makes each note upon the piano a center of melody” and that hearing becomes an “an exaggerated reverberation of ordinary sounds”. *Anhalonium lewinii* has acute hearing and is aggravated by noise. It also has the sensation of numbness, which is a lack of sensitivity, in its skin rubrics. In the literature search via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014), sensitivity in this remedy is seen in the following:

- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Generalities – Extreme muscular depression; don’t want to stir; whole body feels relaxed.
- VERMEULEN F., Concordant Materia Medica – Characteristics ... shares the feeling of an electric current of X-ray.

#### **4.2.2.2 *Cannabis Indica***

*Cannabis indica* is extremely sensitive to noise, touch and light and “all sensations and emotions are exaggerated to the utmost degree” (Vermeulen, 2000: 369). Like *Anhalonium lewinii*, it is also found in the rubric ‘Skin, Numbness’ and the sensations of sensitivity-insensitivity were evident in the literature search via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014):

- BOERICKE W., Pocket Manual of Homoeopathic Materia Medica – all perceptions and conceptions, all sensations and all emotions are exaggerated.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Clairvoyance and clairaudience; extreme sensitiveness to noise.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Soreness of scalp to touch.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Sensitiveness of right eye to light.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Lips feel as if glued together.
- PHATAK S., Materia Medica of Homoeopathic Medicines – Acute stage of gonorrhoea, -urethra sensitive; walks with legs apart.
- VERMEULEN F., Concordant Materia Medica – Hearing – Extreme sensitiveness to noise. Hearing very acute.

#### **4.2.2.3 *Coffea Cruda***

The remedy *Coffea cruda* is recognised by its extreme sensitiveness and all senses are heightened to the point that it has extremely acute hearing and noise becomes painful. *Coffea cruda*'s unusual sensitivity leads to illness and pain and it develops ailments from emotions such as joy, fright, anger or excitement ('Rectum, Diarrhoea – joy; from sudden'); its ailments are aggravated by emotions as well as noise, touch and cold air; and its sleep is easily disturbed by even the slightest sound. Moreover, *Coffea cruda* is so sensitive, and feels things so acutely, that it cannot tolerate pain and they become beside themselves with pain and despair. The RadarOpus search (Archibel, 2014) revealed the following:

- ALLEN H., Keynotes and Characteristics with Comparisons – all the senses more acute, sight, hearing, smell, taste, touch.
- BOERICKE W., Pocket Manual of Homoeopathic Materia Medica – Extreme sensitiveness characterises this remedy.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Generalities ... the pains are felt intensely, driving to despair, and inclination to weep.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Over-sensitiveness.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Great sensitiveness to touch or contact.



- KENT J., Lectures on Homoeopathic Materia Medica – It is most astonishing sometimes about this great sensitiveness.
- KENT J., Lectures on Homoeopathic Materia Medica – *Coffea* has a painful sensitiveness of the skin beyond comprehension.

#### **4.2.2.4 *Nux Moschata***

*Nux moschata* is also a remedy used for extreme sensitivity and Vermeulen (2000: 1144) writes “One hypersensitive patient to whom I gave a single dose of *Nux-m.* 30, said it seemed to put a coat of cotton wool over her”. Like *Coffea cruda*, *Nux moschata*’s whole body is oversensitive; they have very acute hearing; and they are very sensitive to emotions, cold and touch. The following evidence was found via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014):

- ALLEN H., Keynotes and Characteristics with Comparisons – Oversensitive: to light; of hearing; of smell; to touch.
- BOERICKE W., Pocket Manual of Materia Medica – Sensitive to slightest touch in a draught of air.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – The symptoms are aggravated by touch.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Excessively painful sensitiveness of whole body; even on lying on a soft couch.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – stupor, insensibility, and unconquerable desire to sleep.

#### **4.2.2.5 *Opium***

*Opium* is extremely sensitive to emotions, with ailments either developing from, or being aggravated by joy, fright, anger, grief and excitement (for example, ‘Head, Pain, joy – from excessive’). *Opium* is also aggravated by noise and, like *Coffea cruda*, sleep is quickly disturbed by even the slightest noise (‘Sleep, Light – hears every sound’). *Opium* is sensitive to pain (‘Head, pain – tearing pain – asunder’) and can feel pain so acutely that it can become unconscious with the pain, hence moving into the sensation of insensitivity. Evidence from RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014) includes:

- ALLEN H., Keynotes and Characteristics with Comparisons – Ailments: with insensibility and partial or complete paralysis; that originate from fright.

- BOERICKE W., Pocket Manual of Homoeopathic Materia Medica – shown in the insensibility of the nervous system, the depression, drowsy stupor.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Want of susceptibility to drugs; want of vital reaction.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – fancy, with faint-heartedness along with over-sensitiveness of the general sensibility.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – exalted sensitiveness and timidity; sensitiveness to fright and other emotions.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Bed feels so hot she cannot lie on it.
- HAHNEMANN S., Materia Medica Pura – Insensibility to modesty and the finer feelings.
- KENT J., Lectures on Homoeopathic Materia Medica – increases sensitiveness to noise, so that he says he can almost hear the flies walking.
- PHATAK S., Materia Medica of Homoeopathic Medicines – Deceptive; vision, taste, touch; perversion of all senses.

#### 4.2.3 Pain – Numbness

The first order analysis of the sensation Pain – Numbness is shown in Table 3.

**Table 3: Sensation of Pain – Numbness**

SENSATION	DEFINITION
Pain	Pain – The range of unpleasant body sensations produced by illness or by harmful physical contact. A particular kind or instance of this. Mental suffering or distress.
Numbness	Numb – Deprived of feeling or the power of motion. To make numb. Stupefy, paralyze.
SENSATION	SYNONYMOUS SENSATIONS FOUND IN RUBRICS
Pain	Tearing, stitching, cracking, boring, cutting, drawing, moaning.
Numbness	Painless, analgesia.

Plant drugs such as *Opium*, *Nux moschata* and *Cannabis indicus* are used for their analgesic effects, yet incorrect doses or withdrawal from addiction induces hypersensitivity and pain. Moreover, these drugs are often used by people seeking escape from pain, be it physical or psychological/emotional. Pain and numbness are common sensations found in the psychoactive plant remedies and, once again, they can be connected to the sensations of activity-inactivity and sensitivity-insensitivity. Pains in these remedies are active pains such as cutting, boring, cramping, tearing, pressing, bursting and stitching and they are felt with

such sensitivity and acuteness that individuals cry out, cannot sleep or become unconscious with the pain (moving into the sensations of inactivity and insensitivity).

In order to validate the common sensations of pain and numbness, the following words were used as a keyword search in RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014):

- Pain, discomfort, malaise, distress, stress, hurt, suffering, anguish, agony, torture, torment, ache, pang, tenderness, grief.
- Numbness, insensitive, insensible, anaesthesia, analgesia, unfeeling, impassive, deadened.

#### **4.2.3.1 *Anhalonium Lewinii***

Results of the keyword search for the common sensations of pain and numbness include the following examples for the remedy *Anhalonium lewinii* (RadarOpus: Archibel, 2014):

- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Head: Persistent ache and tired feeling.
- VERMEULEN F., Concordant Materia Medica – symptoms such as numbness, formication and anaesthesia.

#### **4.2.3.2 *Cannabis Indica***

Results of the keyword search for the common sensations of pain and numbness include the following examples for the remedy *Cannabis indica* (RadarOpus: Archibel, 2014):

- BOERICKE W., Pocket Manual of Homoeopathic Materia Medica – Piercing pain, with great oppression.
- BOERICKE W., Pocket Manual of Homoeopathic Materia Medica – Pain across shoulders and spine; must stoop; cannot walk erect.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Pains in kidneys when laughing.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Head ... dull, heavy, throbbing pain, with sensation as from a blow, on back of head and neck.
- HAHNEMANN S., Materia Medica Pura – Constant pain on the top of the head, as if a stone lay on it.
- HAHNEMANN S., Materia Medica Pura – Pain behind the right ear as if a blunt point were violently thrust in.

- HAHNEMANN S., *Materia Medica Pura* – In the right hypochondrium a painful hard swelling.
- HAHNEMANN S., *Materia Medica Pura* – whole penis pains when walking as if excoriated and as if scalded.
- HERING C., *Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica* – Left: weariness and paralysis of legs; numb feeling in foot.
- HERING C., *Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica* – Skin ... pricking over whole body with numbness, often pleasurable.
- VERMEULEN F., *Concordant Materia Medica* – Tension in skin of head and face. Skin clammy, insensible.

#### **4.2.3.3 *Coffea Cruda***

Results of the keyword search for the common sensations of pain and numbness include the following examples for the remedy *Coffea cruda* (RadarOpus: Archibel, 2014):

- CLARKE J., *Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica* – All kinds of pains are intolerable; and are accompanied with fear of death.
- CLARKE J., *Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica* – sometimes burning, integument of head very sensitive and painful.
- CLARKE J., *Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica* – as if intestines were being cut; as if body would burst; "tight" pain; sensation of warmth.
- HERING C., *Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica* – throbbing toothache; run about crying and complain of insupportable pain.
- CLARKE J., *Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica* – Tears, howls, cries, tossing and discouragement, esp. during the paroxysm of pain.
- HERING C., *Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica* – Laming pain: in small of back.
- KENT J., *Lectures on Homoeopathic Materia Medica* – *Coffea* has a painful sensitiveness of the skin beyond comprehension.

#### **4.2.3.4 *Nux Moschata***

Results of the keyword search for the common sensations of pain and numbness include the following examples for the remedy *Nux moschata* (RadarOpus: Archibel, 2014):

- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Pains as if bruised, sprained, wrenched; as if bones smashed.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Coldness and fainting with pains; esp. headache.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – as if brain struck against sides of head; temples sensitive to touch, his head felt hot.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Crampy, forcing down pains in bowels and anus.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Pain in legs from knees to ankles, as if bone had been smashed, could hardly walk.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Driving-asunder pain: in occiput.
- KENT J., Lectures on Homoeopathic Materia Medica – there is numbness, tingling, prickling, paralytic weakness; there is threatened paralysis
- PHATAK S., Materia Medica of Homoeopathic Medicines – Mouth: Tongue numb, paralyzed, speech difficult.

#### **4.2.3.5 *Opium***

Results of the keyword search for the common sensations of pain and numbness include the following examples for the remedy *Opium* (RadarOpus: Archibel, 2014):

- BOERICKE W., Pocket Manual of Homoeopathic Materia Medica – Violent pain in rectum, as if pressed asunder.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – sharp pain which caused vomiting and a desire to sit doubled up and keep warm.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Pressive pains in the abdomen, as if the intestines would be cut to pieces.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Squeezing pains as if something were forced through a narrow space; shooting pain ...
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – pain so severe as to compel him to lie on floor.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Absence of pain during attacks.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Paralysis without pain.

- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Generalities: General insensibility of whole nervous system.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Generalities: Feeling of numbness in the outer parts; of some kind of obstruction of inner parts.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – The pupils are dilated and insensible to light, contracted or sluggish.
- KENT J., Lectures on Homoeopathic Materia Medica – numbness or lack of sensibility in the ulcer that ought to be sensitive.
- KENT J., Lectures on Homoeopathic Materia Medica – Insensibility in parts that are in a high grade of inflammation.
- PHATAK S., Materia Medica of Homoeopathic Medicines – producing insensibility of nerves; painlessness, depression; drowsy stupor; torpidity.

#### 4.2.4 Confusion – Clarity

The first order analysis of the sensation Confusion – Clarity is shown in Table 4.

**Table 4: Sensation of Confusion - Clarity**

SENSATION	DEFINITION
Lack of Clarity / Confusion	Confuse – Disconcert, perplex, bewilder, embarrass. Mix up in the mind, mistake. Make indistinct. Mentally decrepit. Throw into disorder. Confusion – The act of confusing. An instance of this; a misunderstanding. The result of confusing; a confused state; disorder; a disorderly jumble.
Clarity	Clear – Lustrous; shining; free from obscurity. Not dull. Distinct, easily perceived by the senses. Unambiguous, easily understood. Manifest; not confused or doubtful. That discerns or is able to discern readily and accurately. Confident, convinced, certain. Free from guilt. Clarity – The state or quality of being clear; especially of sound or expression.
SENSATION	SYNONYMOUS SENSATIONS FOUND IN RUBRICS
Confusion	Delusions, hallucinations, weakness of memory, forgetful, vanishing of thoughts, does not recognize well known streets, delirium, answering incorrectly, insanity, everything seems strange, confused speech, nonsensical speech, as if in a dream, everything seems unreal, mind runs about.
Clarity	Acute, alert, easy comprehension, mental power increased, vivid, lucid.

The sensations of clarity and lack of clarity/confusion are evident in the studied psychoactive plant remedies as well as in the effects of the plant drugs themselves: *Anhalonium lewinii*, *Cannabis indicus*, *Nux moschata* and *Opium* all induce ‘highs’, delusions and hallucinations; long-term side effects of cannabis, nutmeg and opium include problems with memory and cognition; and coffee increases mental clarity and alertness.

A lack of clarity pervades the psychoactive plant remedies as delusions, hallucinations, weakness or loss of memory, vanishing of thoughts, delirium, insanity, confused or nonsensical speech and the experience of everything being in a dream or unreal. On the other hand, clarity is evident in alertness, acuteness, easy comprehension and increased mental power.

The following rubrics contain only three remedies, all of which are psychoactive plant remedies (two included in this study):

- Mind: DELUSIONS – strange – familiar things seem strange – ludicrous, are (*Cannabis indica*, *Nux moschata* and *Hyoscyamus niger*).
- Mind: SPEECH – unintelligible speech; with – vertigo; with (*Nux moschata*, *Opium* and *Atropa belladonna*).
- Four out of the five psychoactive plant remedies are found in the following rubrics taken from the Mind chapter:
- COMPREHENSION – easy
- CONFUSION of identity, as to his – duality, sense of:

To confirm the common sensations of confusion and clarity, the following words were used as a keyword search in RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014):

- Confusion, uncertain, doubt, bewilderment, shock, disorder, chaos, turmoil, unintelligible, puzzlement, daze.
- Clarity, clear, intelligible, certain, understand, recognize, express, lucid, transparent, accurate, coherent.

#### **4.2.4.1 *Anhalonium Lewinii***

In terms of rubrics, both *Anhalonium lewinii* and *Cannabis indica* are full of delusions pervaded by the sensation of confusion: believes he/she is hearing music, has two wills, is merging with his/her environment, is transparent, has wonderful visions, is out of the body, is double, errors or confusion of personal identity, time is exaggerated, everything is strange or unreal. They also have a sense of confusion as to time and space and a weak memory. On the other hand, they both have the rubrics of easy comprehension and increased mental power. In addition to these rubrics, the following examples taken from the literature search via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014) validate the sensations of confusion-clarity in *Anhalonium lewinii*:

- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Senses, disordered.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Visions, disorders of; coloured.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – time sense disordered; fantastic visions.

#### **4.2.4.2 *Cannabis Indica***

The following examples taken from the literature search via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014) validate the sensations of confusion-clarity in *Cannabis indica*:

- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Anaesthesia; while standing is not conscious of touching ground.
- BOERICKE W., Pocket Manual of Homoeopathic Materia Medica – time sense disordered.
- VERMEULEN F., Concordant Materia Medica – Mind: Very absent-minded. Every few minutes he would lose himself, and then wake up.
- HAHNEMANN S., Materia Medica Pura – Confusion and dullness of the head.

#### **4.2.4.3 *Coffea Cruda***

*Coffea cruda* has rubrics pertaining to easy comprehension, wittiness, mental agility, alertness, abundance of ideas, making many plans and clarity of mind as well as clarity of chill and perspiration. However, it also has rubrics of dullness on reading, vanishing of senses, weakness of memory, lost control of thoughts, instability of thoughts, confusion of not knowing where he/she is and confusion of chill. Examples taken from the literature search via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014) include:

- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Mind: Memory active, easy comprehension; increased power to think.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Eyes lively and red, with unusually clear sight; can read small writing more distinctly.
- VERMEULEN F., Concordant Materia Medica – Memory becomes very acute.

#### **4.2.4.4 *Nux Moschata***

Confusion predominates in *Nux moschata*. There is weakness of memory, lost control of thoughts, confusion of walking, instability or vanishing of thoughts, confusion of not



knowing where he/she is, dullness while reading or with sleepiness, vanishing of senses, confusion of his/her identity, confusion as to time and space and the making of mistakes in time or space. *Nux moschata* also has many delusions pertaining to confusion: such as delusions of being out of the body or of being double; and sensations that everything is strange or ludicrous. Clarity is not found in *Nux moschata* and it is the only analyzed psychoactive plant remedy that is not found in the rubric ‘Mind: Comprehension - easy’. The sensation of confusion was validated by the literature search via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014):

- VERMEULEN F., Concordant Materia Medica – Mind: stands in a dazed condition.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – does not recognize well-known streets.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Mind: as from absence of mind; vanishing of thoughts in reading.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – forgetfulness; absence of mind; gradual vanishing of thoughts when reading.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Mind: remains standing in one place, absent-minded; appears quite changed to his companions.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica: Mind ... as from complete absence of mind, does not know where he is nor what to answer.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Mind: Senselessness, intoxicated condition, with absence of mind.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Sensorium ... lightness and emptiness of head; reeling when walking in open air; swimming in head.
- ALLEN H., Keynotes and Characteristics with Comparisons – Absence of mind; cannot think; great indifference to everything.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – One man had complete loss of memory of his past life, and did not recover it for a week.
- KENT J., Lectures on Homoeopathic Materia Medica – appears to be dazed; there is a complete loss of memory; she is automatic in her actions.

#### 4.2.4.5 *Opium*

*Opium* contains rubrics that demonstrate clarity or a lack of clarity. It has absurd and ludicrous delusions, insanity, irrationality, delirium, confused memory, inability to answer, instability or vanishing of thoughts, answering incorrectly and speech that is delirious,

confused or unintelligible. *Opium* also says he/she is well when very sick, does not recognize his/her relatives and finds familiar things strange or ludicrous. On the other hand, there is clarity in eloquence, wittiness, abundance of ideas, mental agility, the making of many plans, easy comprehension and clarity of mind, chill and perspiration. Examples from the literature search via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014) include:

- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Head bewildered, as after intoxication.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – thought and writing difficult.
- HAHNEMANN S., Materia Medica Pura – uncommonly accurate judgment.
- HAHNEMANN S., Materia Medica Pura – weakness of the understanding.
- HAHNEMANN S., Materia Medica Pura – a stupid expression.
- HAHNEMANN S., Materia Medica Pura – cannot recognize people.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Confusion in head, with sensation of heat in eyes, and necessity to shut them.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Head: Great confusion, dullness and heaviness of head making thought and writing difficult.
- HAHNEMANN S., Materia Medica Pura – he is sleepy, dazed, stupefied, sad, and his memory fails him.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – dullness, sadness, weak memory; after mental shocks or injuries.
- HAHNEMANN S., Materia Medica Pura – Sleepless night with restlessness and talking nonsense.

This lack of clarity/confusion is also seen in *Opium*'s insensibility to his/her own condition. For example, his/her mouth is dry but he/she has no thirst or his/her mind is tranquil despite his/her sufferings:

- HAHNEMANN S., Materia Medica Pura – dryness of the fauces without thirst, and liveliness of the ideas and memory.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Tranquillity of mind, with agreeable reveries, and forgetfulness of sufferings.

#### **4.2.5 Expansion – Contraction**

The first order analysis of the sensation Expansion – Contraction is shown in Table 5.

**Table 5: Sensation of Expansion – Contraction**

SENSATION	DEFINITION
Expansion	Expand – Increase in size or bulk or importance. Give a fuller description or account. Become more genial or effusive; discard one's reserve. Expansion – The act or an instance of expanding; the state of being expanded.
Contraction	Contract – Make or become smaller. Contraction – The act of contracting. Shrinking, diminution.
SENSATION	SYNONYMOUS SENSATIONS FOUND IN RUBRICS
Expansion	Distension, enlargement, swelling, spaced-out.
Contraction	Constriction, convulsion, convulsive motions, stiffness, spasmodic, tightening, obstructed, drawing up, cramping, stricture, paroxysmal, better for loosening clothing, pinched face.

Psychoactive drugs induce a sense of expansion, of emptiness and lightness in the ‘high’ they give and antithetical sensations to this often occur when they ‘come down from the high’ and return to a normal state. These sensations are evident in rubrics extracted from all five drugs. For example, there are sensations of expansion, distension, enlargement, swelling, being ‘spaced-out’, emptiness and lightness. The following rubrics validate this sensation of expansion and enlargement. Note that other psychoactive plant drugs were also found in these rubrics.

- Mind: DELUSIONS - large - parts of body seem too large: *Anhalonium lewinii*, *Cannabis indica*, *Nux moschata*, *Opium*, *Baptisia tinctoria*, *Atropa belladonna*, *Hyoscymus niger*.
- Mind: DELUSIONS - enlarged - body is - parts of body: *Anhalonium lewinii*, *Cannabis indica*, *Nux moschata*, *Opium*, *Baptisia tinctoria*, *Atropa belladonna*, *Hyoscymus niger*, *Datura stramonium*.
- Mind: DELUSIONS - space - expansion of: *Cannabis indica*, *Nux moschata*.
- Mind: DELUSIONS - three persons, he is: *Cannabis indica*, *Nux moschata*, *Anacardium orientale*, *Baptisia tinctoria*.
- Mind: DELUSIONS - large - everything looks larger: *Cannabis indica*, *Opium*, *Atropinum*, *Hyoscymus niger*.
- Mind: DELUSIONS - swollen, is: *Cannabis indica*, *Opium*, *Baptisia tinctoria*.
- Mind: DELUSIONS - enlarged - objects are: *Cannabis indica*, *Anhalonium lewinii*, *Atropinum*. Note: this rubric contains only four remedies: three being psychoactive

plants or their derivatives and the fourth being a psychoactive fungus, *Agaricus muscarius*.

Opposite sensations were also found in the rubrics: contraction, constriction, convulsion, convulsive motions, stiffness, spasmodic motions, tightening, being obstructed, drawing up, cramping, strictures, paroxysms, heaviness, oppression, sensations of having a ball or lump or being impeded, stopped, obstructed or bursting. Objective symptoms reiterating this sensation are that certain conditions are better for loosening clothing and some rubrics describe a 'pinched' facial expression.

In order to validate the common sensations of expansion and contraction, the following words were used as a keyword search in RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014):

- Expand, enlarge, increase, distend, dilate, inflate, swell.
- Contract, lessen, deflate, decrease, shrink, shorten, condense, compress, stenosis, constrict, atrophy, cramp.

#### **4.2.5.1 Anhalonium Lewinii**

The following example, found via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014), demonstrates the common sensations of expansion and contraction:

— CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Eye: Pupils dilated.

#### **4.2.5.2 Cannabis Indica**

The following examples, found via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014), demonstrate the common sensations of expansion and contraction:

- BOERICKE W., Pocket Manual of Homoeopathic Materia Medica – Sensation of extreme tension in abdominal vessels – feel distended to bursting.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Mind ... gradually swelling, his body becoming larger and larger.
- KENT J., Lectures on Homoeopathic Materia Medica – The limbs and parts seem enlarged.
- KENT J., Lectures on Homoeopathic Materia Medica – Flatulence, distending abdomen, ameliorated by eructations.

- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Male sexual organs: Penis relaxed and shrunken.
- HAHNEMANN S., Materia Medica Pura – Stupefying compressive pain on the left side of the chin.
- HAHNEMANN S., Materia Medica Pura – Cramp-like pain in the teeth on the left side of the lower jaw.

#### **4.2.5.3 *Coffea Cruda***

The following examples, found via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014), demonstrate the common sensations of expansion and contraction:

- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Sight and eyes: Pupils dilated.
- VERMEULEN F., Concordant Materia Medica – Distended abdomen, extreme emaciation; in summer complaint. Incarcerated hernia.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Upper limbs: Cramp-like contractions of the fingers.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Voice and larynx: Spasmodic constriction of larynx.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Sensations Constriction: of chest; of larynx.

#### **4.2.5.4 *Nux Moschata***

The following examples, found via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014), demonstrate the common sensations of expansion and contraction:

- BOERICKE W., Pocket Manual of Homoeopathic Materia Medica – Feeling of expansion, with sleepiness.
- BOERICKE W., Pocket Manual of Homoeopathic Materia Medica – Enormously distended.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Pupils dilated, eyes staring, face pale, respiration laboured.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Puffiness, swellings, dropsy of outer parts.

- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Sensation of swelling of cheek; sensation of lump in abdomen
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Head: head convulsively drawn from one side to the other, distorts his face.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Face: Compression of jaws.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Sight and eyes: pupils dilated and immovable or contracted, with sensation of fullness in eyes.

#### 4.2.5.5 *Opium*

The following examples, found via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014), demonstrate the common sensations of expansion and contraction:

- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Head ... shut, pupils dilated and insensible, foam at mouth, convulsive movements of limbs.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Eye: Swelling of lower lids.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Abdomen hard, and distended, as in tympanites.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Generalities: Dropsical swelling of whole body.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Constriction of anus.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Eye: Pupils contracted.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica –Face: Cramps in jaw.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Tension and constriction of chest.

#### 4.2.6 Emptiness – Fullness

The first order analysis of the sensation Emptiness – Fullness is shown in Table 6.

**Table 6: Sensation of Emptiness – Fullness**

SENSATION	DEFINITION
Emptiness	Empty – Containing nothing. Without substance or purpose. Devoid, lacking.
Fullness	Full – Holding all its limits will allow. Abundant, copious, satisfying, sufficient. Complete, perfect, reaching the specified or usual or utmost limit. Fullness – Being full.
SENSATION	SYNONYMOUS SENSATIONS FOUND IN RUBRICS
Emptiness	No synonymous sensations were found in the original rubrics, only emptiness was found.

Fullness	Ball, lump, stopped, bursting, obstruction, impeded.
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The sensations of emptiness and fullness are found in the psychoactive plant remedies, for example:

- The rubric ‘Extremities: Emptiness; sensation of – upper limbs’, contains only two remedies and both of them are psychoactive plant remedies: *Opium* and *Coffea cruda*.
- In the rubric ‘Abdomen: Ball, sensation of a – liver – in’, two of the four remedies are psychoactive plant remedies: *Nux moschata* and *Opium*.
- Three of the five psychoactive plant remedies studied here are found in the rubric ‘Vertigo: Walking – gliding in the air; with sensation of – feet did not touch the ground; as if’.

In the mental plane, these remedies also experience emptiness and fullness. For example, there is:

- Absence of sexual enjoyment in *Cannabis indica* and *Nux moschata*;
- Vanishing of thoughts in *Cannabis indica* and *Nux moschata*; and
- Abundance of ideas at night in *Coffea cruda* and *Opium*.

In order to validate the common sensations of emptiness and fullness, the following words were used as a keyword search in RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014):

- Empty, vacant, absent, void, featureless, unoccupied, hollow.
- Full, complete, saturated, integrated, whole, comprehensive, plump, resonant.

#### **4.2.6.1 *Anhalonium Lewinii***

The following example, found via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014), demonstrates the common sensations of emptiness and fullness:

- VERMEULEN F., Concordant Materia Medica – Characteristics ... Complete absence of will.

#### **4.2.6.2 *Cannabis Indica***

The following examples, found via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014), demonstrate the common sensations of emptiness and fullness:

- VERMEULEN F., Concordant Materia Medica – Mind ... brain. Very absent-minded. Every few minutes he would lose himself.
- VERMEULEN F., Concordant Materia Medica – Fullness and throbbing in both ears.
- KENT J., Lectures on Homoeopathic Materia Medica – His mind is full of unfinished ideas, and phantoms.

#### **4.2.6.3 *Coffea Cruda***

The following examples, found via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014), demonstrate the common sensations of emptiness and fullness:

- ALLEN H., Keynotes and Characteristics with Comparisons – Full of ideas; quick to act, no sleep on this account.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Heart, pulse ... Pulse full and frequent.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Mind ... ideas, as from absence of mind; vanishing of thoughts
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Head: Emptiness and faint feeling at 5.30 p.m.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Male sexual organs ... Absence of erections, even while indulging in voluptuous thoughts.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Sensorium ... lightness and emptiness of head; reeling when walking in open air; swimming in head.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Head feels full, expanded; as if it would burst.

#### **4.2.6.4 *Opium***

The following examples, found via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014), demonstrate the common sensations of emptiness and fullness:

- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – inertia, torpor, absence of sensation, absence of reaction.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Respiratory organs: Violent, dry, hollow cough, aggravated after repose.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Time ... morning: distressing feeling of emptiness in stomach.



- BOERICKE W., Pocket Manual of Homoeopathic Materia Medica – Pulse full and slow.
- HAHNEMANN S., Materia Medica Pura – Full in the stomach.
- PHATAK S., Materia Medica of Homoeopathic Medicines – Bowels feel completely obstructed.

In *Opium* it is also worth noting that sensations or conditions pervade the entire, “whole” body:

- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Buzzing: through whole body.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Trembling: of whole body.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Dropsical swelling of whole body.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Whole body looks red.

#### 4.2.7 Lightness – Heaviness

The first order analysis of the sensation Lightness – Heaviness is shown in Table 7.

**Table 7: Sensation of Lightness – Heaviness**

SENSATION	DEFINITION
Lightness	Light – Of little weight; not heavy; easy to lift. Relatively low in weight, amount, density, intensity.
Heaviness	Heavy – Of great or exceptionally high weight; difficult to lift. Of great density. A greater than the usual mass.
SENSATION	SYNONYMOUS SENSATIONS FOUND IN RUBRICS
Lightness	No synonymous sensations were found in the original rubrics, only lightness was found.
Heaviness	Heavy, heaviness, oppression.

The sensations of lightness and heaviness are very closely connected to those of emptiness-fullness and expansion-contraction and are prominent sensations in the psychoactive plant drugs. The rubric ‘Mind: DELUSIONS - weight - no weight; has’ contains only three remedies, all three of them being psychoactive plant drugs: *Cannabis indica*, *Opium* and *Hyoscyamus niger*.

In order to validate the common sensations of emptiness and fullness, the following words were used as a keyword search in RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014):

- Light, weightless, floating, buoyed, rarefied.
- Heavy, gravity, weight, ponderous, cumbersome, dense, oppression, burden.

#### **4.2.7.1 *Anhalonium Lewinii***

Although the literature search did not substantiate the sensations of lightness-heaviness in *Anhalonium lewinii*, the initial rubric extraction did and this remedy experiences heaviness in the face and tongue.

#### **4.2.7.2 *Cannabis Indica***

The following examples, found via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014), demonstrate the common sensations of lightness and heaviness:

- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Sensations: Feeling of lightness or buoyancy; as if he was raised from ground and could fly away.
- VERMEULEN F., Concordant Materia Medica – Mind ... vertigo as if floating off.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Head: Heavy pressure on the brain, forcing him to stoop.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Chest ... oppression of chest, with deep, labored breathing.
- HAHNEMANN S., Materia Medica Pura – After a meal her feet are very heavy.
- VERMEULEN F., Concordant Materia Medica – Head feels heavy, loses consciousness and falls.

#### **4.2.7.3 *Coffea Cruda***

The following examples, found via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014), demonstrate the common sensations of lightness and heaviness:

- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Abdomen: Anxiety and oppression in the region of the epigastrium.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Abdomen: The clothes are oppressive.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Respiration: Oppression of chest; short inspiration; chest heaves visibly.

#### **4.2.7.4 *Nux Moschata***

The following examples, found via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014), demonstrate the common sensations of lightness and heaviness:

- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Limbs as if floating in the air.
- VERMEULEN F., Concordant Materia Medica – Vertigo ... nausea. With lightness and emptiness of head; weak, limbs numb, feels as if floating in ... .
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – obliged to move her head with her hands, "it being too large and heavy for her body."
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Upper face: Eyes dull, heavy looking; distressed look.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Hypochondria ... Diaphragmitis; oppression of chest, like a pressive load, dry cough, loss of breath
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Nerves: Unconscious, rigid; slow, heavy breathing; writhing in clonic spasm; opisthotonos.

#### **4.2.7.5 *Opium***

The following examples, found via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014), demonstrate the common sensations of lightness and heaviness:

- HAHNEMANN S., Materia Medica Pura – as if he flew or floated in the air.
- VERMEULEN F., Concordant Materia Medica – Mind ... delusion body is lighter than air. Sees masks. Amorous ecstasy.
- VERMEULEN F., Concordant Materia Medica – Vertigo ... with sensation as if flying or hovering in air.
- BOERICKE W., Pocket Manual of Homoeopathic Materia Medica – Sleep: Falls into a heavy stupid sleep.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Abdomen: Weight in abdomen, as of a load.
- HAHNEMANN S., Materia Medica Pura – The head is heavy, and as if intoxicated (for 12 hours).
- HAHNEMANN S., Materia Medica Pura – days very heavy head, the occiput like lead, so that the head always fell back.

- VERMEULEN F., *Concordant Materia Medica* – As of a weight in abdomen (as from a stone in umbilical region).

#### 4.2.8 Heat – Cold

**Table 8: Sensation of Heat-Cold**

SENSATION	DEFINITION
Heat	Heat – The condition, sensation or perception of being hot.
Cold	Cold – Of or at a low or relatively low temperature, not heated, feeling cold.
SENSATION	SYNONYMOUS SENSATIONS FOUND IN RUBRICS
Heat	Burning, boiling.
Cold	Coldness.

The sensation of heat is an active sensation that is also connected to those of expansion and lightness: when a substance is heated its particles become more active, tend to rise, and the substance expands. Likewise, the sensation of cold is connected to those of contraction and heaviness or density. Heat and cold are found in all five psychoactive plant remedies both as sensations and modalities. For example, the extracted rubrics demonstrate that:

- *Nux moschata* and *Opium* experience heat in the head: ‘Head, heat - vapor, as from warm.’
- Cold weather aggravates the toothache of *Coffea cruda* and *Nux moschata*
- *Cannabis indica* and *Opium* experience a burning pain on the tongue as if from pepper.

In order to validate the common sensations of heat and cold, the following words were used as a keyword search in RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014):

- Heat, warm, hot, temperature, passion, intensity, excitement, agitation, anger, fury.
- Cold, cool, fresh, chilly, numb, unfriendly, frigid, indifferent, unfeeling.

##### 4.2.8.1 *Anhalonium Lewinii*

The literature search did not substantiate the sensations of heat and cold in *Anhalonium lewinii*; however, the initial rubric extraction did: ‘Mouth, Coldness - tongue’.

#### **4.2.8.2 *Cannabis Indica***

The following examples, found via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014), demonstrate the common sensations of heat and cold:

- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Neck and back: warmth in spine extending to head.
- HAHNEMANN S., Materia Medica Pura – Agreeable warmth in the brain.
- HAHNEMANN S., Materia Medica Pura – a furious passion over it; during the rigor, some warmth in the back and feet.
- HAHNEMANN S., Materia Medica Pura – The whole body is cold, but the face grows always warmer and warmer.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Sensation of warmth in stomach.
- BOERICKE W., Pocket Manual of Homoeopathic Materia Medica – Modalities: Better from fresh air, cold water, rest.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Urine loaded with slimy mucus after exposure to damp and cold.
- HAHNEMANN S., Materia Medica Pura – At the anus a sensation as if something cold dropped out on the skin.

#### **4.2.8.3 *Coffea Cruda***

The following examples, found via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014), demonstrate the common sensations of heat and cold:

- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Face: Heat of the face, with redness of the cheeks.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Fever ... Internal chilliness, with external heat of the face and body.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Fever ... Dry heat in the evening after going to bed, with chilliness in the back.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Teeth and gums ... toothache, entirely ameliorates by holding cold water in mouth, returning as this becomes warm.

- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Trembling of hands, with heat in palms and coldness of backs of hands.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – The body is colder than usual though no chills are experienced.

#### **4.2.8.4 *Nux Moschata***

The following examples, found via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014), demonstrate the common sensations of heat and cold:

- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – There is a cough occurring only when warm in bed, or aggravated then.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Heat; hot summer aggravates (summer complaint of children).
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Headache from inward heat, with burning.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Face: Heat in face with slight redness of cheeks.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Stomach: Sensation of heat, and of burning pain in stomach.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – The symptoms are aggravated by cold air.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Heat and pressure on top of head; pain over right eye, with sleepiness.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Hands feel cold as if frozen, with tingling under nails, on entering warm room.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Hot weather: loose feeling of brain aggravated.

#### **4.2.8.5 *Opium***

The following examples, found via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014), demonstrate the common sensations of heat and cold:

- BOERICKE W., Pocket Manual of Homoeopathic Materia Medica – Heat in chest; burning about heart.

- BOERICKE W., Pocket Manual of Homoeopathic Materia Medica – Bed feels so hot cannot lie on it.
- BOERICKE W., Pocket Manual of Homoeopathic Materia Medica – Heat extending over body.
- BOERICKE W., Pocket Manual of Homoeopathic Materia Medica – Modalities: Worse, heat, during and after sleep.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Very hot, sweltering perspiration.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Heat in heart.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Mind ... fright with fear; is followed by heat in the head and convulsions.
- HAHNEMANN S., Materia Medica Pura – a burning heat in the face and feeling of heat especially in the eyes, without thirst.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – sheets so hot that she has to change to a cooler place every little while.

#### 4.2.9 Dryness – Moisture

The first order analysis of the sensation Dryness – Moisture is shown in Table 8.

**Table 9: Sensation of Dryness – Moisture**

SENSATION	DEFINITION
Dryness	Dry – Free from moisture. Not wet.
Moisture	Moisture – Water or other liquid diffused in a small quantity as vapor, or within a solid, or condensed on a surface.
SENSATION	SYNONYMOUS SENSATIONS FOUND IN RUBRICS
Dryness	None
Moisture	Thirst, perspiration.

Clarke wrote that “an opium-eater’s face glistens with fine perspiration” (RadarOpus: Archibel, 2014) and increased perspiration and hypersalivation are regularly experienced when taking peyote buttons, smoking cannabis can often induce sweating, the diuretic effect of caffeine tends to increase one’s thirst, and side-effects of nutmeg consumption or opium use are also dehydration and a dry mouth.

In order to validate the common sensations of dryness and moisture, the following words were used as a keyword search in RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014):

- Dry, thirst, wither, shrivel, wilt, waterless, dull, uninteresting, boring, unexciting, unimaginative, unemotional, indifferent.
- Moist, damp, wet, vapor, humid, perspire.

#### **4.2.9.1 *Anhalonium lewinii***

Neither the repertory nor literature extractions showed evidence of the sensation of dryness-moisture being present in *Anhalonium lewinii*. However, it is mentioned in Vermeulen's Prisma where he refers to *Anhalonium lewinii*'s "perspiration of hands" and "strong salivation" (2004: 96).

#### **4.2.9.2 *Cannabis Indica***

The following examples, found via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014), demonstrate the common sensations of dryness and moisture:

- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Mind: unquenchable thirst.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Throat ... the throat is parched, accompanied by intense thirst for cold water.
- HAHNEMANN S., Materia Medica Pura – Dry feeling and heat in the nose.
- HAHNEMANN S., Materia Medica Pura – Dry, very violent cough.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Dryness of mouth, without thirst.
- PHATAK S., Materia Medica of Homoeopathic Medicines – drops of cold water were falling; on head; from the anus, from the heart.
- BOERICKE W., Pocket Manual of Homoeopathic Materia Medica – Respiratory: Humid asthma.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Urine loaded with slimy mucus after exposure to damp and cold.

#### **4.2.9.3 *Coffea Cruda***

The following examples, found via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014), demonstrate the common sensations of dryness and moisture:

- BOERICKE W., Pocket Manual of Homoeopathic Materia Medica – Dry heat, with red cheeks.



- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – delirium, with dry heat; toothache agg; excessive dryness of mouth wakens him.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Frequent: profuse micturition; short, dry cough.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – thirst, after heat and during sweat.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Fever: Cold, clammy perspiration over body, but chiefly in palms of hands.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Fever: Perspiration of affected parts.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Inner head ... intolerable, head feels small and as if filled with a fluid; as if it would burst or fly to pieces.

#### **4.2.9.4 *Nux Moschata***

The following examples, found via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014), demonstrate the common sensations of dryness and moisture:

- BOERICKE W., Pocket Manual of Homoeopathic Materia Medica – Modalities: Better, warmth, dry weather.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – tongue so dry it adheres to the roof of the mouth.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Eyes: dry; too dry to close the lids.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Throat dry without thirst.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Sensation of dryness in inner parts; buzzing, humming, or "funny feeling" in body; dry ... .
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – After drinking: pain in abdomen; dry cough.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Agg: Damp, wet weather; cold weather; getting wet; before a shower; washing.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Sensitiveness of skin, especially to cold, damp air.

#### **4.2.9.5 *Opium***

The following examples, found via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014), demonstrate the common sensations of dryness and moisture:

- ALLEN H., Keynotes and Characteristics with Comparisons – Marasmus; child with wrinkled skin, looks like a little dried up old man.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Mouth: Dryness of mouth, with violent thirst.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Appetite: Burning thirst, esp. for beer.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Respiratory organs: Violent, dry, hollow cough, aggravated after repose.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Fever ... perspiration of upper part of body, with dry heat of lower part.
- HAHNEMANN S., Materia Medica Pura – Feeling of dryness of the anterior part of the tongue, without thirst.
- HAHNEMANN S., Materia Medica Pura – increased thirst, tongue almost clean, with dark red border and dry cracked lips.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Stoppage of nose; dry coryza.
- VERMEULEN F., Concordant Materia Medica – Internal dryness. Complaints appear with sweat.
- VERMEULEN F., Concordant Materia Medica – (of stool) little, hard, dry, black balls.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Very hot, sweltering perspiration.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – aggravated while perspiring.

### **4.3 Second Order Analysis**

All of the sensations, their antonyms and synonyms, determined in the First Order Analysis were used in a keyword search with RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014) to verify their legitimacy. During the process the following new sensations emerged:

- Formication;

- Delirium; and
- Instability.

These words were then defined using a dictionary and their synonyms listed with the use of a thesaurus. A keyword search using these words was carried out using RadarOpus (Archibell, 2014) the results of which are discussed below. It is important to note here that sensations do not appear to be paired as the above sensations were (i.e. there is only one basic sensation found, not it's opposite as well). They are, however, connected to the original sensations of activity-inactivity, sensitivity-insensitivity and confusion-clarity. It appears that these three are the most common sensations that have emerged so far in this analysis.

### 4.3.1 Formication

The second order analysis of formication is shown in Table 9.

**Table 10: Sensation Formication**

SENSATION	DEFINITION
Formication	The hallucinated sensation that insects or snakes are crawling over the skin; a common side-effect of extensive use of cocaine or amphetamines (Princeton University, 2006).
SENSATION	SYNONYMOUS SENSATIONS FOUND IN LITERATURE
Formication	Stinging, smarting, buzzing, crawling, as if he had bees in a great hollow in his head, as if something alive in abdomen

Formication is the sensation that insects or snakes are crawling over the skin and it is a common side-effect of drug use. It is a very active sensation that demonstrates an individual's sensitivity and hence reinforces the sensations of activity-inactivity and sensitivity-insensitivity. *Coffea cruda* and *Opium* have the delusion that they see insects while *Anhalonium lewinii* and *Opium* have delusions of snakes. Formication is evident in many of the psychoactive plant drugs and their derivatives:

- Skin: Formication: *Anhalonium lewinii*, *Atropa belladonna*, *Cannabis indica*, *Cannabis sativa*, *Capsicum*, *Coca*, *Cocainum*, *Opium*, *Morphinum*, *Datura stramonium* (it is also in present in *Agaricus muscarius*, a psychoactive fungus).

In order to validate the sensation of formication, the following words were used as a keyword search in RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014):

- Formication, alive, insect, bee, sting, smart, buzz, crawl.

#### 4.3.1.1 *Anhalonium Lewinii*

The following example, found via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014), demonstrates the sensation of formication:

- VERMEULEN F., Concordant Materia Medica – Characteristics ... numbness, formication and anaesthesia, esp. of tongue and limbs.

#### 4.3.1.2 *Cannabis Indica*

The following examples, found via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014), demonstrate the sensation of formication:

- HAHNEMANN S., *Materia Medica Pura* – Formication, itching, and smarting as from salt, in the face.
- HAHNEMANN S., *Materia Medica Pura* – something alive was in it

#### **4.3.1.3 *Coffea Cruda***

The following examples, found via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014), demonstrate the sensation of formication:

- CLARKE J., *Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica* – Ear: Hardness of hearing, with buzzing in the ears.

#### **4.3.1.4 *Nux Moschata***

The following examples, found via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014), demonstrate the sensation of formication:

- CLARKE J., *Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica* – Ear: Buzzing in ears; as if stopped.
- CLARKE J., *Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica* – Stomach: Crawling from pit of stomach to throat.

#### **4.3.1.5 *Opium***

The following examples, found via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014), demonstrate the sensation of formication:

- HAHNEMANN S., *Materia Medica Pura* – Disagreeable formication in the hands and feet, which changed into a frightful, intolerance...
- HAHNEMANN S., *Materia Medica Pura* – frequent cutaneous eruptions and smarting itching on the skin.
- CLARKE J., *Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica* – Head: Felt as if he had bees in a great hollow in his head.

### 4.3.2 Delirium

The second order analysis of delirium is shown in Table 10.

**Table 11: Sensation Delirium**

SENSATION	DEFINITION AND SYNONYMS
Delirium	Delirium – An acutely disordered state of mind involving incoherent speech, hallucinations, and frenzied excitement, occurring in metabolic disorders, intoxication, fever etc. Great excitement, ecstasy. Synonyms – mental disorder, fantasy, lack of meaning, illness, fantasy, imagination, carphologia, queer, fantasia, fancies, drunk, dream, imbecile, visions, images, hallucination.
SENSATION	SYNONYMOUS SENSATIONS FOUND IN LITERATURE
Delirium	Carphologia, queer feeling, fantasia, lively fancies, hypochondriac, imagination, drunkenness, imbecility, dreamy, full of dreams, visions, visions, images, hallucinations

An effect of taking psychoactive drugs is that they induce delirium and this is evident in the remedies made from these drugs. For example, hallucinations, intoxication, imbecility, dreams, visions, carphologia, fantasia and lively fancies are found in these remedies. The sensation of delirium reinforces the sensations of activity-inactivity, sensitivity-insensitivity and confusion-clarity.

The following rubrics have only two remedies in them, both of which are psychoactive plant remedies:

- Mind: DELUSIONS - dragons, of: *Cannabis indica*, *Opium*
- Mind: DELUSIONS - execute him; people want to: *Nux moschata*, *Opium*
- Mind: DELUSIONS - faces, sees - mask-like: *Anhalonium lewinii*, *Opium*
- *Coffea cruda* also has delirious delusions:
- Mind: DELUSIONS - visions, has - grandeur, of magnificent:
- Four out of the five analyzed remedies are found in the rubrics:
- Mind: DELUSIONS - beautiful:
- Mind: DELIRIUM - maniacal:

Although it is a very large rubric, ‘Mind: Delirium’, contains all the psychoactive plant remedies studied in this thesis as well as many others. Some of these remedies are graded as a three (including *Atropa Belladonna*, *Cannabis indica*, *Hyoscymus niger*, *Opium* and *Datura stramonium*).

In order to validate the common sensation of delirium, the following words were used as a keyword search in RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014):

- Delirium, fantasia, drunk, queer, imagination, hallucination, carphologia, fancies, imbecile, dream, visions, images

#### **4.3.2.1 *Anhalonium Lewinii***

The following examples, found via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014), demonstrate the sensation of delirium:

- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – coloured visions of most overpowering brilliancy, associated with moving shapes ...
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Delirium.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Hallucinations.

#### **4.3.2.2 *Cannabis Indica***

The following examples, found via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014), demonstrate the sensation of delirium:

- HAHNEMANN S., Materia Medica Pura – wakes at night out of slumber with horrible dreams, and cannot remember where he is.
- HAHNEMANN S., Materia Medica Pura – every night confused dreams, which are, however, remembered after awaking.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Mind... trembling; hallucinations; tendency to become furious; nausea; unquenchable thirst.
- VERMEULEN F., Concordant Materia Medica ... unusual excitement with loquacity

#### **4.3.2.3 *Coffea Cruda***

The following examples, found via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014), demonstrate the sensation of delirium:

- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Mind: Sentimental ecstasy; excited imagination.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – sleeplessness from excitement of the imagination, flow of ideas, and fantastic visions.

- VERMEULEN F., Concordant Materia Medica – Dry, at night, and delirium. With thirst. Hot flushes to face, hot cheeks and delirium.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Sentimental ecstasy; excited imagination; increased power to think.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Sleeplessness from excitement of the imagination, flow of ideas, and fantastic visions.

#### **4.3.2.4 *Nux Moschata***

The following examples, found via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014), demonstrate the sensation of delirium:

- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – As if drunk.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Mind: Hallucination, that she has two heads.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Vertigo, as from drunkenness, with delirium and mumbling, giddiness or insensibility.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – As if drunk and sleepy; drunken feeling in head; drunken appearance.

#### **4.3.2.5 *Opium***

The following examples, found via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014), demonstrate the sensation of delirium:

- HAHNEMANN S., Materia Medica Pura – occupied with a number of visions and fancies in sleep.
- HAHNEMANN S., Materia Medica Pura – unwelcome visions and full of fantasies.
- HAHNEMANN S., Materia Medica Pura – dreams and visions of dragons, skeletons, and horrible ghosts.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Great excitement almost amounting to frenzy; most furious delirium.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Burning heat in body, with great redness of face, anxiety, delirium, and agitation.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Sleeplessness, with anxious tossing, restlessness, and delirium.



- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Deep sleep; pleasant, fantastic, or frightful dreams; delirium like delirium tremens.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Drunkenness with stupor as from smoke on the brain; eyes burning, hot and dry.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – delirium; great excitement of mind, with constant talking and motion of head.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Delirium: muttering; violent, with red face, glistening eyes and great physical activity.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Sleeplessness, full of unwelcome fancies and imaginations.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – open eyes, contracted or sluggish pupils, carphologia and touching surrounding objects.

### 4.3.3 Instability

The second order analysis of instability is shown in Table 11.

**Table 9: Sensation Instability**

SENSATION	DEFINITION AND SYNONYMS
Instability	<p>Instability – A lack of stability; unpredictability in behaviour.</p> <p>Stable – firmly fixed or established; not easily adjusted, destroyed, or altered; firm, resolute; not wavering or fickle.</p> <p>Synonyms – constancy, permanence, steadiness, balance, unchangeable, obstinate, resolute, predictable, reliable, unchanging, uniform, fixed, changeable, inconsistent, inconstant, irregular, instable, imbalance, unsteady, transience, wavering, irresolute, moody, unpredictable, unaccountable, unexpected, ever-changing, volatile, mercurial, fickle, whimsical, capricious</p>
SENSATION	SYNONYMOUS SENSATIONS FOUND IN LITERATURE
Instability	<p>Inquietude, anxiety, nervous, nervousness, vexed and angry over trifles, tolerance, intolerance, contentment, indifference, weeping mood, fury, joy, pleasurable surprise, deathly anxiety, excessive anguish, indescribable uneasiness, cheerfulness, liveliness, contentment, hilarity, happy thoughts, full of fun and mischief then perhaps moaning and crying, laughs immoderately nonsensical and irrational behavior, exaltation, hysterics, hysteria, hysterical, furious passion, angry and uncontrollable, angry savageness, tearful sorrow.</p>

Instability is a common sensation that pervades the psychoactive plant remedies and that can be connected to the sensations of activity-inactivity, sensitivity-insensitivity and confusion-clarity. Even the sensation of heat discussed earlier correlates to the hysteria, passion and fury experienced by these remedies. This sensation of instability is seen in the inconstancy

and unpredictability of their behavior and their oscillating moods. The following rubrics have only five remedies in them, two of which are psychoactive plant remedies:

- Mind: IRRITABILITY - alternating with - joy: *Coffea cruda*, *Opium*. The other three remedies in this rubric are also plant remedies (*Aconitum napellus*, *Crocus sativus*, *Cyclamen europaeum*).
- Mind: AILMENTS FROM - surprises - pleasant: *Coffea cruda*, *Opium*.

Although instability seems most common in the mental/emotional sphere, it is also evident in physical symptoms: there is much restlessness in the remedies; pains are wandering or fleeting; and sensations are felt suddenly, instantaneously and unexpectedly. Examples from the literature search via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014) are:

- BOERICKE W., Pocket Manual of Homoeopathic Materia Medica – Head: Shocks through brain: *Cannabis indica*.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Ear: Otalgia, with shooting pains: *Nux moschata*.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica - emotions, fear, grief, fright, which acted like a blow, stunning whole nervous system: *Opium*.
- HAHNEMANN S., Materia Medica Pura – Instantaneous pain as if the auricle were drawn out of the head: *Cannabis indica*.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Vertigo on rising, with stunning pain in back part of head, and he falls: *Cannabis indica*.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica: Pain in lumbar muscles as from a blow of the fist: *Nux moschata*.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica: Eyes: ... dilated, sensitive to light; at night complains of sudden loss of vision: *Opium*.

In order to validate the common sensation of instability, the following words were used as a keyword search in RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014):

- Inquietude, anxiety, nervous, nervousness, vexed, angry, trifles, intolerant, indifference, fury, unstable, instability, unpredictability, irresolute, wavering, fickle, unsteady, imbalance, changeable, unreliable, changing, moody, whimsical, mercurial, capricious, cheerful, content, lively, hilarity, laugh, joy, hysteria, passion, savage.

#### **4.3.3.1 *Anhalonium Lewinii***

The following examples, found via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014), demonstrate the sensation of instability:

- VERMEULEN F., Concordant Materia Medica – kaleidoscopic changes.
- VERMEULEN F., Concordant Materia Medica – Mind: Distrust and resentment. Lazy contentment. Difficult enunciation.

#### **4.3.3.2 *Cannabis Indica***

The following examples, found via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014), demonstrate the sensation of instability:

- HAHNEMANN S., Materia Medica Pura – Hesitation and unsteadiness of the mind
- HAHNEMANN S., Materia Medica Pura – Wavering and uncertain humour.
- HAHNEMANN S., Materia Medica Pura – Very vexed and angry about trifles.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Exaltation of spirits, with great gayety and disposition to laugh at the merest trifle.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Full of fun and mischief, and laughs immoderately.
- KENT J., Lectures on Homoeopathic Materia Medica – Pulse, slow or rapid and irregular; fluttering; a nervous pulse.
- HAHNEMANN S., Materia Medica Pura – Disposition in the forenoon dejected, in the afternoon cheerful.

#### **4.3.3.3 *Coffea Cruda***

The following examples, found via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014), demonstrate the sensation of instability:

- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Mind: Over-sensitiveness; weeping mood.
- ALLEN H., Keynotes and Characteristics with Comparisons – Laughs immoderately at every trifling word spoken to him.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Mind: Excessive weeping and lamentations over trifles.

- VERMEULEN F., Concordant Materia Medica – Mind ... throw themselves about crying violently. Fear of fresh air and of least noise.
- ALLEN H., Keynotes and Characteristics with Comparisons – weeping from delight; alternate laughing and weeping.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – spasms brought on by excessive laughing and playing, in weakly, excitable children.

#### **4.3.3.4 *Nux Moschata***

The following examples, found via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014), demonstrate the sensation of instability:

- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – especially in nervous subjects, hysterical and pregnant women; unpleasant men ... .
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – hysterical and nervous, turned deathly pale or faint on slightest excitement.
- ALLEN H., Keynotes and Characteristics with Comparisons – one moment laughing, the next crying.

#### **4.3.3.5 *Opium***

The following examples, found via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014), demonstrate the sensation of instability:

- HAHNEMANN S., Materia Medica Pura – reputation for fickleness.
- HAHNEMANN S., Materia Medica Pura – Unsteadiness; he cannot walk without staggering.
- HAHNEMANN S., Materia Medica Pura – they became angry and uncontrollable, after which they again become sad.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – Ailments from excessive joy, fright, anger or shame.
- HAHNEMANN S., Materia Medica Pura – Alternating state of careless sullenness and cheerfulness.
- HAHNEMANN S., Materia Medica Pura – increasing hilarity and happy thoughts pass into nonsensical and irrational behavior.
- VERMEULEN F., Concordant Materia Medica – riotous hilarity with buffoonery and subsequent angry savageness or tears.

## 4.4 Third Order Analysis

The Second Order sensations of formication, delirium and instability, as well as their antonyms and synonyms, were used in a keyword search with RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014) to verify their legitimacy. During this process only one new sensation clearly emerged. This sensation was that of horror.

### 4.4.1 Horror

The third order analysis of horror is shown in Table 12.

**Table 103: Sensation Horror**

SENSATION	DEFINITION AND SYNONYMS
Horror	Horror – a painful feeling of loathing and fear, a terrified and revolted shuddering Horrible – causing or likely to cause horror, hideous, shocking, unpleasant  Synonyms – unpleasant, frightening, hateful, distressing, terrifying
SENSATION	SYNONYMOUS SENSATIONS FOUND IN LITERATURE
Horror	Diabolic, horripilation, horrible dreams, dreams of misfortunes happening to others, vivid dreams of a horrible character, dreams of a terrifying nature, dreams of being pursued, frightful dreams, uneasy dreams, the saddest dreams, anxious dreams, unwelcome visions, dreams and visions of dragons, skeletons and horrible ghosts, horrible pictures of fancy, dead bodies, danger, perils, suicidal, horrible anxiety

In order to validate the common sensation of horror, the following words were used as a keyword search in RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014):

— Horrible, diabolic, horripilation, horror, hideous, shocking, unpleasant, frightening, hateful, distressing, terrifying, dragons, skeletons, ghosts, dead, death, danger, perils.

All the analyzed psychoactive plant remedies have dreams, delusions or hallucinations that are terrifying, horrifying or greatly distressing and words such as “diabolic”, “horripilation”, “terrifying”, “frightful”, “uneasy”, “saddest” and “horrible” are repeated in the literature of these remedies. On a physical level, the intensity and depth of their pains can be utterly horrifying, driving patients to despair while their heightened sensitivity makes even sounds or the slightest touch unbearably distressing.

The researcher proposes that the sensation of horror is the underlying feeling that pervades the psychoactive plant drug remedies. With this proposal in mind, the researcher did a

manual repertory search of the sensation of horror using Schroyens' Synthesis (2004). The following was noted:

- 'Mind, Horror' refers one to the rubric 'Mind, Anxiety: Fear, with' which contains many plant drug remedies including *Aconitum napellus*, *Anacardium orientale*, *Coffea cruda*, *Hyoscyamus niger*, *Nux moschata* and *Opium*.
- 'Mind, Delusions, Visions, horrible' includes the plant drug remedies *Atropa belladonna*, *Camphora*, *Helleborus niger*, *Ignatia amara*, *Opium* and *Stramonium datura*.
- 'Mind, Delusions, Visions, monsters of' includes the plant drug remedies *Anhalonium lewinii*, *Atropa belladonna*, *Camphora*, *Cannabis indica*, *Cicuta virosa*, *Cimicifuga*, *Ignatia amara*, *Opium* and *Stramonium datura*.
- 'Mind, Frightened easily' contains many plant drug remedies including *Anacardium orientale*, *Camphora*, *Cannabis indica*, *Capsicum*, *Chamomilla*, *Coffea cruda*, *Hyoscyamus niger*, *Nux moschata*, *Stramonium datura* and *Opium*.
- 'Mind, Ailments from, Fright' includes the plant drug remedies *Aconitum napellus*, *Anacardium orientale*, *Atropa belladonna*, *Camphora*, *Chamomilla*, *Coffea cruda*, *Hyoscyamus niger*, *Nux moschata*, *Opium* and *Stramonium datura*.
- 'Mind, Fright, previous fright, because of a' has six remedies, four of which are plants – *Aconitum napellus*, *Atropa belladonna*, *Opium* and *Veratrum album*.
- 'Mind, Anxiety, Fright, remains, anxiety if the fear of the fright' contains only one remedy – *Opium*.
- Interestingly, there is only one remedy that loves horror movies and it too is a plant drug – *Stramonium datura*.

In addition, the researcher performed a computer repertory search using RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014) to extract all rubrics in which each analyzed remedy was the only remedy to appear. A rubric containing only one remedy suggests that the rubric is highly characteristic of the remedy and each of the psychoactive plant drug remedies were found to be the only remedies in rubrics whose underlying sensation was that of horror. Hence, the researcher found that the sensation of horror is highly characteristic of each analyzed psychoactive plant drug remedy. These rubrics are listed below under each remedy.

#### 4.4.1.1 *Anhalonium Lewinii*

The sensation of horror in *Anhalonium lewinii* is demonstrated through it being the only remedy in the following rubrics which were found via the RadarOpus search (Archibel, 2014):

- VERMEULEN F., Concordant Materia Medica - Mind, Delusions, faces, sees, scheming.
- VERMEULEN F., Concordant Materia Medica - Mind, Delusions, visions of monsters and various gruesome forms.

#### 4.4.1.2 *Cannabis Indica*

The following rubrics contain only the remedy *Cannabis indica* and are, therefore, highly characteristic of this remedy:

- MIND - DELUSIONS - dead - persons, sees - midnight - waking; on
- MIND - DELUSIONS - die - about to die; one was - dissected; and soon will be
- MIND - DELUSIONS - flying - abyss; flying from a rock into a dark - bed; on going to
- MIND - DELUSIONS - hell - shadows; of demoniac - midnight; at - waking; on
- MIND - DELUSIONS - man - muffled man starts from the wall - walking in the streets; when
- MIND - DELUSIONS - murdered - will be murdered; he - bribed to murder him; persons are
- MIND - DELUSIONS - room - falling to pieces; room were
- MIND - DELUSIONS - tankard, chased with dragons; he saw a huge
- MIND - DELUSIONS - water - disasters by
- MIND - DELUSIONS - worms - vomitus is a bunch of
- MIND - ESCAPE, attempts to - run away, to - female in estrus; to find a
- MIND - FEAR - coal scuttle, of
- MIND - FEAR - voice, of using
- DREAMS - NIGHTMARES - periodical - night - sleep; on going to

A literature search via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014) revealed the following pertaining to *Cannabis indica*:

- BOERICKE W., Pocket Manual of Homoeopathic Materia Medica – Eyes: Spectral illusions without terror.
- BOERICKE W., Pocket Manual of Homoeopathic Materia Medica – Sleep: Dreams of dead bodies; prophetic.
- PHATAK S., Materia Medica of Homoeopathic Medicines – sometimes the hallucinations may be of agonizing terror and pain; horror of darkness.

#### **4.4.1.3 *Coffea Cruda***

The sensation of horror is found in *Coffea cruda*'s experience of pain. It is the only remedy in the rubric:

- Female Genitalia/Sex, Pain, afterpains, fear of death, with

The literature search via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014) revealed the following:

- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – All kinds of pains are intolerable; and are accompanied with fear of death.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Disturbed by dreams of a terrifying nature, like those met with in alcoholism.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – horripilation, anxiety and violent tossing of limbs, during paroxysm.
- ALLEN H., Keynotes and Characteristics with Comparisons – Pains are felt intensely; seem almost insupportable, driving patient to despair.

#### **4.4.1.4 *Nux moschata***

*Nux moschata* is the only remedy in the following rubrics:

- MIND - DELUSIONS - brain - cracking; brain is
- MIND - DELUSIONS - head - fall; head would - off
- MIND - FEAR - death, of - afternoon - 17.30 h

The sensation of horror is evident in the following results of the literature search via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014):

- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Dreams: of falling from high places; of being pursued.



- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Stomach: Deathly nausea if her head were raised from pillow.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Face ... hippocratic; singular; silly, and occasionally would give a diabolic grin.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Heart and pulse ... trembling, fluttering of heart, as from fright, fear, or sadness.

#### 4.4.1.5 *Opium*

The sensation of horror is prominent in *Opium* and is found in many rubrics in which *Opium* is the sole remedy:

- MIND - ANGUISH - shock from injury, in
- MIND - ANXIETY - fright - remains; anxiety if the fear of the fright
- MIND - ANXIETY - pregnancy, in - abortion in latter part; fear of
- MIND - DEATH - contempt of
- MIND - DELIRIUM - devils, sees
- MIND - DELIRIUM - specters; sees
- MIND - DELUSIONS - bed - surrounded by devils; is
- MIND - DELUSIONS - criminal, he is a - executed, to be
- MIND - DELUSIONS - devil - sees - bed; sees devils about his
- MIND - DELUSIONS - murderer; everyone around him is a - executed; to be
- MIND - DELUSIONS - scorpions; sees
- MIND - DELUSIONS - stabbed - somebody threatened to stab him; as if
- MIND - DELUSIONS - wrong - done wrong; he has - punished; and is about to be
- MIND - FEAR - night - intestinal spasms; from
- MIND - FEAR - amenorrhea from fear
- MIND - FEAR - extravagance, of
- MIND - FEAR - sleeplessness; of
- MIND - FEAR - sudden - followed by - diabetes mellitus
- MIND - FEAR - urine - retention of urine from fear
- MIND - MOROSE - dreams, by
- DREAMS - CIVIL WAR
- DREAMS - GRIMACES, horrible

- GENERALS - DEATH APPARENT - children; in
- GENERALS - DEATH APPARENT - hanged, strangled persons; of

This sensation was also evident in the literature search via RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014):

- BOERICKE W., Pocket Manual of Homoeopathic Materia Medica – Diseases that originate from fright.
- HAHNEMANN S., Materia Medica Pura – sleeping dreams and visions of dragons, skeletons, and horrible ghosts.
- HAHNEMANN S., Materia Medica Pura – the saddest dreams.
- HAHNEMANN S., Materia Medica Pura – waking and sleeping dreams and visions of dragons, skeletons, and horrible ghosts.
- BOERICKE W., Pocket Manual of Homoeopathic Materia Medica – Horrible labor-like pains in uterus, with urging to stool.
- HAHNEMANN S., Materia Medica Pura – Horrible pressing-asunder pain in the rectum.
- HERING C., Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica – speechless; eyes half open; mild delirium or loud talking, fury, singing, desire to escape.

## 4.5 Summary of Data Analysis

### 4.5.1 Common Sensations

The common sensations that were identified during the extraction process are tabulated in Table 13. Note that as the analyzes progressed, the sensations moved more into the sphere of the Mind, into delusions and dreams.

**Table 114: Common Sensations of the Psychoactive Plant Remedies**

FIRST ORDER ANALYSIS	SECOND ORDER ANALYSIS	THIRD ORDER ANALYSIS
Activity – Inactivity Sensitivity – Insensitivity Confusion – Clarity Expansion – Contraction Emptiness – Fullness Lightness – Heaviness Heat – Cold Dryness – Moisture	Formication Delirium Instability	Horror

The purpose of this research was to identify a vital sensation that runs through all the psychoactive plant remedies. The vital sensation underlies everything a person does, thinks and feels and communicates itself through patterns of symptoms, these symptoms being merely expressions of what lies beneath. The vital sensation that runs through these remedies is that of Activity-Inactivity and the other sensations identified in this research embody this vital sensation (Table 14).

**Table 12: Proposed Sensations and Reactions of the Psychoactive Plant Remedies**

SENSATION	PASSIVE REACTION	ACTIVE REACTION	COMPENSATION
ORIGINAL SENSATIONS AND FIRST ORDER ANALYSIS			
Activity-Inactivity	Sleep, unconsciousness Paralysis, weakness Weakness or loss of mind Mental confusion	Alertness Increased physical ability Abundant ideas Mental clarity	Escape
Sensitivity-Insensitivity	Numbness (inactivity due to insensitivity OR due to excessive pain)	Pain (pain is active and increases activity to the degree that people become beside themselves with pain)	Escape in order to not feel emotions or pain.
Confusion-Clarity	Similar to activity-inactivity: weakness or loss of mind, mental confusion	Similar to activity-inactivity: abundant ideas, mental clarity	Escape People escape their own emotions by either becoming confused and forgetful or by ‘losing themselves’ in ideas and the sphere of the mind.
These three sensations are similar: Expansion-Contraction Emptiness-Fullness Lightness-Heaviness	A person contracts into themselves and shuts off the world (constrict, tighten, obstruct, cramp, stop, impede, oppress, heavy).	A person ‘opens up’ to something greater than themselves. They ‘merge’ with the universe. They become ‘high’.	Escape They escape the physical world in which they should be living by either shutting it off or merging with the universe.
Heat-Cold Dry-Moisture	These are very physical symptoms which cannot be classified according to Sankaran’s model. However, on a metaphysical level, heat is connected to activity and emotions whilst cold is connected to inactivity, lack of emotions and lack of feeling. Dryness is an inactive sensation which can be connected on the emotional plane to indifference and lack of imagination or on the physical plane a lack of secretions (inactivity). Moisture, on the other hand, is associated with increased physiological secretions and physical activity, for example, perspiration and salivation.		
SECOND ORDER ANALYSIS			
Formication Delirium Instability	The sensations extracted in the second order analysis are closely connected to the three primary sensations of activity, sensitivity and confusion.		
THIRD ORDER ANALYSIS			
Horror	The essential compensation of the psychoactive plant remedies seems to be that of escape: they are trying to escape something through either increasing their activity, their productivity and their mental clarity or through completely numbing		

	<p>themselves to what is going on around them and separating themselves from who they really are. The sensation of horror that emerged in the final analysis seems to be the underlying feeling that pervades all these remedies and it is this horror that they are constantly trying to escape.</p>
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#### 4.5.2 Themes of the Psychoactive Plant Remedies

The following themes have emerged from the analysis of the psychoactive plant remedies:

1. A marked increase in physical activity seen through restlessness, involuntary motions, increased reflexes, trembling, jerking OR a complete lack of physical activity or a marked decrease in it seen through paralysis, atrophy, unconsciousness, torpor, faintness, weakness, slowness.
2. Sleep disturbances, insomnia and the inability to sleep peacefully OR sleepiness, sopor, torpor and the inability to keep awake.
3. Pains that are active (tearing, stitching, cracking, boring, cutting, drawing).
4. Ailments caused or aggravated by motion.
5. Oversensitivity with pains that are felt intensely and acutely causing agony, torture, anguish and suffering OR numbness, insensitivity and a lack of pain where there should be pain.
6. Ailments caused by emotions, be they positive or negative emotions. For example, ailments caused by excess excitement or joy.
7. Ailments caused by, or conditions aggravated by, over-sensitivity of the sense organs. For example, pain caused by noise or pain aggravated by touch.
8. Mental confusion expressed as forgetfulness, nonsensical speech, poor comprehension, the feeling that everything is strange or unreal.
9. Mental alertness, clarity and increased mental power.
10. Sensations of expanding, growing, enlarging, swelling, of merging with something greater, of emptiness, of lightness – of being ‘high’.
11. Constrictive, contractive, compressive, spasmodic, cramping, obstructing, heavy sensations.
12. Sensations of warmth or cold pervading a part of the body or the entire body.
13. Conditions being aggravated or ameliorated by heat or cold.
14. Sensations of dryness or moisture in body parts or an increase or decrease in normal perspiration and salivation.
15. Formication.

16. Delirium – hallucinations, visions, fancies, many dreams or a sense of intoxication.
17. Instability and unpredictability of behavior and moods.
18. A deep sense of horror, an almost painful feeling of loathing and fear revealing itself through terrifying dreams, visions, hallucinations, delusions or anxiety OR a lack of horror or fear where there should be.

## **CHAPTER 5      ANALYSIS OF THE PSYCHOACTIVE PLANT REMEDIES**

The aim of this study was to identify themes belonging specifically to the psychoactive plant remedies with the rationale being that these themes should be applicable to any patient requiring a psychoactive plant remedy. The objectives of the study were to:

- Analyze and describe common sensations in the psychoactive plant remedies according to known materia medica symptomatology.
- Analyze and describe reactions to the sensations (be they active, passive or compensatory).
- Analyze and classify individual remedies under Sankaran's (2006) homoeopathic miasms.
- Identify the themes which emerge from the psychoactive plant remedies.

The researcher feels these objectives have been reached and discusses them below.

### **5.1    The Psychoactive Plant Drug Group**

#### **5.1.1    Common Sensations and Reactions of the Psychoactive Plant Drug Group**

All the psychoactive plant remedies analyzed in this research revealed the following sensations. It is observed that these sensations are similar to those produced when a person takes a psychoactive drug.

##### **a.    Increased or decreased activity, or complete absence of activity**

The most common sensation pervading all the other sensations found in psychoactive plant remedies is that of activity – either increased or decreased activity. Psychoactive drugs act directly on the central nervous system as stimulants, depressants or hallucinogens and so either stimulate or decrease activity. Patients requiring a remedy from the psychoactive plant drug group will always show an increase or decrease in activity, be it physical, mental, emotional or purely physiological. For example, patients requiring *Coffea cruda* would be excitable, have nervous palpitations, trembling hands and be unable to sleep at night due to a rush of ideas (Boger, 2011:89) while patients who suffer from an overpowering drowsiness, who faint frequently and have a weak pulse may require *Nux moschata* (Boger, 2011: 198).

A patient who is in a coma or paralysed may require *Opium* (Boger, 2011: 205). In order to find the similimum, homoeopaths need to develop an overall impression of their patient. If this overall impression is that of a significant increase or decrease in activity, then the homoeopath should consider remedies belonging to the psychoactive plant drug group.

The sensation of increased activity is an active reaction and is evident in involuntary movements, tremors, heightened reflexes, increased sensitivity, increased mental clarity, sensations of expansion or contraction, increased heat, increased perspiration or salivation, formication, delirium, hallucinations and mood swings. On the other hand, decreased activity is a passive reaction and is evident in sleepiness and sopor, paralysis, decreased or absence of sensitivity, mental slowness and apathy, sensations of heaviness, decreased body warmth and decreased physiological secretions resulting in dryness. This increased or decreased activity is a form of escapism, or compensation, for the psychoactive plant remedies – they lose themselves in increased physical activity and ‘keeping busy’ or they escape into sleep or a loss of consciousness.

#### **b. Increased or decreased sensitivity, or complete absence of sensitivity**

The psychoactive plant remedies have increased or decreased activity because of their extreme sensitivity. Sensitivity is a primary sensation in all remedies derived from the Plant Kingdom and is evident throughout the psychoactive plant remedies. Sensitivity to pain, be it physical, emotional or mental, either stimulates or depresses activity in these remedies. The active reaction to sensitivity is pain and individuals requiring the psychoactive plant remedies experience pain to such a degree that it becomes horrifying to them. For example, *Coffea cruda* experiences despair, weeping, lamenting and tossing about from pain (Vermeulen, 2004: 511). On the other hand, they can react passively to their sensitivity by becoming numb and insensitive to what should be painful. For example, *Opium* is indifferent to joy and suffering and also to pain where there should be pain. The psychoactive plant remedies compensate for their extreme sensitivity by escaping and not feeling anything. Burrough’s (as cited in Vermeulen, 2004: 1020) description of morphine encapsulates this escapism: “Morphine alters the whole cycle of expansion and contraction, release and tension. The sexual function is deactivated, peristalsis inhibited, the pupils cease to react in response to light and darkness. The organism neither contracts from pain nor expands to normal sources of pleasure”.

**c. Increased mental ability and clarity of mind, or decreased clarity and a tendency towards mental confusion**

The sensation of activity-inactivity is also evident in the mental state of the psychoactive plant drug remedies. Psychoactive drugs act on the central nervous system to alter one's mood, perception or consciousness and all the remedies in this group experience a notable change in their mental state. When taking a case, a homoeopath needs to be aware of the general impression the patient gives them – if the homoeopath finds himself wondering if perhaps the patient has been “taking drugs” or “drinking too much coffee” then the homoeopath should consider remedies belonging to the psychoactive plant drug family. These remedies present with either marked clarity of mind, abundant ideas, creativity and lucidity, or the opposite – weakness or loss of mind and mental confusion. For example, *Coffea cruda* has mental agility, clarity and an abundance of ideas to such an extent that they cannot sleep at night because of all the ideas rushing through their mind; *Anhalonium lewinii* and *Cannabis indica* often appear confused, losing their sense of proportion, time and space (Boger, 2011: 61); *Nux moschata* is forgetful, suffers from vanishing thoughts and gets lost in streets that they know well; and *Opium* can appear as dreamy, dull and stupid.

The researcher proposes that this increase or decrease in mental acuity is a compensation or form of escapism – these patients escape their own emotions and pain by either becoming mentally confused and forgetful or by ‘losing themselves’ in ideas, creativity and the sphere of the mind.

**d. Sensations of expansion, emptiness, lightness or their opposites: contraction, fullness, heaviness**

The psychoactive plant remedies experience sensations that are constricting, tightening, obstructing, cramping, stopping, impeding, oppressing or heavy and these sensations enable individuals to contract into themselves, shut off the world and hence escape it. On the other hand, they can experience sensations opposite to these. For example, expansion, emptiness, lightness – sensations that enable an individual to ‘open up’ and merge with something greater than oneself, to escape reality. The researcher proposes that the essence behind these sensations is that of trying to escape something and Mangialavori (2010: 23) wrote: “The theme of avoidance, characterised by isolation and a flight from reality, is fundamental to Drug remedies ... . I wish to emphasise this feature because it helps to differentiate Drugs from similar (non-Drug) remedies which do not have this theme as a central component”



This sensation of expansion and contraction is clearly seen in the physical symptoms of the psychoactive plant drug remedies. For example, they all experience either a dilation or contraction of their pupils; *Cannabis indica*, *Coffea cruda*, *Nux moschata* and *Opium* suffer with distended abdomens; and *Nux moschata* and *Opium* also suffer from fluid retention and swelling. On the mental plane, *Anhalonium lewinii*, *Cannabis indica*, *Nux moschata* and *Opium* have delusions that parts of their body are enlarged and *Cannabis indica* has the unique sensation that their vertex is opening and shutting. Patients requiring these remedies will also describe their sensations and pains in terms of how they feel things are constricting, tightening or expanding inside them.

**e. Sensations of heat or cold, or modalities (aggravations or ameliorations) from heat or cold**

The psychoactive plant remedies experience sensations of either heat or cold or modalities from heat or cold. *Coffea cruda*, for example, has the unusual symptom of toothache being ameliorated when cold water or ice is held in the mouth. Once this water warms up, the toothache returns. *Nux moschata* is so sensitive to cold weather that she becomes “dazed and sleepy” when walking in it (Kent, 2013: 803); while *Opium*, on the other hand, can’t bear warmth, kicks off the covers, wants a cool room and can often be recognized by his/her dark-red perspiring face and very hot skin (Nash, 2013: 287).

**f. Sensations of dryness or moisture, or modalities (aggravations or ameliorations) from dryness or moisture**

Psychoactive drugs affect the central nervous system having a marked effect on diuresis, hidrosis and salivation. Similarly, the psychoactive plant drug remedies experience sensations of either dryness (for example: thirst, dry mouth, dry cough, lack of secretions) or moisture, especially increased perspiration. For example, *Opium* is indicated where there is noticeable perspiration; *Nux moschata*’s mouth can become so dry that the tongue sticks to the roof yet there is absolutely no desire to drink; and *Cannabis indica* suffers from urinary disorders when urine is passed “drop by drop” (Boger, 2011: 61).

**g. Formication, delirium, hallucinations or mental and emotional instability and mood swings**

Formication, delirium, hallucinations and mental or emotional instability are experienced by individuals who use psychoactive plant drugs and these sensations are common to remedies made from these drugs. They are especially evident in the mind symptoms of a person requiring these remedies and in their delusions, fears and dreams. Although these psychoactive plant remedies may experience delightful or fantastical hallucinations such as *Anhalonium lewinii*'s "wonderful visions, remarkably beautiful and varied kaleidoscopic changes" Boericke, 2005: For example, Kent (2013: 812) wrote of how an *Opium* prover saw "frightful images, black forms, visions of devils, fire, ghosts, someone carrying her off, murder".

Patients requiring psychoactive plant drug remedies can also be irritable, uncontrollable, often sad and so sensitive that even positive emotions (such as joy) can make them ill. This is especially seen in *Coffea cruda*, who develops "sleeplessness, nervous excitement, neuralgia, twitching of muscles, toothache, face-ache, red face and hot head" after a joyful or pleasant surprise (Kent, 2013: 456). The sensations of formication, delirium, hallucinations and instability are all closely connected to the sensations of activity, sensitivity and confusion.

**h. A deep sense of horror, fear or fright**

*"People are disturbed not by a thing, but by their perception of a thing." Epictetus*

The psychoactive plant remedies appear to be trying to escape something through either increasing their activity, their productivity and their mental clarity or through completely numbing themselves to what is going on around them and separating themselves from who they really are. Mangialavori (2010: 23) claims that the tendency to escape points to an individual's underlying vulnerability and is a characteristic defense mechanism, a defensive strategy that "does not disappear, but rather evolves through various compensations". The researcher proposes that these remedies, and individuals who use these drugs, are trying to escape a deep horror within themselves. This horror can stem from a physical, mental or emotional trauma or it can develop because of an individual's sensitivity. A person needing the remedy *Coffea cruda*, for example, will be more sensitive to pain than most people and will experience pain as something utterly terrifying and horrifying. A person requiring the

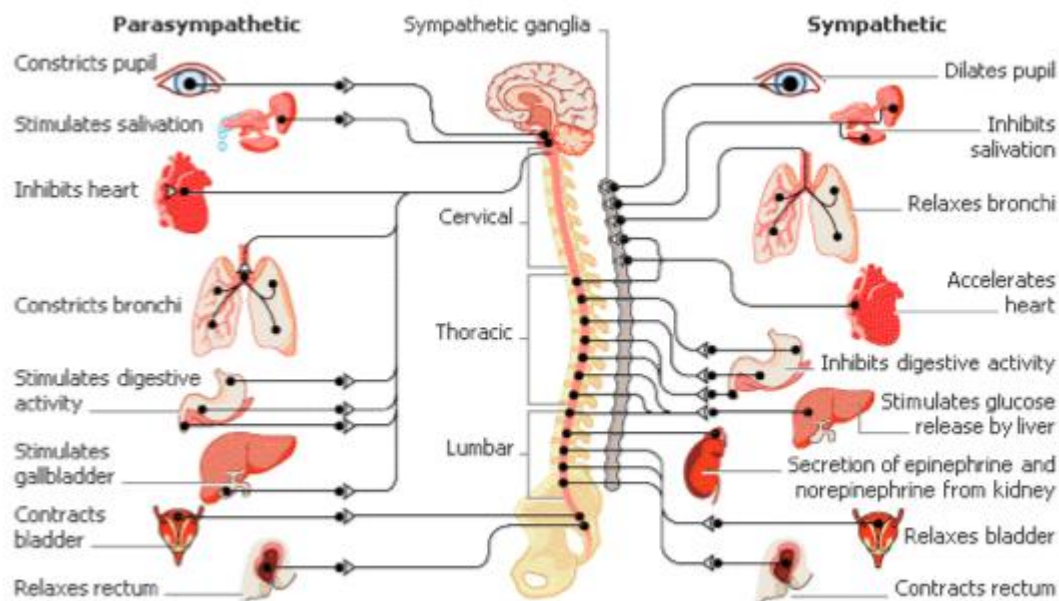
remedy *Opium*, on the other hand, may have survived such a horrifying or near-death experience that they can no longer feel pain.

All the psychoactive plant remedies experience the sensation of horror either through their perception of their pain or through their dreams, visions, hallucinations or anxiety. *Opium* is the only remedy in the rubric “MIND - ANXIETY - fright - remains; anxiety if the fear of the fright”, yet this rubric is representative of the core issue of the psychoactive plant drugs as a whole. Each of these drugs experiences something so frightening (be it physical, mental or emotional), and something that they are so acutely sensitive to that they develop a deep sense of horror that pervades their entire being. According to Boericke (2005), *Anhalonium lewinii* has visions of monsters and various gruesome forms; *Cannabis indica* can suffer from depression and a constant fear of becoming insane; *Coffea cruda* has great nervous agitation, restlessness and is driven to such despair by physical pain that he can be seen to toss about in anguish; *Nux moschata* is bewildered, confused, laughs and then cries; and *Opium* becomes ill after a frightening event.

This thread of horror reveals itself not only through their dreams and delusions, but also through their increased sensitivity or lack of sensitivity to physical pain. *Coffea cruda* cannot bear any pain and has what Kent (2013: 456) describes as “a painful sensitiveness of the skin beyond comprehension” while *Opium* lacks all sensitivity whatsoever. Nash (2013: 289) writes that *Opium* renders the organism “incapable of sensing pain” and Kent’s (2013: 811) following description of a patient demonstrates how *Opium* escapes their condition through simply not feeling: “Often there is a state of peace. Wants to be let alone. She tells you she is not sick; and yet she has a temperature of 105°-106°, is covered with a scorching hot sweat, has a rapid pulse; is delirious. You ask her how she is and she says she is perfectly well and happy; no pains or aches; wants nothing and has no symptoms... The face looks besotted, bloated, purple; the eyes are glassy and the pupils contracted”.

*Opium*’s insensitivity brings to mind the concept of being ‘frozen with fear’ and the researcher proposes that the three responses to stress (Fight, Flight or Fright) are seen in the psychoactive plant drug remedies. The alarm stage, or Fight or Flight response, of Hans Selye’s General Adaptation Syndrome (Tortora and Derrickson, 2009: 676) (Figure 12) is clearly seen in the psychoactive plant drug remedies. For example, in all these remedies can be found rubrics pertaining to constriction or dilatation of pupils, increased or decreased salivation, increased or decreased pulse or respiratory rate, increased or decreased digestive

activity, and relaxed or contracted rectum. These remedies also demonstrate the third response that is common to this syndrome: Fright. When faced with stress people react either by going into a Fight or Flight response where sympathetic activity is increased, preparing them to either stay and ‘fight’ their stressors or to ‘flee’ from, or escape their stressors. The third response, particularly clear in *Opium*, is that of ‘freezing’ and going into a ‘fright’ response in which the body cannot react to the stressor.



**Figure 12: Physiology of the Stress Response**  
Source: American Institute of Stress n.d.

### 5.1.2 Proposed Vital Sensation of the Psychoactive Plant Drug Group – Horror

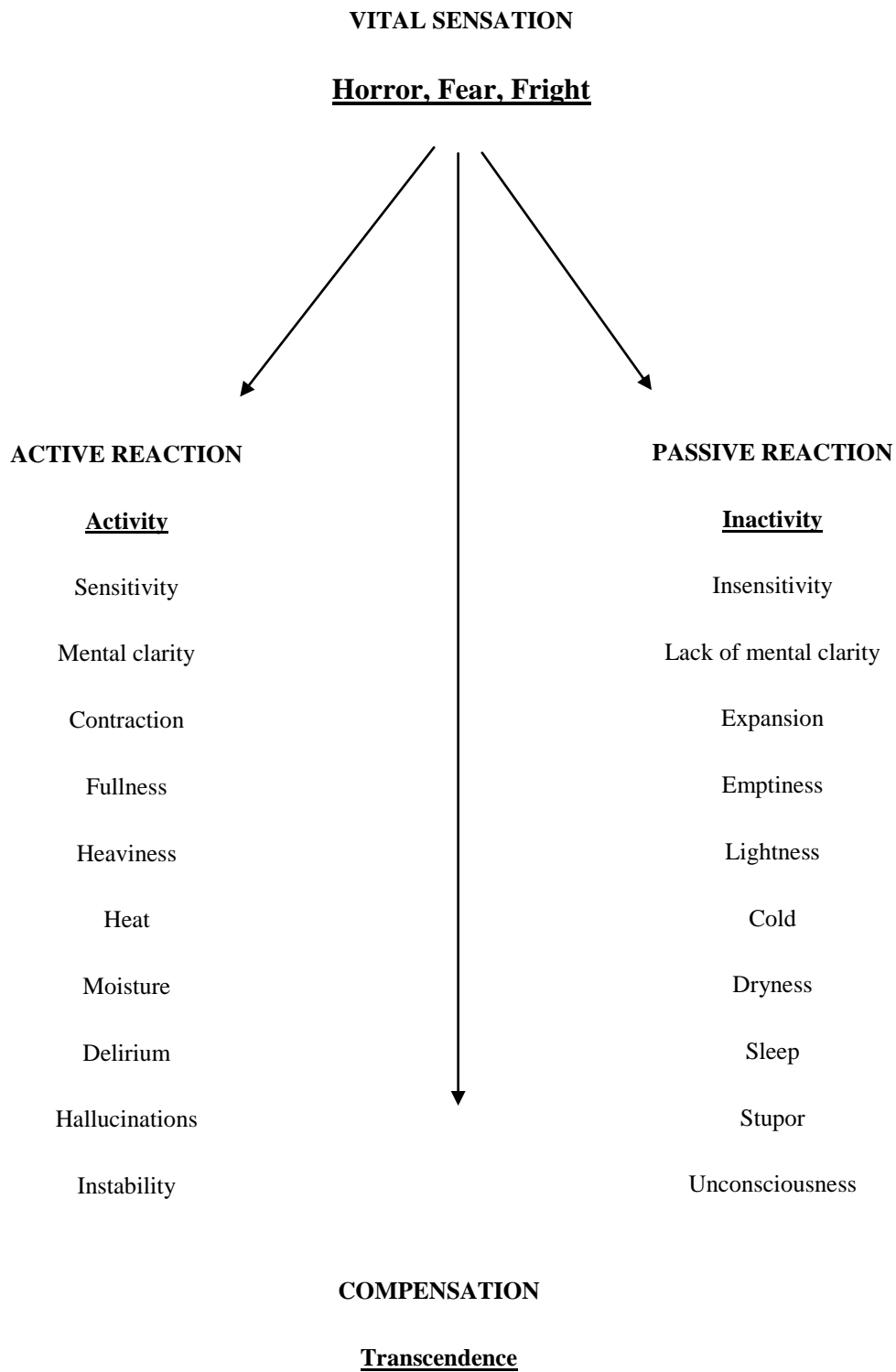


Figure 13: Proposed Vital Sensation of the Psychoactive Plant Drug Group – Horror

### 5.1.3 Compensation of the Psychoactive Plant Drug Group – Transcendence

Psychoactive drugs are utilised for many reasons, including helping one to ‘cope’ with or escape pain, be it physical or emotional. For example, opioids, anxiolytics and hypnotics are prescribed for pain relief, anxiety and depression (Dreyer, Dreyer Hattingh & Thandar, 2012: 63-92). Non-prescription psychoactive drugs such as cannabis are also used for pain relief, to escape anxiety, depression or mundanity and boredom (Hash Marihuana & Hemp Museum, n.d.). Even caffeine is used as a stimulant when a person feels they cannot cope with, or keep up with, their day-to-day life. As Hansel (2010: 6) says: “If today there are branches of ‘McCoffee’ on every corner and coffee machines in every office, they have nothing to do with cheerfulness, jokes, and flaming fantasy but rather with keeping us all on the boil at work and play”.

The sensation that seems to pervade all the analyzed psychoactive plant remedies was that of horror, fear, or fright. Patients requiring these remedies have either experienced something horrific and terrifying (ailments from fright, shock or grief); are extremely sensitive to pain and their experience of it is horrifying; or they experience horrendous dreams or visions. As a consequence, the compensation or coping mechanism in this remedy group is that of escape via transcendence. Just as individuals partake of psychoactive plant drugs to transcend their pain or their boredom, patients requiring psychoactive plant drug remedies transcend their condition by no longer feeling anything, by becoming numb and insensitive. Sankaran (2005b: 725) encapsulates the essence of this transcendence in his description of *Opium* who remains cheerful, courageous and acting as if he/she has no pain “in the face of intense shock, pain and suffering”. The psychoactive plant remedies transcend their earthly condition by escaping in a world of dreams, detaching themselves from who they really are and, in a sense, ‘laughing in the face of danger’. For example:

- MIND - DELUSIONS - heaven, he is in (*Cannabis indica*, *Opium*)
- MIND - DELUSIONS - floating (*Anhalonium lewinii*, *Cannabis indica*, *Nux moschata*, *Opium*)
- MIND - DELUSIONS - flying (*Anhalonium lewinii*, *Cannabis Indica*, *Opium*)
- MIND - DELUSIONS - eternity, he was in (*Cannabis indica*)
- MIND - DELUSIONS - eternity, merged with the present (*Anhalonium lewinii*)
- MIND - DELUSIONS - immaterial, is (*Anhalonium lewinii*)

- MIND - DELUSIONS - out of the body (*Anhalonium lewinii*, *Cannabis indica*, *Nux moschata*, *Opium*)
- MIND - DELUSIONS - beautiful visions (*Anhalonium lewinii*, *Cannabis indica*, *Coffea cruda*, *Opium*)
- MIND - WELL - says he is well, sick, when very (*Coffea cruda*, *Opium*)
- MIND - MERGING OF SELF, with one's environment (*Anhalonium lewinii*, *Cannabis indica*)
- MIND - FEARLESS - (*Anhalonium lewinii*, *Coffea tosta*, *Opium*)
- MIND - DREAM; as if in a - escapes in a world of dreams (*Anhalonium lewinii*)
- MIND - DELUSIONS - existence - without form in vast space (*Cannabis indica*)
- MIND - LAUGHING - word said, at every (*Cannabis indica*)
- MIND - INDIFFERENCE - external things; to (*Cannabis indica*, *Opium*)
- MIND - DELUSIONS - separated - world; from the - he is separated (*Anhalonium lewinii*)

It is not surprising, therefore, that a common thread amongst the clinical cases of people who have been cured by the psychoactive plant remedies is that they tend to use, or have at least tried, psychoactive drugs as a form of escape or are on chronic anxiolytic, antidepressant or analgesic medication. Hence, it is important for a homoeopath to keep in mind this group of remedies when working with a person who is on chronic pain medication, anxiolytics, antidepressants or who uses/abuses recreational drugs.

Bearing in mind these remedies' Fight, Flight or Fright response to stress and their underlying sensation of horror, the researcher proposes that they could be used in treating Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). According to the National Institute of Mental Health (online, 2016), PTSD develops in individuals who have witnessed or survived a shocking or frightening event and continue to experience problems or feel stressed or frightened when they are no longer in danger – similar to *Opium*'s “complaints from fear when the fear remains, or the idea of the fear remains, or the cause of it comes before the eyes” (Kent, 2013:812). In order to be diagnosed with PTSD, a person needs to re-experience their trauma through flashbacks, bad dreams or frightening thoughts; demonstrate avoidance mechanisms such as staying away from certain places, not being able to remember events, losing interest in what were once enjoyable activities, or becoming emotionally ‘numb’; demonstrate abnormal reactivity through being easily startled, having difficulty sleeping or having angry

outbursts; and have cognitive and mood changes such as negative thoughts or anxiety disorders. Children with PTSD may develop secondary involuntary urination or become mute. All of these symptoms are seen in the psychoactive plant drug remedies who suffer from frightening hallucinations, nightmares, poor memory, emotional and physical oversensitivity or insensitivity, insomnia and mood disorders. *Cannabis indica*, *Nux moschata* and *Opium* are also indicated for involuntary urination and mutism. With its history of oppression and segregation through Apartheid and its current climate of crime, South Africa is now often referred to as a ‘traumatised nation’ and, according to the South African Depression and Anxiety Group (2016), it is estimated that approximately 400 women are raped a day and 70% of people living in Soweto suffer from PTSD. Substance abuse disorder (SUD) is also linked to PTSD and according to Schäfer and Najavits (2007, online), “among people with lifetime PTSD, lifetime SUD is estimated at 21-43%, compared with 8-25% in those without PTSD”.

#### **5.1.4 Miasmatic Classification of the Psychoactive Plant Drug Group**

Sankaran (2005c) describes the vital sensation as “what the patient feels” whilst the “intensity, pace and depth of this sensation, how it is coped with” is the miasm. Sankaran has already classified the plant remedies studied in this thesis into miasms as follows:

- *Anhalonium lewinii* – Cancer (a combination of the sycotic and syphilitic miasms);
- *Cannabis indica* – Sycotic miasm;
- *Coffea cruda* – Tubercular (a combination of the sycotic and syphilitic miasms);
- *Nux moschata* – Typhoid miasm; and
- *Opium* – Cancer (a combination of the sycotic and syphilitic miasms).

Fraser (2002: 55) suggests that the drug remedies are important to consider when treating the AIDS Miasm because “the themes of isolation and disconnection, and particularly of disconnecting from the pain of modern existence, are found throughout the drug remedies, as are feelings around the need for spiritual meaning”.

The researcher concurs with this, but proposes that the over-riding miasm of the psychoactive plant drug group is, in fact, the sycotic miasm. Fundamental to this miasm is an individual’s sense of having a ‘fixed weakness’, of having something essentially weak within oneself that needs to be kept hidden. ‘Neurosis’, ‘guilt’ and ‘avoidance’ are some of Sankaran’s (2005c:



7) keywords used to describe this miasm and these feelings are seen in the psychoactive plant drugs who have a deep sense of horror and constant need to escape. For example:

- MIND - DELUSIONS - criminal, he is a - executed, to be (*Opium*)
- MIND - HIDING - himself - old people, in (*Opium*)

Psychoactive plant drug remedies hide their inner weakness by increasing their activity and productivity or they avoid facing their weaknesses by becoming numb, detached, sleepy, laughing or ‘merging with something bigger than themselves’.

They are neurotic remedies, filled with formication, delirium and mood swings yet their dreams, delusions and fears also demonstrate a deep inner sense of weakness and vulnerability. For example, *Opium* and *Nux moschata* have delusions of people wanting to execute them, *Anhalonium lewinii* sees scheming faces, *Cannabis indica* has the delusion that he/she is soon to be dissected and will die and *Coffea cruda* fears he/she will die from pain.

In order to confirm Sankaran’s classification of the studied psychoactive plant drug remedies, a keyword search was carried out using RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014) and various materia medica were also searched manually. The miasmatic keywords used in this search are listed in Appendix B.

#### **5.1.4.1 *Anhalonium Lewinii***

Inherent to the cancerinic miasm is the feeling that one has a fixed weakness within, that “everything is going out of control and I can do nothing” and that “everything around him is chaotic and he is too small to gain control over the chaos” (Sankaran, 2005c: 10). This is evident in *Anhalonium lewinii* who has delusions of surrounding objects being enlarged and that he/she is transparent and losing control:

- Mind: DELUSIONS - enlarged - objects are
- Mind: DELUSIONS - transparent - he is
- Mind: SELF-CONTROL - loss of self-control

Yet, despite this fixed weakness, cancerinic individuals are always striving for perfection and stretching themselves beyond what they are capable of. *Anhalonium lewinii* has increased physical abilities and increased reflexes which demonstrate how they are attempting to go beyond their own natural capacity and Sankaran’s (2005a: 143) following description of

*Anhalonium lewinii*'s core sensation highlights its cancerinic nature: "In *Anhalonium lewinii*, everything is getting narrow and shrinking, and I have to expand or I will disappear".

#### **5.1.4.2 *Cannabis Indica***

The sycotic miasm is similar to the cancerinic miasm in that there is that essential feeling of being weak, of having something wrong deep within him/herself. However, in the sycotic miasm, there is acceptance of this weakness and the sycotic individual accepts and lives with his/her weakness, simply covering it up and hiding it. The cancerinic individual, on the other hand, continually tries to be more than he/she is, to control things and be superhuman. *Cannabis indica* is a sycotic remedy, not only because it is one of the most important remedies used to treat gonorrhea, but also because there is acceptance of one's weakness and the subsequent hiding of it. *Cannabis indica* has the delusions that he/she has no weight and is transparent (DELUSIONS - weight - no weight; has; DELUSIONS - transparent - he is) which demonstrate an awareness of a fixed weakness, yet he/she is eloquent, witty, has pleasant fancies and extravagant speech – all mechanisms that cover up his/her essential weakness. He/She also has delusions of the presence of another being, as if he/she is being watched in his/her attempts to hide his/her weakness and this other presence is often dark and demonic, suggesting a sense of guilt:

- DELUSIONS - dragons, of
- DELUSIONS - devil - present, is
- DELUSIONS - absurd, ludicrous - figures are present
- DELUSIONS - visions, has - monsters, of

#### **5.1.4.3 *Coffea Cruda***

Sankaran describes the attitude of the tubercular miasm as "Time is short; too much to be done in too little time" and there are few words than can better describe the remedy *Coffea cruda* (or the reason why people so fervently consume coffee). *Coffea cruda* is full of rubrics pertaining to hyperactivity and sleeplessness, often due to excited emotions or to having too many thoughts and fancies rushing through one's mind. It is also a remedy that oscillates between irritability and joy and core features of the tubercular miasm are its "desperate desire for change" and hectic activity (Sankaran, 2005c: 10). Sankaran (2005a: 506) also writes that *Coffea cruda* is given for lung conditions, especially tuberculosis. Another feature of the

tubercular miasm seen in *Coffea cruda* is the sensation of feeling compressed and suffocated, of intense oppression and this is evident in the literature on this remedy:

- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Abdomen: Anxiety and oppression in the region of the epigastrium.
- CLARKE J., Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica – Abdomen: The clothes are oppressive.

The researcher proposes that *Coffea cruda* also contains elements of the typhoid miasm which combines the instinctive, sympathetic ‘fright-or-flight’ response of the acute miasm with the ongoing struggle of psora. The following rubrics in which *Coffea cruda* is the only remedy demonstrate this response:

- GENERALS - ACTIVITY - increased - vascular
- GENERALS - ACTIVITY - increased - Organs; of
- SLEEP - SLEEPLESSNESS - news, after surprising
- GENERALS - TWITCHING - joy, from excessive
- GENERALS - WEAKNESS - surprise; from a - pleasant
- MIND - AILMENTS FROM - excitement - sudden
- VISION - ACUTE - reading of small print; easier
- RECTUM - DIARRHEA - domestic cares; from
- MIND - DELUSIONS - head - whirling in head - thinking; when
- MIND - MEMORY - active - evening - midnight, until

The following miasmatic keywords (Sankaran, 2005c: 7) pertaining to the typhoid miasm are also evident in *Coffea cruda*: crisis, intense, intense short effort, sub-acute, emergency, intense struggle, critical period, impatience, demanding.

#### **5.1.4.4 *Nux Moschata***

*Nux moschata* belongs to the typhoid miasm whose reactionary mode is that of an intense struggle against what is seen as a critical, threatening, but short lived situation (Sankaran, 2006: 57). *Nux moschata* develops ailments from loss of position and the following rubrics demonstrate the intensity of their struggle:

- Mind: fears death
- Mind: DELUSIONS - execute him; people want to

- Mind: Hurry - everybody - must hurry
- Mind: Distances - exaggerated; are

In the typhoid miasm, those individuals who do fail in all their efforts collapse and give up, becoming depleted, weak and prostrate. This is also seen in *Nux moschata* which has many rubrics pertaining to weakness of memory or forgetfulness, collapse and sleepiness.

#### **5.1.4.5 *Opium***

*Opium* belongs to the cancerinic miasm in which one feels inherently weak, yet is always trying to retain control. Quinn (2008: online) writes that “the disposition underlying the cancer miasm is that of having lost the ability to be oneself. Everything of cancer is generated from this feeling of ‘lostness’ whether it has occurred emotionally or as a consequence of being poisoned bodily”. This loss of the self and inherent sense of weakness is seen in *Opium*:

- Mind: DELUSIONS - weight - no weight; has
- Mind: SELF-CONTROL - loss of self-control
- Mind: DELUSIONS - body - out of the body

*Opium* develops ailments from fright, grief, reproaches and shame – from situations in which he/she feels small and weak. Yet, unlike many cancerinic remedies which attempt to control the world around them through being fastidious perfectionists, *Opium*’s “reaction almost invariably is flight (rather than fight) leading to withdrawal into an inner world” (Vermeulen, 2004: 1019).

Jenni’s (as cited in Vermeulen, 2004: 1021) description of *Opium* encapsulates the essence of the cancerinic miasm, or mode of reaction: “An *Opium* state is the well known state of coma or of ‘having almost died’. Body and soul are almost separated from each other, life is hanging by a thin thread. If such a person comes back into life, everything seems to him as if in a dream. The connection between body and soul remains loose as during sleep. Feelings are numb and dominated by fear. The body feels as if it doesn’t belong to him”.

### 5.1.5 Themes of the Psychoactive Plant Drug Group

**Table 13: Proposed Themes of the Psychoactive Plant Drug Group**

SENSATION	MENTALS	GENERALS	PHYSICALS
<b>Activity</b>	Vivacity, extravagance, abundance of ideas, undertaking of many things, hallucinations, visions, delirium, formication.	Ailments are aggravated or ameliorated by motion. Restlessness, sleeplessness.	Trembling, jerking, crawling, shaking, surging, tingling, rattling. Heat is burning or boiling. Pain is tearing, cracking, cutting.
<b>Inactivity</b>	Loss of memory, slow speech, dullness of mind, laziness.	Sleepiness, sopor, sluggishness, incoordination, unconsciousness.	Dull facial expression, ptosis, paralysis, atrophy, weakness, softening, impotence, constipation.
<b>Sensitivity/ Pain (with Horror)</b>	Ailments from emotions. Oversensitivity/easily roused, disturbed or angered. Irritability. Wakes from slight noise. Beside oneself with pain / intolerant of pain.	Hypersensitivity - Patient is sensitive to/easily aggravated by light, temperatures, noise, odours and emotions.	Hearing acute Sensitivity of parts to touch.
<b>Insensitivity / Numbness (due to Horror)</b>	Indifference, want of sensitiveness when it should be experienced.	Hyposensitivity – Lack of senses (to odours, tastes, physical sensations). Unconscious with pain.	Analgesia, anaesthesia – pain is not experienced when it should be.
<b>Mental confusion</b>	Delusions, hallucinations, weakness/loss of memory, vanishing of thoughts, delirium, insanity, confused or nonsensical speech, sensation as if in a dream, confusion of identity, disordered sense of time.	n/a	Seen as dull or bewildered facial expression.
<b>Mental clarity</b>	Alertness, acuteness, easy comprehension, increased mental power, increased creativity, eloquence, wittiness, abundance of ideas, making of many plans.	n/a	n/a
<b>Expansion, emptiness, lightness</b>	Sensation of being high or spaced out, of having no weight or	Sensations of bursting, swelling, distending,	Mydriasis Enlargement of body

	flying/floating. Delusions of increased space or time. Delusions of expanding or being double.	lightness.	parts. Swelling of parts, oedema/dropsy. Distended abdomen.
<b>Contraction, fullness, heaviness</b>	Delusions of being small.	Convulsions Convulsive motions Sensations of tightness, obstruction, contraction, constriction, drawing up, cramping, heaviness, oppression.	Miosis Stiffness of parts Spasmodic motions Paroxysms Strictures Cramps Sensation of having a ball or lump (in abdomen, chest or throat).
<b>Heat</b>	Anger, volatility of emotions, intensity of emotions, excitement, passion.	Aggravations or ameliorations from warmth. Sensations of burning, warmth, boiling.	Fever Parts being hot to touch. Redness of face or flushing of skin.
<b>Cold</b>	Lack of emotions, 'cold-heartedness', indifference.	Aggravations or ameliorations from cold. Sensations of cold or iciness. Chills.	Parts being cold to touch. Impotence.
<b>Dry</b>	Unimaginative, unemotional, indifferent.	Aggravations or ameliorations from dry weather. Sensations of dryness. Thirst Suppressed menses	Dry mouth Dry cough Dry skin Constipation
<b>Moisture</b>	n/a	Aggravations or ameliorations from getting wet or from damp, wet weather. Sensation of drops of cold water falling or of being filled with fluid.	Perspiration Excess mucous Profuse micturition Diarrhoea (from fear)
<b>Formication</b>	Delusions of having something alive within.	Sensations of crawling, buzzing, stinging, smarting.	Skin eruptions that smart and itch. Tinnitus/buzzing in ears.
<b>Delirium</b>	Delusions, visions, carphologia, queer inexplicable feelings, fantasia, lively fancies, hypochondria, increased imagination, drunkenness, imbecility, dreaminess, hallucinations.	Person behaves as if intoxicated.	Person looks as if intoxicated.
<b>Instability</b>	Rapid mood changes, inquietude, irrational or uncontrollable behaviour.	Suddenness of symptoms or pain (pains are instantaneous, shocking, shooting, stunning).	Vertigo Lack of balance.

		Pains are wandering or fleeting. Restlessness.	
<b>Horror</b>	Terrifying visions, hallucinations or nightmares. Fear of dying from pain. Great despair, distress, inability to bear one's situation. Suicidal.	Pains are intolerable. Screaming from pain.	Violent restlessness and tossing about when in pain.

### 5.1.6 Sphere of Action and Pathological Tendencies of the Psychoactive Plant Drug Group

As discussed in Chapter 2, psychoactive plant drugs act on the central nervous system altering mood, perception and consciousness. The researcher proposes that remedies made from these drugs also have an affinity for the central nervous system and can therefore be used to treat disorders of the central nervous system. The researcher bases this proposal on the fact that the extractions carried out in Chapter 4 resulted in sensations pertaining to the functioning of the nervous system (for example, increased and decreased activity, increased and decreased sensitivity, mental confusion and clarity etcetera)

Thus, the sphere of action of the psychoactive plant drug remedies is the central nervous system and they can be used for the following pathological tendencies:

- Disorders of the central nervous system:
  - Increased reflexes, involuntary motions, trembling, jerking;
  - Weakness, atrophy, slowness, paralysis;
  - Unconsciousness;
  - Catalepsy;
  - Autism Spectrum Disorders;
  - Hypersensitivity;
  - Insensitivity or absence of sensitivity;
  - Pain;
  - Formication;
  - Mental confusion, poor comprehension, nonsensical speech;
  - Memory disorders;

- Delirium, hallucinations, schizophrenia;
  - Mood disorders;
  - Behavioral disorders; and
  - Anxiety.
- Disorders of sleep:
    - Insomnia;
    - Narcolepsy; and
    - Nightmares.
  - Ailments caused by strong emotions (including joy, excitement, anger, fear and fright).

## 5.2 Comparison of the Psychoactive Plant Drug Group to General Drug Remedy Themes

Prior to this research, drug remedies had been explored by Sankaran (2005a), Mangialavori (2010) and Chhiba (2013). Sankaran (2005a) has also differentiated between the Plant, Animal and Mineral kingdoms. However, no formal group analysis of the psychoactive drug remedies derived from the plant kingdom had been conducted and it has, therefore, been difficult for homoeopaths to recognise when a patient requires a psychoactive plant drug remedy specifically.

This study confirms that most of Mangialavori's (2010) general drug themes are present in the psychoactive plant drug remedies including: a flight from reality, avoidance, sense of isolation; problems of personality structure; altered sensory perception; hyperactivity/apathy; and creativity. It also confirms Sankaran's (2005a) common plant drug themes of alienation, sensitivity and activity of mind as well as his general Plant sensations, especially of heightened sensitivity. However, there are a number of significant differences between remedies derived from psychoactive plants and the synthetic recreational drug isolate group researched by Chhiba (2013). The researcher proposes that the following factors are necessary to differentiate between psychoactive plant drug remedies and other drug remedies:

- **Ailments from hurt or shock** – Sankaran (2005c: 4) noted that particular to the Plant Kingdom is their fear of hurt and pain and that causation of ailments almost always



lies in emotional or physical hurt or shock. This is evident in psychoactive plant drug remedies specifically and not other drug remedies. According to Chhiba (2013: 163), “the synthetic recreational drug isolate group does not have a main theme of intense suffering, pain and agony”.

- **The underlying sensation of horror** – Sankaran (2005a: 513) suggests that the plant drug remedies share the sensation of upliftment and Chhiba recognised this in the synthetic recreational drug isolate group as feelings of joy, euphoria, excitement and contentment (Chhiba, 2013: 152). Although the researcher noted qualities of joy and euphoria in the analyzed psychoactive plant drug remedies, there was simultaneously the common sensation of horror.

Upliftment is essentially the feeling that the world is beautiful and Sankaran (2005a: 513) suggests that plant drug remedies are uplifted through music, beauty or open spaces. Of the remedies included in this study, *Anhalonium lewinii* is often considered to be full of ‘uplifting’ or ‘beautiful’ delusions whilst the other studied remedies are well-known for their confusion and pain. Yet on closer analysis, *Anhalonium lewinii* is, like the other remedies studied is a fearful and ‘dark’ remedy, filled with pain and confusion. *Anhalonium lewinii*’s colourful visions and hallucinations are not necessarily uplifting and can, in fact, be confusing or unpleasant for the individual. *Anhalonium lewinii* is the only remedy to appear in the rubrics ‘MIND - EXECUTION lost as the result of overpowering visual sensations’, ‘MIND - THINKING - abstract thinking - inability for’ and ‘MIND - THINKING - conceptual - inability - environment; about’. These rubrics (which can be considered highly characteristic of *Anhalonium lewinii* because it is the only remedy in the rubrics) indicate that the colourful and rhythmical hallucinations that *Anhalonium lewinii* is so well known for actually lead to confusion and the inability to think as opposed to a sense of upliftment.

- **Omnipotence via transcendence** – Mangialavori (2010) suggests that all remedies belonging to the Homoeopathic Drug Family have a sense of omnipotence. This is demonstrated in the psychoactive plant drug remedies through their ability to transcend their condition. In transcending their pain and suffering they are able to rise

above their condition and become omnipotent. The following rubrics demonstrate this sense of omnipotence:

- MIND, DELUSIONS - power, all powerful she is (*Cannabis indica*)
  - MIND, DELUSIONS - Mary Virgin, she is (*Cannabis indica*)
  - MIND, DELUSIONS - knowledge, he possesses infinite (*Cannabis indica*)
  - MIND, DELUSIONS - emperor, is an (*Cannabis indica*)
  - MIND, DELUSIONS - divine, being (*Cannabis indica*)
  - MIND, DELUSIONS - Christ, himself to be (*Cannabis indica*)
  - MIND - DELUSIONS - immortality, of (*Anhalonium lewinii*)
  - MIND - DELUSIONS - body - covers - earth; covers the whole (*Cannabis indica*)
- **Sensation of heat** – Mangialavori (2010) suggests that the sensation of cold is common to drug remedies. This research revealed that the psychoactive plant drug remedies can experience either cold or heat. Patients requiring remedies derived from psychoactive plant drugs experience localised sensations of warmth (for example, *Cannabis indica* experiences an agreeable warmth in the brain) or sensations of both heat and cold simultaneously (for example, *Coffea cruda* has trembling of hands with heat in palms and coldness of backs of hands (Hering in RadarOpus). These remedies are also ameliorated or aggravated by heat or cold (for example, in *Nux moschata*, hands feel cold as if frozen with tingling under nails on entering warm room (Hering in RadarOpus).
  - **Sensation of moisture** – Chhiba (2013) noted dryness as a sensation of the synthetic recreational drug isolate group. This is present in the psychoactive plant drug remedies, yet so is its opposing sensation – moisture. Moisture is especially evident in increased perspiration (for example, *Opium* has a very hot, sweltering perspiration [Clarke in RadarOpus]) or sensitivity to, or aggravations from, damp weather or getting wet (for example, *Nux moschata* is aggravated by damp, wet weather and getting wet [Clarke in RadarOpus]).
  - **Opposing sensations** – Sankaran (2005c: 4) found that remedies belonging to the Plant Kingdom share the feature of experiencing a basic sensation and its opposite

sensation. This is unique to the psychoactive plant drug remedies who are able to experience two opposing sensations simultaneously. For example:

- Heat and cold – in *Cannabis indica* the whole body is cold, but the face grows always warmer and warmer (Hahnemann in RadarOpus).
- Sleep and wakefulness – *Opium* has the urgent inclination to sleep with an absolute inability to go to sleep (Clarke in RadarOpus).
- Hyperaesthesia and analgesia – *Opium* experiences a numbness or lack of sensibility in the ulcer that ought to be sensitive (Kent in RadarOpus).
- Dryness and moisture – *Coffea cruda* has a dry cough but profuse micturition (Hering in RadarOpus); *Nux moschata* develops a dry cough after drinking (Hering in RadarOpus); and *Opium* has perspiration of upper part of body with dry heat of lower part (Clarke in RadarOpus) and internal dryness but complaints appear with sweat (Vermeulen in RadarOpus).
- Positive and negative emotions – *Cannabis indica*'s disposition in the forenoon is dejected, yet in the afternoon is cheerful (Hahnemann in RadarOpus); *Coffea cruda* alternates laughing and weeping (Allen in RadarOpus); *Nux moschata* is one moment laughing, the next crying (Allen in RadarOpus); and both *Coffea cruda* and *Opium* become ill from joy.

### **5.2.1 Comparison of the Psychoactive Plant Drug Group to the Synthetic Recreational Drug Isolate Group Remedies**

Psychoactive plant drugs differ from synthetic recreational drug isolates in many ways. Psychoactive plant drugs have formed an intricate part of cultural and religious practices for thousands of years, helping to connect people not only to one another but also to something 'greater than themselves', to an inner spirituality or to an external (transcendent) god. They are often used to engender a sense of togetherness or belonging and taken as part of spiritual or cultural rituals. Even coffee, at first glance nothing more than a stimulant, has been used for centuries to bring people together and as Fuller (cited in Vermeulen and Johnston, 2011c: 629) said: "The popularity of coffeehouses reveals a continuing connection between coffee and spirituality – and more particularly, a spirituality that flourishes outside our official religious institutions. Corner coffee shops, sixties-ish coffeehouses, and even the neighbourhood kaffeklatsch provide a forum of spirited – and spiritual – human exchange".

Synthetic recreational drugs, on the other hand, are mainly used for recreation, for ‘fun’, to get ‘stoned’, and their use lacks the deeper spiritual connection that plant drugs offer. Instead, they engender a sense of isolation and disconnection. Even the apparent ‘connection’ that synthetic drugs can give is often what Fraser (2002: 76) terms “inappropriate bonding”, where “the lack of boundaries can also result in connections, and so in relationships, that are not suitable and can be harmful”. During the production of synthetic drugs, the active component is isolated and synthesised while when psychoactive plant drugs are used in their wholeness and totality they have hundreds of different active ingredients that buffer one another and work together synergistically as a whole. According to university researchers in Arizona (cited in Mangialavori and Marotta 2010: 18), peyote contains a wide spectrum antibiotic component which can inhibit at least 18 strains of penicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* and “many constituents contribute to the peyote experience which is different from the experience of mescaline alone”. Synthetic recreational drugs embody what their name implies, disconnection, dissociation and isolation, while psychoactive plant drugs hold a deeper spiritual connectivity.

Not only do the drugs themselves differ, but so do the remedies derived from these two different groups of drugs. According to Chhiba (2013), the common sensations of the synthetic recreational drug isolates are:

- Anxiety;
- Restlessness;
- Fear;
- Excitement;
- Dryness;
- Indifference; and
- Isolation.

Although these sensations are also present in the psychoactive plant drug group, the core issues of each of these groups differ. Intrinsic to the psychoactive plant drug group is a deep sensitivity and pervading feeling of horror. It is this extraordinary sensitivity that causes either an increase or decrease in activity. It is this extreme sensitivity that makes them so reactive, or, if they can bear their pain no more, unreactive and detached. Hence the remedy *Opium* is insensitive to pain, but only because he/she has already born so much pain that he/she has now become numb to it (Sankaran, 2005b).

On the other hand, the synthetic recreational drug isolates seem to lack emotional sensitivity and appear indifferent. Although their physical senses may be heightened (senses of taste, hearing, vision, touch), they lack emotional awareness and reactivity and are generally more detached than the psychoactive plant drug remedies. According to Chhiba (2013), indifference, isolation, disconnection and separation are all themes in the synthetic recreational drug isolates. Although these themes may appear in the psychoactive plant remedies they are in fact reactions, or compensations, for too much sensitivity and too much feeling.

### **5.3 The Application of Group Analysis to the Psychoactive Plant Remedies**

As the analysis of this group of remedies progressed, the researcher found herself repeatedly asking the same questions which she feels are necessary in determining the validity of the group analysis method as a whole. If group analysis is to be considered a reliable method of decision-making and clinical reasoning then it needs to be applied systematically and logically. If a homoeopath applies group analysis to a case and concludes that the patient in front of them needs a psychoactive plant remedy then they should to be able to clearly demonstrate how they came up with the remedy by answering the following questions:

1. Why does the patient require a remedy sourced from ‘drugs’ specifically?
2. Why does the patient require a remedy sourced from the ‘Plant Kingdom’ specifically?
3. Why does the patient require a ‘psychoactive plant drug remedy’ specifically?

To test the application of group analysis, the researcher systematically applied the above questions to published cured cases of the five psychoactive plant remedies analyzed in this research study. Below are the case studies followed by their analyses in terms of the above questions.

### 5.3.1 *Anhalonium Lewinii*

#### **The Case of Rodolfo (Mangialavori and Marotta, 2010: 32)**

Rodolfo is a thirty-two year old professional musician. He plays the drums, but is very talented in other forms of percussion as well.

He is dressed in an eccentric and unkempt way. There is a fixed, sometimes almost lost, look on his face. He seems very downcast, resting his elbows on my desk and slumping his head on them. He often looks me in the face without saying a word and then looks away. He does this when he is talking too.

A psychiatrist who has been treating Rodolfo for a serious depression following the death of his mother referred this patient to me. Rodolfo is accompanied by his older sister who comes into the consulting room with him. He sits down in front of me and looks at me without saying anything. After a while, I ask what is troubling him.

*My head is completely empty; whatever I do is useless.*

*I'm scared of people. I feel like they're laughing at me when they look at me. I feel like their eyes and their words run straight through me. I feel like they mock me because I can't do anything anymore. I can't even talk anymore; the words stay in my mouth. I don't know where they are anymore.*

*I can't think anymore. I can't live anymore. I'm too sad. I can't even play anymore. Music disturbs me now; it's just become noise.*

Rodolfo falls silent and continues to stare at me lifelessly. I ask him what he thinks might have happened to him.

*Everything has changed ever since my mother left. When she died, I died with her, but my body lives on. I can't go where she is, and I can only stay here with my solitude. But time never passes. I look at my watch, and sometimes it seems like my whole life has lasted less than five minutes.*

*I can only stay on my own, in the dark, so that she feels close to me.*

Rodolfo is overcome by emotion, and he shakes his head to indicate that he doesn't want to talk any more.

His sister intervenes, telling me that Rodolfo was always very close to his mother, especially because their father died while they were both still very young. Their father died in a car crash. Rodolfo was next to him in the passenger seat, and he stayed trapped in the vehicle for several hours next to his dead father before the emergency services arrived. All this happened when Rodolfo was about four years old.

Ever since, he has had considerable difficulties at school. But he showed a very strong love of music, becoming a sought-after percussionist. He started composing music at the age of thirteen, and recently recorded an album. He calls his style of music “metaphysical.” The tracks from his CD, which I listened to, were all recorded with just a synthesiser and various percussion instruments. Rodolfo plays masterfully and sensitively and the word ‘metaphysical’ really does seem an appropriate description.

His sister tells me that his problems at school stemmed from his extreme difficulty in relating to people—to almost everyone—including his mother.

His relatives find it very interesting that the instrument he chose is usually played in a group. Yet ever since he was a boy, Rodolfo has almost exclusively played solo. Only recently, in order to earn enough money to make a record, he played the timpani in an orchestra, even though he had never received formal training.

He always lived with his mother until her sudden death from a stroke. Apart from the normal childhood illnesses, there is nothing of note in his health history.

While his sister talks, Rodolfo stares at me impassively.

#### *Six Weeks Later*

When we meet, Rodolfo seems much more open. He tells me: *I know that you can understand me. I saw in your eyes that you have music in your head too. If you like, I can teach you to make it come out.*

I have to admit that I feel puzzled and touched by this declaration, which is largely true. I try to recover my composure, thank him, and remind him that we are meeting for another reason. He replies: *I know that you can understand me. That’s all I meant.*

*I can't tell my sister what I really feel, because she would think I'm crazy. But I see things that other people cannot see.*

Can you tell me about this, please?

*When I step outside my mind, objects lose their shape and everything enters an immaterial dimension. Objects and words just vanish. We too can disappear and merge with the universe.*

*When I feel like this, I don't know where I will end. I feel that I can become immaterial. I feel that people's looks and thoughts run through me as if I were made of glass, as though I could vanish bit by bit. Then I feel that we are all brothers—that even walls and tables and chairs are made of the same substance as us. They are the same atoms as we are, just in a different state of material organization. And that's why I'm not sad any more.*

*I know where my mother is now. She's here; she's everywhere. She is all around and our mind is only an illusion of our senses, which are limited to seeing only what we can see of the world. But it's not all there is.*

*Even this rug has its life and its death, even a house—a mountain too. All transforms, even time, according to our thoughts.*

*Now I feel more at peace.*

*I used to feel distant from this world, but now I know that not even the world has existence any more. Everything is everything; it's a form without form, a world within a speck of dust.*

*Thank you for helping me to discover all this. Now I've started to play again, and I'm rediscovering my life.*

*I just need your help because I haven't slept for months. At first, I couldn't sleep because of the grief, and now I can't sleep because my thoughts have come back again. I can't stop them and get some rest. I go to bed and my mind goes on imagining. The darkness helps me to create music. But if I keep the light on, then I can't sleep.*



I am so struck by the clarity and lucidity of Rodolfo's comments that I feel a bit disoriented myself. I try to find out if he has ever read esoteric books or taken part in group meditations or used drugs. But it seems that Rodolfo has never had anything to do with any of these. His sister later confirms this to me.

Can you tell me more about the feeling of being transparent?

*I'm really not sure that I feel like glass because glass is rigid, a solid structure.*

*I don't even feel like the invisible man. I feel as though people look straight through me, that there's no boundary between myself and the space around me, no boundary between anything. It's only our mind creating a space for us to live in.*

Considering the rubric 'Delusions, transparent, everything is', and the way in which the patient's story bears an astonishing resemblance to a psychedelic experience, I look at the remedy *Anhalonium lewinii*. The materia medica and, above all, the toxicology of the remedy are very helpful in arriving at the prescription of this remedy.

I prescribe a single dose of *Anhalonium lewinii* 200C.

### **Case Analysis**

#### **Why does the patient require a remedy sourced from 'drugs' specifically?**

Rodolfo is a creative, sensitive being who feels isolated and alone in the world. This is seen in his being an exceptionally creative musician who plays "metaphysical" music "masterfully and sensitively" yet also chooses to play almost exclusively solo an instrument that is usually played in a group. Since his youth he has had "extreme difficulty in relating to people – to almost everyone" and also has altered sensory perceptions: "I see things that other people cannot see"; "it seems like my whole life has lasted less than five minutes"; "when I step outside my mind, objects lose their shape and everything enters an immaterial dimension." Drug remedies are often indicated in patients who lose their sense of identity, experience depersonalization and a merging with something greater than themselves. Rodolfo says, I feel as though people look straight through me, that there's no boundary between myself and the space around me, no boundary between anything" and "I used to feel distant from this

world, but now I know that not even the world has existence any more. Everything is everything; it's a form without form, a world within a speck of dust". This disoriented 'spaciness' and merging with the world around one resembles a drug-induced 'high' and his flight from reality and sense of isolation are key indicators for drug remedies (Mangialavori, 2010: 23). His story also "bears an astonishing resemblance to a psychedelic experience". All of these symptoms point towards his requiring a remedy sourced from a 'drug'.

### **Why does the patient require a remedy sourced from the 'Plant Kingdom' specifically?**

Rodolfo presents his case to the homoeopath in sensitive, descriptive language that focuses on how he *feels*. For example, he says "I'm too sad", "music disturbs me", "I saw in your eyes that you have music in your head too". He is emotional and sentimental and presents differently to a mineral remedy who has a more organised, structured, systematic presentation or an animal who is more animated, communicative and attention-seeking. Rodolfo's condition also stems from the death of his parents – ailments from hurt and shock often generating the need for plant remedies.

### **Why does the patient require a 'psychoactive plant drug remedy' specifically?**

Psychoactive plant remedies are used to treat pathologies of the central nervous system, sleep and those developing from strong emotions. Rodolfo has come for homoeopathic treatment for depression and although he has few physical symptoms he has many mental/emotional ones and the root of his depression seems to lie in his grief.

The following themes and sensations common to the psychoactive plant remedies are seen in Rodolfo's case:

- Horror:
  - The basic sensation pervading Rodolfo's case is the same feeling that underlies the psychoactive plant remedies – that of horror: At the age of four years, Rodolfo was trapped in a crashed vehicle next to his dead father for several hours and as an adult he loses his mother when she dies suddenly from a stroke.
  - This feeling of horror is evident in his phrases such as "I'm scared of people" and "I suffer"; and Mangialavori refers to Rodolfo's "deep looks" and "plea for help".
  - After taking the remedy *Anhalonium Lewinii*, this sense of horror is brought to the surface. Rodolfo says: "I had a clear sensation that one part of me was making myself stay awake, making me look directly into the face of the night, the silence,

the gloom, the solitude. Others sleep peacefully while I, a kind of fugitive, hide in sleep, anticipating the anguish of the day after” and he wakes from a stressful dream thinking, “Oh my God, what the hell is going on in my head?”

- Emptiness, expansion and lightness :
  - He feels his “head is completely empty”; that people’s eyes and words “run straight through me”; that “we too can disappear and merge with the universe”; and that he can become immaterial.
- Delirium:
  - Rodolfo’s sense of unity and merging with the universe is similar to that of a drug-induced ‘high’, emphasizing the visions and hallucinations common to both the themes of delirium and confusion found in psychoactive plant remedies.
- Confusion:
  - Rodolfo has a fixed, “almost lost” look and feels “I can’t even talk anymore; the words stay in my mouth. I don’t know where they are anymore” and “I can’t think anymore”.
  - In addition, time seems to stand still for him and he feels “my whole life has lasted less than five minutes”.
- Inactivity:
  - Rodolfo’s physical symptomatology expresses a lack of activity. He ‘slumps’ his head on his hands; declares that when his mother died “I died with her, but my body lives on”; and mentions that despite feeling very cold at night, he does not “even get up to fetch a blanket” (note here the sensation of cold which is found in the psychoactive plant remedies).
  - After taking *Anhalonium lewinii*, Rodolfo develops acute insomnia and then “falls into a deep sleep which lasts for two whole days”.
  - He also notices that his “whole physical self perhaps is reacting” and that he develops a strong urge to use the bathroom which, prior to the remedy, he almost never felt before.
- Sensitivity:
  - The theme of sensitivity is also seen in his developing depression after his mother’s death (ailments from emotions) and his extreme sensitivity to music.

**Why does the patient require the specific psychoactive plant remedy prescribed?**

Prominent rubrics taken from Rodolfo's case are:

- Mind, DELUSIONS - enlarged - objects are
- Mind, DELUSIONS - transparent - he is
- Mind, DELUSIONS - visions, has - wonderful
- Mind, MERGING OF SELF with one's environment
- Mind, CONFUSION of time; as to - space; and
- Mind, DEPERSONALIZATION
- Mind, FANCIES - absorbed in
- Mind, DELUSIONS - dead - he himself was
- Mind, DELUSIONS - body - out of the body
- Sleep, SLEEPLESSNESS - fancies, from (= fantasies, phantasies, illusions)

*Anhalonium lewinii* is found in all these rubrics. Being a psychoactive plant remedy, *Anhalonium lewinii* acts primarily on the central nervous system, causes sleep disorders and can be used in conditions arising from shock or hurt as discussed above. However, what makes it unique is its keynote as described by Vermeulen (2000: 106): “The keynote of this remedy is schizophrenia between the conscious and unconscious life of the patient. There is a retreat from objective reality into an inner life so rich and so varied that the outer world has lost its meaning ... Outstanding is the increased involvement in the inner life to the exclusion of the outer”. This is clearly seen in Rodolfo: “I don't know where I will end. I feel that I can become immaterial. I feel that people's looks and thoughts run through me as if I were made of glass, as though I could vanish bit by bit. Then I feel that we are all brothers—that even walls and tables and chairs are made of the same substance as us. They are the same atoms as we are, just in a different state of material organization.”

Although all psychoactive plant remedies experience altered or distorted perception, *Anhalonium lewinii*'s is specifically a loss of sense of time. Vermeulen (2004: 94) describes an *Anhalonium lewinii* child who “misses a lot of her day. It's like she is dreaming. It's like she has some idea and is so into it that she misses what's going on around her”. Rodolfo says: “But time never passes. I look at my watch, and sometimes it seems like my whole life has lasted less than five minutes.”

### 5.3.2 *Cannabis Indica*

#### ***Cannabis Indica* Case (Schadde, 1993)**

Woman, 35 years old, pre-cancer of the cervix. She begins by talking about her throat, *"As a teenager I took drugs and the worst thing was LSD when I was 15. The drug was a heavy experience. I had the sensation of suffocating, choking, but it didn't only come from LSD, I had experienced this already in childhood. I don't know what it comes from. At that time my mother took me to a physician who thought it was psychosomatic. Nothing was found. I experience vertigo. I used to think it was because of the tube (London's underground transportation system - ed.) because I wasn't accustomed to it. I have vertigo and nausea even without going on the tube. I have to lie down because it is very uncomfortable. My sense of balance is disturbed. I feel as if I am swaying. I think I don't breathe properly."*

She once sensed a "presence" at the door to her room, *"I didn't know how to react. I looked away. I knew his voice. It was quite realistic. I could see through the walls. I feared that the creature would come into my room. I said, 'No, not here.' He stood still. At that precise moment my daughter Lisa entered the room and got into my bed. It was perfect timing, very real. Then I thought, 'This is not a dream,' but the creature was standing at the door of my room."* Delusions; person; another person in the room.

She had an experience once when she felt as if her ears and head were huge. *"My head was so big; there were streaks or strands spreading backwards. They looked like caps from ancient Egypt; the sensation was very strong. Then I felt a pressure inside my throat, as if I had such a big larynx and this went on for a long time."* Her main theme centers around her throat; her gestures are always around the throat area. She feels as if she is suffocating, choking. Delusions; choked, thinks he is about to be. And the enlarged feeling of throat and head, Delusions; enlarged. She makes wave-like movements while describing her vertigo, *"... as if I am swaying."* Delusions; floating in air. She looks like Phosphorus. Very open, impressionable, sensitive, fears the clairvoyant experiences. She is gentle. No heaviness, but lively, light with oversensitivity and anxiety. Her intense drug experience took place at the age of 15; she is now 35 years old. She didn't take the drug often because she had an immediate reaction which frightened her. But she'd already had these problems in

childhood. The remedy is *Cann. indica*. Gestures typical of this remedy are these soft movements, very slow, very gentle.

Follow up: I phoned her 6 months later. Control visits to the gynaecologist had showed negative smear-test results. Vertigo had disappeared completely and she no longer had problems with choking. Sometimes she still has out-of-body experiences, but no longer with fear. Altogether she feels very well. At the time of the interview she'd just broken off her relationship to her daughter's father; for years the relationship had been in crisis; but now she lives with the child's father and it is fine. She hadn't phoned me because she'd felt so good.

"Language is the source of all misunderstandings". As homoeopaths, we can try to stick to reality and take everything into consideration in order to confirm the spoken words: the body posture, gestures, behaviour are very important in understanding the patient.

### **Case Analysis**

#### **Why does the patient require a remedy sourced from the 'Plant Kingdom' specifically?**

Schadde describes the patient as: "Very open, impressionable, sensitive, fears the clairvoyant experiences. She is gentle. No heaviness, but lively, light with oversensitivity and anxiety". Although this openness and impressionability is also found in Phosphorous, her oversensitivity is more suggestive of a remedy sourced from the Plant Kingdom. This sensitivity is also revealed through the way in which she describes her symptoms, using words such as "I had the sensation", "I feel", "my sense of balance is disturbed" and "I felt". Her gestures are also plant-like: "soft movements, very slow, very gentle". As Schadde says, "the body posture, gestures, behaviour are very important in understanding the patient".

#### **Why does the patient require a remedy sourced from 'drugs' specifically?**

The patient's soft, slow, gentle movements and the wave-like motions she experiences (and demonstrates during the consultation) are suggestive of a drug-induced state. The patient is also drawn to drugs and has experimented with them in her past. In addition, she has had a negative experience with a drug and even begins her consultation on the topic of this

experience and the effects it had on her. Like many patients who require a drug remedy, she suffers with anxiety, has delusions/hallucinations (sensed a presence at her door), experiences almost ‘out of body’ sensations and disorientation (vertigo) and suffers from altered sensory perception (parts of her body are enlarged).

**Why does the patient require a ‘psychoactive plant drug remedy’ specifically?**

- Prominent in a patient requiring a remedy sourced from a psychoactive plant is either a marked increase or decrease in activity. This patient experiences increased activity in her symptoms of vertigo in which she feels she is swaying. When describing this sensation to her homoeopath she even makes wave-like motions. Increased activity is also seen in her sensations of choking and suffocating and the way in which she keeps making gestures towards her throat. On the other hand, there is also the opposite sensation to activity. This is evident in her needing to lie down when experiencing vertigo.
- The patient is described as being light, oversensitive and anxious – all of this being indicative of a person needing a psychoactive plant remedy.
- Sensations of expanding or enlarging are common in psychoactive plant remedies and this patient feels as if her ears and head are “huge” and as if she has a “big larynx”. As mentioned earlier, she also has opposing sensations: not only does she experience expansion, but she also experiences contraction in terms of choking and suffocating. These constrictive, contractive, heavy sensations are common in psychoactive plant remedies.
- Like all drugs, psychoactive plant drugs also experience delusions and hallucinations but theirs are often more frightening or there is a degree of fear involved. This patient experienced a “presence” standing at her doorway. It was not a pleasant experience and she describes the presence as a “creature” and mentions how she “feared” it would come into the room.
- Fear is a common thread in this patient, not only in her delusion, but also in her initial experience with LSD and the suffocating and choking she experiences.

**How did the homoeopath differentiate between the psychoactive plant remedies available and decide on the particular remedy that they prescribed for the patient?**

Schadde prescribes *Cannabis indica* based on the patient's delusions and gestures:

- Delusions; person; another person in the room.
- Delusions; choked, thinks he is about to be.
- Delusions; enlarged.
- Delusions; floating in air.
- Gestures typical of this remedy are these soft movements, very slow, very gentle.

On repertorising the above rubrics, a number of potential remedies are seen. However, if the homoeopath knows that he/she is looking for a psychoactive plant remedy then *Cannabis indica* is the remedy.



### 5.3.3 *Coffea Cruda*

The following case study demonstrates how *Coffea cruda* can be prescribed in an acute case and how, despite having minimal information to go on, the themes of the psychoactive plant remedies can still be seen through the patient's physical behaviour. Careful observation of symptoms leads to a good homoeopathic prescription thereby preventing amputation (Carleton, 2012)

Former interns of the Homoeopathic Hospital, Ward's Island, and students from the colleges may remember the ligature of the femoral artery in its middle third for the cure of a large popliteal aneurysm, which was done at the hospital January twenty-ninth, 1891. The case was reported at the following June meeting of the International Hahnemannian Association. The hospital record of what followed reads thus:

'Patient rallied, but in the evening, about seven o'clock, he suffered excruciating pain. The doctor gave him seven-eighths of a grain of morphine and other drugs, but the pain kept increasing. At eleven p.m. he could stand the pain no longer; and upon consultation of staff, an amputation was deemed necessary. So Doctors Breck and Miller went to the city for Dr. Carleton's consent to operate. But Dr. Carleton, after getting the patient's symptoms from the doctors, decided to prescribe instead of amputate, and said if pain did not cease he would amputate in the morning. He sent *Coffea cruda*, two hundredth, a few pellets to be put upon the tongue every fifteen minutes until pain should abate and patient slept soundly.'" [After the second dose he went to sleep and never received the third dose.] When he awoke the pain was nearly gone and he was feeling well in all respects. Dr. Carleton was notified in the morning of good recovery and he did not deem it necessary to come over. The temperature at eleven p. m., when the doctors went to the city, was 104; at four A. M., January thirtieth, it was 102; at eight a. m., 101.3. The temperature ranged from 99.4 down to normal and stayed there. Wound healed by granulation. Very little pain at times. Recovery was all that could be looked for.'

The hospital narrative may be amplified a little. The seven-eighths of a grain of morphine had been followed by a huge dose of bromide, and that by a large dose of chloral, and that by three ounces of whiskey. None of these made any apparent

impression on the case. The patient screamed and tossed and wanted to throw himself out of the window.

### **Case Analysis**

#### **Why does the patient require a remedy sourced from the ‘Plant Kingdom’ specifically?**

Above all else, this patient portrays great sensitivity and reactivity with an overt fear of pain. His condition has developed after surgery for a popliteal aneurysm (a form of physical shock) and he demonstrates a strong sensation (that of reactivity) as well as it’s opposite (a lack of reactivity to the drugs administered).

#### **Why does the patient require a remedy sourced from ‘drugs’ specifically?**

The patient is extremely restless and anxious, his central nervous system conspicuously excited as if under the influence of stimulant drugs. Furthermore, his wanting to throw himself out the window suggests a need to escape his pain, escape being a prominent theme in drug remedies.

#### **Why does the patient require a ‘psychoactive plant drug remedy’ specifically?**

The patient’s pain is excruciating and constantly increasing demonstrating the psychoactive plant themes of marked activity and sensitivity. Yet at the same time he does not respond to any medication given to him and this shows a lack of sensitivity and a lack of reaction: “The seven-eighths of a grain of morphine had been followed by a huge dose of bromide, and that by a large dose of chloral, and that by three ounces of whiskey. None of these made any apparent impression on the case”.

Underlying this excruciating pain is a profound sense of horror: “the patient screamed and tossed and wanted to throw himself out of the window”. Heightened activity is seen in the patient’s tossing about, his restlessness and in his twisting, wrenching pains which carry the sensation of contraction.

**How did the homoeopath differentiate between the psychoactive plant remedies available and decide on the particular remedy that they prescribed for the patient?**

*Coffea cruda*'s main affinity is for the nerves, for oversensitivity to pain and despair from pain (Vermeulen, 2004: 511). This patient is in the most excruciating agony and Carleton prescribes on his patient's great sensitivity and reactivity writing, "The symptoms that led me to select *Coffea cruda* were 'pains seemed insupportable, driving to despair;' 'great nervous agitation and restlessness.' These tally exactly with Hering's materia medica. Besides, patient complained of "arterial tension, twisting and wrenching, where the ligature had been applied, and running thence up to the heart and brain," which corresponds pretty fairly with Hering's Symptoms: "strong, quick palpitation of the heart with extreme nervousness, sleeplessness and cerebral erethism."

### 5.3.4 *Nux Moschata*

#### ***Nux Moschata* Case (American Homoeopath, 1999: RadarOpus)**

In November of 1997, Melissa, a 36-year-old married woman, came to me with the complaint of "hormonal sensitivity" and high blood pressure. Melissa was a lively strawberry blonde, very personable and friendly, speaking quickly and laughing a lot, even at serious matters. She also seemed overexcited, very jittery, and tense. She has two children.

Melissa's symptoms included: Joint pain before menses (searing, penetrating, sharp pains. A nerve-type pain. Like being really cold and then warming up. ameliorates movement. aggravated in knees, but could be in any joint); Dry eyes before menses; Weeps easily and becomes depressed and sympathetic before menses; High blood pressure (160/100. Taking low dose of beta blocker. Aggravated evening. Aggravated before menses. Pounding in blood vessels, jittery and on edge.)

Melissa is very sympathetic and loves animals. She faints easily, especially in warm, stuffy rooms. She craves chocolate, sweets, spicy food, and cinnamon. She has an aversion to fried foods, greasy foods, and white bread. There is a tendency towards hypoglycemia. She also has a history of terrible morning sickness during both her pregnancies; she threw up the whole nine months. The only thing she could eat was meat and potatoes, with a craving for potatoes. Even during labor, she was still throwing up.

Melissa had postpartum depression after her second child; she became very anxious and worried. She weaned the baby early and went on birth control pills and antidepressants. She went off birth control pills a year ago because of her high blood pressure.

Actually, Melissa has had periods of depression since she was 19. As a child, she worried a lot. She couldn't sleep from worrying. She was always afraid of disappointing her parents, who were very controlling. Her father was very health-oriented and controlled her diet very strictly, allowing no fat or salt.

*"They are into being skinny, exercising, and eating a low fat diet."*

*"I'm the only one who is married and on my own. There's a real tradition of not going out on your own".*

*"I just wouldn't make any waves – never disappoint them."*

*"I rebelled in college and paid the price with inner turmoil."*

*"My parents say it's important to have a real job – a doctor or a lawyer. Any time I mentioned any other career, my parents went ballistic."* (She became a physician).

Remedy: *Nux moschata* 200c, split dose.

4 months after first prescription. After a brief aggravation she was much better. Could exercise without feeling tired. No longer needs to nap. Blood pressure normal, 120/80. No pains in the limbs. No depression before menses.

6 months after first prescription. She reports that after eating a eucalyptus candy the blood pressure went back up. Repeat *Nux moschata* 200c.

7 months after first prescription. Blood pressure went back to normal after last dose of 200c. She reports being much calmer. The hormonal pains and mood swings are gone. *"I can't believe it's this easy to get well. Is this all I have to do?"* But blood pressure has gone up to 140/90. Assessment: Needs higher potency – *Nux moschata* 1M, split dose.

9 months after first prescription. She feels great. No depression, no pains in the limbs. She feels much stronger emotionally and physically. Feels stronger about confronting people when she needs to. She has been able to visit her parents without being upset by them. Blood pressure is completely normal except for slight rise just before menses. Assessment: Doing well, *Nux moschata* 30c before menses, if needed.

### **Case Analysis**

**Why does the patient require a remedy sourced from the 'Plant Kingdom' specifically?**

Melissa is a sympathetic, personable, excitable and sensitive person suffering from high blood pressure, joint pain, dry eyes and depression. Like a 'plant remedy' she is sensitive to

her pain and presents it in notably descriptive terms (describing it as searing, penetrating and sharp). She also has a history of experiencing strong emotional pain, having been raised by excessively domineering parents who did not allow her to develop into her own being.

### **Why does the patient require a remedy sourced from ‘drugs’ specifically?**

There is a sense of a drug ‘euphoria’ to Melissa: she is lively, “very personable and friendly, speaking quickly and laughing a lot, even at serious matters. She also seemed overexcited, very jittery, and tense”. She easily becomes anxious and worried and after the birth of her second child suffers from depression for which she takes antidepressants. Even as a child she suffered from anxiety and depression and felt isolated and alienated from her family. Like a drug remedy, she rebels yet suffers much anxiety for this rebellion: "I rebelled in college and paid the price with inner turmoil."

### **Why does the patient require a ‘psychoactive plant drug remedy’ specifically?**

There are numerous psychoactive plant remedy themes in Melissa’s case, including increased activity with an opposing decrease in activity (she faints often), sensitivity, heat-cold, dryness, motion, mood swings and sleep disorders. Her pains are active and she experiences them acutely, with a heightened sensitivity: “searing, penetrating, sharp pains. A nerve-type pain.” Like a psychoactive plant remedy, she has sensations of heat and cold, saying her pains are “like being really cold and then warming up” and both warmth and movement modalities for her. She also experiences sensations of dryness in her eyes and describes her high blood pressure as extremely active, “pounding in blood vessels”. In addition, there is an undercurrent of fear in Melissa’s case – she grew up with “controlling” parents who went “ballistic” when she tried to be herself and even as a child she could not sleep from worrying.

### **How did the homoeopath differentiate between the psychoactive plant remedies available and decide on the particular remedy that they prescribed for the patient?**

The homoeopath writes an analysis of the case as follows:

“Analysis:

The dryness of the eyes, symptoms worse before menses, the extreme giddiness, and severe vomiting during pregnancy led me to *Nux moschata*, along with a few polychrest remedies.

Perhaps we can understand this more deeply by looking further at Melissa's case. Her story reveals the pressure that was put on her to live her life the way her family wanted her to live it. I began to think that many of the symptoms of the state, especially the fainting, the sleepiness, and the "out of body" experiences of *Nux moschata*, were an attempt on the part of the vital force to leave a situation that was unacceptable to the individual. Such is the situation of a woman (and most cases of *Nux moschata* are women) who is unable to express her creativity and intelligence, to know herself, because of family or societal pressure”.

### 5.3.5 *Opium*

#### **A case of headaches and numbness in a 15 year old boy (Smit, 2013)**

05/08/2013 First Consultation: A boy age 15 comes to see me for numbness and blue-black discoloration of his hands and feet worse when cold. He prefers to walk around barefoot, even when going to school. He has a very fast metabolism, going to the toilet 3-4 times a day and passing normal stools.

He also suffers from headaches which start in his neck and extend towards the forehead. It's a concentrated pressure sensation in a spot at the top right of his forehead – like a thumb pressing inwards. The headache is better sitting down and relaxing, not moving. He gets the headache around midday everyday and it's worse at school and when he's tired. Sitting at his desk also causes tension in his neck which leads to a headache. He gets another type of headache which is excruciating and comes on from physical exertion, like jumping onto his hands in a handstand. His neck and shoulder muscles are generally very tense and a mere touch can bring on a headache.

Despite increased energy (a “high”) at night, he is a very good sleeper with such vivid dreams that he sometimes gets confused between his dreamworld and reality. He dreams of distorted mutilated faces, of people at school, or talking rabbits.

He daydreams “timelines” – imagines removing a person and his or her impact on life, the future and social circles. Or scheming ahead in time, predicting the future ... . He loves people, observing them, playing psychological games with them, playing tricks on them or acting out a role to shock them. *“I love to be around people, feed off their enjoyment – I entertain and cook for them. My mind needs people to channel activities. When I'm upset with someone I will withhold giving them my energy.”*

He gets abrupt and intense mood swings and severe depression, brought on randomly. *“It can happen when an opinion of mine is denied or opposed. I experience it as a blow which can throw me into a depression. I use reason to reaffirm my original belief in order to feel better”.*



*"I am naturally calm but when I have a problem I imagine all the negative outcomes which can freak me out and bring on panic with hot and cold flushes and a racing heart."* Heart rate ranges from 45 per minute when calm to 100 when anxious. Impending dates and deadlines make him anxious. When anxious he clicks his knuckles, also when deep in thought or concentrating or when being observed. *"I have a habit of drumming my fingers or picking or scratching. If I'm allowed to keep busy while learning I have 100% memory and ability to gather information."*

#### History:

*"I had a very traumatic childhood."* He had lots of operations as a baby – he had intussusception with severe colic and crying from pain. *"When only a few months old I pushed my intestines out through my anus and my mother had to rush me to hospital. This happened more than once."* At age 6 his father insisted he go on holiday with him. He developed severe abdominal pain before the flight but his father thought he was being a hypochondriac. It was only when he started vomiting blood on the plane, that he got taken to hospital. *"My baby teeth had to be removed surgically – they had very strong and deep roots. I remember my teeth being cut out, scraped out and in the process my jaw was dislocated."* *"I got stung by a jellyfish which wrapped it's tentacles around my body – the only thing that helped the pain was to bend over fire and burn myself even more."*

*"I got bullied at primary school. I was the only white kid in my class and subject to a lot of racism, beatings and slandering. I once got angry at a bully and picked him up by the throat. When I realised my power, I put him down and decided that there is nothing that anyone could do to me, so I just took the beatings."*

*"I had so much pain as a child that now I don't feel anything anymore. I have to punch myself really hard in order to feel something. I love fire and can even pick up burning logs with my bare hands. I was recently attacked by a group of four gangster men while walking down the street. I saw them coming and knew they were going to beat me up so I just resigned myself to that. They beat and kicked me and tried to strangle me with a cord. All the time I felt nothing. I just lay there and worried about how angry my mother would be about it all."*

*“Before the divorce, my parents had a very volatile relationship. My mom used to throw things in anger. I started shutting myself off emotionally like a sociopath and couldn’t care less about anything or anyone. From there on the depression started.”*

*“I have hyper-flexible joints and am extremely supple. Can bend and twist anyway” – he proceeds to demonstrate. “I have no gag reflex and love to stick knives down my throat just to see people’s reactions!” “My hearing is very acute for voices far off in the distance. My sense of smell is so acute that I can smell the dog in heat in the neighborhood.”*

Prescription: *Opium* 200c, one dose daily for three days consecutively.

10/09/2013 Follow-up

The color in his hands and feet returned to normal, *“no more purple or blue even when I’m cold.” “When I first took the remedy I woke up in the night crying myself awake. Then started laughing and laughing until I fell asleep again.” “My mood improved dramatically but slowly got worse again in the last week. We have had a lot of pressure at school. I have more energy and better motivation. My headaches gradually improved to the point of not having any, but then suddenly got worse again. I even had to leave school. There was pressure at the back of my neck on the right side – a throbbing deep pain which increased gradually up to a point when it suddenly shot up intensely into my right forehead.”* Worse after strenuous exercise. Very sensitive to light. A feeling of pressure into brain and a lot of tension in the right side of his body. The pain comes from the right side of his neck.

Prescription: *Opium* 1M once a month.

03/10/2013 Follow up

No more headaches. Depression better, more motivation. Skin (acne) got really bad after the remedy but that has since improved as well.

## **Case Analysis**

### **Why does the patient require a remedy sourced from the ‘Plant Kingdom’ specifically?**

The basic sensations in this patient are those of a plant remedy: sensitivity, reactivity and their opposites, insensitivity and lack of reactivity. He is extremely sensitive to pain, to touch, to movement, to sounds and to smells yet he has the ability to shut himself off physically and his presenting complaint is that of numbness: “I have to punch myself really hard in order to feel something. I love fire and can even pick up burning logs with my bare hands”.

Importantly, his history is full of instances of emotional and physical hurt and shock and since his birth he has experienced an extraordinary amount of pain, beginning with colic as a baby to being bullied and attacked in his teens.

Similar to other plant remedies, his complaints tend to come on rapidly, with great variety, much sensitivity and quick reactions. For example his “heart rate ranges from 45 per minute when calm to 100 when anxious”.

### **Why does the patient require a remedy sourced from ‘drugs’ specifically?**

The patient’s extreme sensitivity and insensitivity is indicative of a remedy sourced from a drug as is the confusion he experiences between his dream world and reality; his mind needing “people to channel activities”; his distorted perceptions of time in his daydreams; and his paranoia: “when I have a problem I imagine all the negative outcomes which can freak me out and bring on panic”.

### **Why does the patient require a ‘psychoactive plant drug remedy’ specifically?**

There are many psychoactive plant themes in this patient:

- Activity-inactivity: he experiences many different headaches, some caused by sitting still, others caused by physical exertion; he is restless and clicks his knuckles or drums his fingers or picks and scratches at things; and he has hyper-flexible joints. In addition, he actively demonstrates this flexibility to the homoeopath during the consultation.

- Sensitivity-insensitivity: “a mere touch can bring on a headache” and he feels the pain of his headache acutely, yet he can make himself insensitive to a physical beating. His sense organs are also remarkably acute: “my hearing is very acute for voices far off in the distance. My sense of smell is so acute that I can smell the dog in heat in the neighborhood.”
- Heat-cold: “numbness ... worse when cold”, “panic with hot and cold flushes and a racing heart”, “the only thing that helped the pain was to bend over fire and burn myself even more”, and “I love fire and can even pick up burning logs with my bare hands”.
- Heaviness: “headache ... like a thumb pressing inwards”, he experiences an opposition to his opinion “as a blow” and suffers from depression.
- Clarity: he has an active, acute mind and if “allowed to keep busy while learning I have 100% memory and ability to gather information.”
- Instability: “He gets abrupt and intense mood swings and severe depression, brought on randomly” and he oscillates between being calm and panicking.
- Delirium: “Despite increased energy (a “high”) at night, he is a very good sleeper with such vivid dreams that he sometimes gets confused between his dreamworld and reality. He dreams of distorted mutilated faces, of people at school, or talking rabbits”. Underlying these dreams is the sensation of horror.
- The sensation of horror and trauma is not only evident in his dreams. It pervades everything about him from the physical conditions he has suffered to the emotional and mental torture he has received. His words “I had a very traumatic childhood” are almost an understatement: he has had severe colic; his intestines emerging through his anus; abdominal pain with vomiting of blood on an aeroplane; his baby teeth removed surgically; a jellyfish wrapping its tentacles around his body and stinging him; bullying at school; and has been attacked as a teenager in a most horrifying manner. In addition to all of this, he was raised in a volatile, broken home.
- The theme of escape is prominent in drug remedies in general and the patient escapes his pain as a psychoactive plant remedy would: by no longer feeling it, by becoming insensitive and inactive: “I had so much pain as a child that now I don’t feel anything anymore. I saw them coming and knew they were going to beat me up so I just resigned myself to that. All the time I felt nothing. I just lay there.”



**How did the homoeopath differentiate between the psychoactive plant remedies available and decide on the particular remedy that they prescribed for the patient?**

The following rubrics can be repertorised and will bring up a number of potential remedies, *Opium* being one of them. Knowing that the patient needs a psychoactive plant remedy, *Opium* can be prescribed.

- MIND - AILMENTS FROM - fright, children, in
- GENERALS - PAINLESSNESS of complaints usually painful
- HEAD - PAIN - Forehead - daytime, pressing pain
- NOSE - SMELL - acute
- HEARING - ACUTE
- SLEEP - DISTURBED - visions, by, frightful

## 5.4 A Critical Evaluation of Group Analysis

Is group analysis, as its critics argue, “demolishing the corner stones” that constitute homoeopathy’s scientific edifice (Vithoukas, 2008)? Is it “totally unscientific and illogical” (Chandran, 2012)? Does it forsake Hahnemann’s principles of homoeopathy as laid out in *The Organon*? In order to answer these questions, the group analysis approach needs to be evaluated in terms of Hahnemann’s basic principles of homoeopathy, these being unprejudiced observation, treating the totality of the case and using only medicines proved on healthy individuals.

Many homoeopaths believe that a case well taken is a case half cured and essential to successful case-taking is unprejudiced observation. In Aphorism 83, Hahnemann (in O’Reilly, 2010: 130) wrote: “This individualizing examination of a disease case ... demands nothing of the medical-art practitioner except freedom from bias and healthy senses, attention while observing and fidelity in recording the image of the disease.” If a homoeopath allows their patient to talk freely and give their case in their own words then the remedy can reveal itself during this process. It is vital that the homoeopath does not interrupt this process, put words into their patient’s mouth or ask leading questions. In Aphorism 84 Hahnemann (in O’Reilly, 2010: 131) wrote: “The physician sees, hears and notices through the remaining senses what is altered or unusual about the patient ... . The physician keeps silent, allowing them to say all they have to say without interruption”.

A potential weakness when applying group analysis is that the homoeopath may be biased towards what group they *think* their patient may belong to. For example, on first encountering the patient the homoeopath may *think* the patient is an ‘animal’ and then throughout the consultation ask ‘leading’ questions or only consider specific symptoms as relevant in order to prove that the patient is an animal. As Vithoukas (2010) says, when using group analysis a homoeopath has the potential to “give information not according to the facts but mostly according to one’s own projections, rather than concrete facts on which one can base a prescription”.

This tendency to have a remedy in mind first and then attempt to ‘fit the patient into it’ is not only a weakness in group analysis but in homoeopathy as a whole and it is especially found in inexperienced or novice homoeopaths who still have a limited knowledge of the *materia medica*. What it highlights is that fundamental to homoeopathic prescribing, whether one is

using group analysis or another approach, is a good knowledge of the materia medica and proficient case-taking skills.

Hahnemann (in O'Reilly, 2010: 64) wrote in Aphorism 7: "Thus, in a word, the totality of symptoms must be the most important, indeed the only thing in every case of disease". Homoeopathy does not treat diseases, but rather individuals in a diseased state and this can only be seen through considering the person on all levels: physical, mental and emotional. It is in assessing an individual on the totality of their symptoms that group analysis excels as it looks for the basic sensation that is expressed on all different levels in that individual. For example, sensitivity is a basic sensation shared by plant remedies and an individual needing a plant remedy will demonstrate sensitivity across all levels of their being, from the physical pains they feel to the emotional causes of the disease, from their attraction to beauty and art to their sensitive language and hand gestures.

Repertorisation is an invaluable part of remedy selection yet it can cause a homoeopath to rely too heavily on individual symptoms and miss the totality of the case. However, when used together, repertorisation and group analysis form a powerful combination that can aid a homoeopath, even a novice one, to identify the correct remedy. The following is a simplified example to demonstrate how these two tools work together successfully.

A patient suffering from anxiety presents with the feeling of everything being unreal, almost as if he is intoxicated or removed from reality. As he tells you his case you notice he makes mistakes while speaking. He says he is thirstier than usual and has a dry mouth. The following rubrics are repertorised and all of them include the remedies *Bitis arietans arietans*, *Cannabis indica* and *Hydrogen*:

- Mind, anxiety
- Mind, delusion, unreal, everything seems unreal
- Mind, mistakes, making, speaking, in
- Mouth, dryness
- Stomach, thirst

After repertorising the symptoms of a patient, the homoeopath can use group analysis to help narrow down the remedies to one that most suits the totality of the patient. A patient needing *Bitis arietans arietans* will have more animal characteristics. For example, their anxiety may be about being attacked by another person, feeling threatened or not belonging to a group. A patient requiring *Cannabis indica* will show more plant-like qualities in his manner of speech, the way in which he dresses and his sensitivity. He



may, for example, be noticeably sensitive to pain, emotions and external beauty. A patient requiring *Hydrogen*, on the other hand, will reveal mineral qualities. For example, his anxiety may be due to his feeling that no one notices him, that he has no identity, no structure and no support.

If used correctly, the group analysis approach follows Hahnemann's principles of unprejudiced observation and treating the totality of the person. However, it does not follow Hahnemann's principle of using only medicines proved on healthy individuals. Hahnemann (in O'Reilly, 2010: 144) was very specific in his choice of medicines, saying that each medicine used by a homoeopath must first be tested on healthy individuals: Aphorism 106, "The entire disease-arousing efficacy of the individual medicines must be known; that is, all the disease symptoms and condition-alterations that each medicine is especially able to engender in healthy people must first have been observed before one can hope to be able to find and select from among the proven medicines, the apt homoeopathic remedy for most of the natural diseases". Scholten (1993), Sankaran (2005a) and Mangialavori (2010) all argue that one advantage of group analysis is that, by way of deduction, it enables a homoeopath to use smaller, less well presented or even unproven remedies. The researcher believes that the way in which group analysis opens up the world of smaller, less well known, yet proven remedies is a great strength of this methodology. However, the researcher is against the idea of using group analysis to apply unproven remedies and of homoeopaths following what Hahnemann (1825) referred to as "guesses prompted by false lights in theoretical maxims and chance ideas what they could and should find only by impartial observation, clear experience, and pure experiment". Instead, the researcher believes that this methodology should be used as a platform to encourage new research and provings to be performed and also to validate the importance of looking at the toxicology of a substance and its action on an individual in its raw form. Hahnemann himself first decided to prove *China* (*Cinchona officinalis*) only after observing the negative effects that large doses of it had on individuals. If researchers use group analysis as a base to discover more substances and to understand their toxicological and physiological effects on individuals, then they will have a wealth of substances which can be proved, according to Hahnemann's principles, and used as homoeopathic remedies.

Vithoulkas (Bhatia, 2010) criticises group analysis saying: "if one learns properly the remedies already available, he will have no great need for new unproved remedies. To the question whether we need new provings in order to cover a small percentage of cases that are outside our usual remedies, the answer is yes, we do need new provings, but to teach that

those new unproven remedies are the basis of modern homoeopathy to the novices, is a disaster”. Lilley (2015), another renowned modern homoeopath, is also against using unproven remedies, believing “the more you know the basics, the less you need peripheral remedies”. However, our modern world is constantly changing and evolving and homoeopaths today work in a very different environment to what Hahnemann experienced in his time. Fraser (2002: 3) writes how “Mercury, Sulphur and blood-letting have been replaced by thousands of different drugs, radiation, and amazingly complex surgery....When Kent and Clarke talk of vaccination they are referring almost exclusively to smallpox vaccination; yet children today will often have had vaccinations for up to a dozen different diseases”. Hence, it is important that as homoeopaths we also change and evolve with our time and use remedies, or discover new remedies, appropriate for the age in which we live.

Using unproven remedies is a contentious debate as the principle of proving medicines on healthy individuals is fundamental to homoeopathy. In homoeopathy, *like cures like*. A medicine that engenders specific symptoms in a *healthy* person will cure those same symptoms in a *sick* person and one cannot know the healing power of a medicine until it has been proven on a healthy person. As Hahnemann (in O’Reilly, 2010: 72) says in Aphorism 20, “This hidden spirit-like power in the inner *wesen* of medicines to alter the human condition and thus to cure diseases is, in itself, in no way discernible with mere intellectual exertion. It is only by experience, only through its manifestations while it is impinging on the human condition that we can distinctly perceive it”.

There are two arguments against using unproven remedies. Firstly, if an unproven remedy is only given to a sick person, how does one differentiate between the remedy’s curative action (and hence create a picture of this remedy) and symptoms of the disease itself? In Aphorism 107 Hahnemann (in O’Reilly, 2010) argues: “If, in order to perform this investigation, medicines are only given to sick persons (even when only one simple and singly prescribed medicine is given) one sees little or nothing definite of their pure actions since the particular condition-alterations expected from the medicines are mingled with the symptoms of the present natural disease, and are therefore seldom distinctly perceptible.”

Secondly, the actions that a remedy has on a person can be very different to what has been intellectually deduced about that remedy. An example is the remedy *Hepar sulphuris calcareum*. This remedy is a blend of two well-known remedies, *Calcareo carbonica* and *Sulphur*. *Calcareo carbonica* is a chilly, passive remedy with many fears, much

apprehension and always worse for cold. *Sulphur*, on the other hand, is a hot, egotistical remedy worse for heat. When combining the remedy, using intellectual deduction alone, how does one know what the new remedy will be – hot, cold, apprehensive, egotistical? How does one deduce that *Hepar sulphuris calcareum* will have the unusual sensation of having a “splinter in the throat”? The full picture of a remedy, the totality of the symptoms of this remedy, can only be produced through first giving it to a healthy person. Although the researcher finds group analysis a practical and effective methodology if correctly applied, she believes that it should only be applied to remedies that have already been proven. It can, however, form a platform for research by indicating possible new remedies within groups that can be proven before use.

To conclude, the researcher believes group analysis to be a powerful methodology that is not “demolishing the cornerstones of homoeopathy’s scientific edifice” but rather emphasizing the importance of employing Hahnemann’s principles, of using repertories, of recording faithfully a patient’s symptoms, and, above all, of studying and understanding remedies in their totality.

## **CHAPTER 6      CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **6.1    Limitations of this Study**

The researcher enjoyed this study immensely and finds group analysis a compelling and applicable methodology. However, she feels this study was limited in that it analyzed only five psychoactive plant remedies. In order to develop a true picture of a group, the researcher recommends all proven remedies that fall into a group should be analyzed (for example, all proven psychoactive plant remedies should be included in the initial extraction process). In addition, for every remedy analyzed, at least two cured case studies on that remedy should be used to validate the extracted sensations.

The researcher acknowledges that this is an immense task, but in order to develop a defensible picture of a group, all remedies in that group need to be considered and all sensations proposed to belong to that group need to be verified by clinical cases.

### **6.2    Recommendations for Further Research**

The researcher proposes the following future research:

- In order to form a well-founded, reliable picture of the psychoactive plant drug group and provide a deeper understanding of the remedies, the work done in this study should be repeated on all other proven psychoactive plant remedies and cured clinical cases should also be analyzed in terms of the proposed sensations.
- The researcher has proposed that underlying all psychoactive plant remedies is a deep sensitivity combined with the sensation of horror. A possible research study is to extract all rubrics with this specific combination to see if it is unique to psychoactive plant remedies only. If it is unique to them only, then a further study can be done on the applicability of psychoactive plant remedies in survivors of trauma and abuse.
- A study on the applicability of group analysis in a clinical setting in which there is limited time to consult and prescribe should be carried out. The researcher believes that if a homoeopath has a deep, well-grounded knowledge of their materia medica, then they can use group analysis to help them quickly determine a remedy in situations where they cannot take a full constitutional case. This research would be invaluable in primary health care homoeopathic clinics in South African and

elsewhere where a homoeopath often has only 20 minutes per patient and therefore is under pressure to prescribe clinically and not constitutionally.

- The researcher proposes that the group analysis approach can be a powerful educational tool, helping students grasp the essence of the thousands of remedies they need to learn. A research study done on remedies that initially appear similar but belong to different groups would be interesting and could perhaps form an important learning tool. For example, *Bitis arietans arietans*, *Hydrogen* and *Cannabis indica* are at first glance very similar remedies and they share many rubrics but what differentiates them are their animal, mineral and plant-like qualities. Can this be done with other remedies? Perhaps with the polycrests?

### 6.3 Final Thoughts

Albert Einstein (n.d.) said, “Look deep into nature, and then you will understand everything better.” Having examined the psychoactive plant remedies in depth, the researcher proposes that people needing these remedies are extremely sensitive and live with a deep sense of horror, terror or fright. They have either experienced something horrific and terrifying or they perceive their situation (perhaps pain) as horrific and terrifying.

With this in mind, and considering South Africa today with its history of Apartheid and its current climate of crime, abuse and poverty, it is not surprising that the use of psychoactive drugs, particularly *Cannabis indica*, is such a significant problem in South Africa. The researcher concludes that perhaps prescription of homoeopathic doses of these drugs, where homoeopathically justified, could make a significant contribution to relief from such fears and pain, and contribute to peace in our country.

*“The Drug remedies bring to mind an image of the ‘little matchstick girl’: alone and forgotten with only a few matchsticks to ward off an overwhelming cold far too powerful for her”*

*(Mangialavori, 2010: 29).*

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## APPENDICES

### Appendix A: Table of extracted rubrics containing two or more psychoactive plant remedies

Extractions taken from RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014) February and March 2015.

Key to Table
An - <i>Anhalonium lewinii</i>
Ca - <i>Cannabis indica</i>
Co - <i>Coffea cruda</i>
Nu - <i>Nux moschata</i>
Op - <i>Opium</i>
Sise - Number of remedies found in rubric
Score - Number of selected psychoactive plant remedies present in rubric.
<b><i>Rubrics in bold and italics</i></b> – shows there are only 2 remedies in the rubric and both these remedies are psychoactive plant remedies. Hence these are very significant rubrics.
<b>Rubrics in bold</b> – show there are at least 4 out of the 5 selected remedies in this rubric.

MENTALS								
Chapter	Rubrics	An	Ca	Co	Nu	Op	Size	Score
<i>Mind</i>	<b><i>AILMENTS FROM - joy - sudden</i></b>			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	2	2
<i>Mind</i>	<b><i>DELUSIONS - dragons, of</i></b>		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	2	2
<i>Mind</i>	<b><i>DELUSIONS - execute him; people want to</i></b>				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	2
<i>Mind</i>	<b><i>DELUSIONS - faces, sees - mask-like</i></b>	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	2	2
Mind	DELUSIONS - strange - familiar things seem strange - ludicrous, are		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		3	2
Mind	DELUSIONS - weight - no weight; has		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	3	2
Mind	SPEECH - unintelligible speech; with - vertigo; with				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	2
Mind	DELUSIONS - enlarged - objects are	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				4	2
Mind	ELOQUENT		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	4	2
Mind	FEAR - death, of - hemorrhage; during uterine			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		4	2
Mind	AILMENTS FROM - surprises - pleasant			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	5	2
Mind	DELUSIONS - transparent - he is	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				5	2
Mind	DELUSIONS - visions, has - grandeur, of magnificent		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			5	2
Mind	FEAR - labor - during			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	5	2
Mind	IRRITABILITY - alternating with - joy			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	5	2
Mind	ANGUISH - oppression, with		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	6	2
Mind	DELUSIONS - devil - present, is		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	6	2
Mind	DELUSIONS - distances; of		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		6	2
Mind	DELUSIONS - heaven, is in		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	6	2
Mind	DELUSIONS - three persons, he is		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		6	2
Mind	FEAR - menses - suppressed menses from fear				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6	2
Mind	IDEAS - abundant - heat, during			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	6	2
Mind	MEMORY - weakness of memory - written, for what he has		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		6	2
Mind	CLARITY of chill; during			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	7	2
Mind	CLARITY of perspiration; during			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	7	2
Mind	DELUSIONS - visions, has - wonderful	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				7	2

Mind	IRRITABILITY - aroused, when				□	□	7	2
Mind	MEMORY - weakness of memory - streets; familiar		□		□		7	2
Mind	MENTAL SYMPTOMS - acute mental symptoms			□		□	7	2
Mind	VIVACIOUS - fever; during			□		□	7	2
Mind	VIVACIOUS - perspiration; during			□		□	7	2
Mind	AILMENTS FROM - surprises			□		□	8	2
Mind	DELIRIUM TREMENS - delusions, with		□			□	8	2
Mind	DELUSIONS - ludicrous		□		□		8	2
Mind	DELUSIONS - space - expansion of		□		□		8	2
Mind	MERGING OF SELF with one's environment	□	□				8	2
Mind	DELUSIONS - absurd, ludicrous - figures are present		□			□	9	2
Mind	DELUSIONS - pleasing delusions		□			□	9	2
Mind	FANCIES - pleasant		□			□	9	2
Mind	SPEECH - extravagant		□		□		9	2
Mind	UNRELIABLE	□				□	9	2
Mind	AILMENTS FROM - position; loss of				□	□	10	2
Mind	INDIFFERENCE - irritating, disagreeable things; to			□		□	10	2
Mind	INSANITY - sleeplessness, with				□	□	10	2
Mind	IRRATIONAL		□			□	10	2
Mind	LASCIVIOUS - impotence, with				□	□	10	2
Mind	RECOGNIZING - not recognise; does - streets; well known		□		□		10	2
Mind	UNCONSCIOUSNESS - menses - suppression of				□	□	10	2
Mind	WILL - two wills; sensation as if he had	□	□				10	2
Mind	AILMENTS FROM - fright - menses; during			□		□	11	2
Mind	DELUSIONS - absurd, ludicrous		□			□	11	2
Mind	DELUSIONS - enlarged - distances are		□		□		11	2
Mind	DELUSIONS - visions, has - beautiful	□	□			□	11	3
Mind	FORGETFUL - streets, of well-known		□		□		11	2
Mind	MEMORY - weakness of memory - facts, for - past facts; for			□	□		11	2
Mind	PERFUME - loves to use perfume	□	□				11	2
Mind	THOUGHTS - control of thoughts lost			□	□		11	2
Mind	AGILITY, mental			□		□	12	2
Mind	CHEERFUL - drunkenness, during			□		□	12	2
Mind	DELUSIONS - swollen, is		□			□	12	2
Mind	DISTANCES - exaggerated; are		□		□		12	2
Mind	HURRY - everybody - must hurry		□		□		12	2
Mind	THOUGHTS - vanishing of - writing, while		□		□		12	2
Mind	CHEERFUL - chill, during			□	□	□	13	3
Mind	CONFUSION of time; as to - space; and	□	□		□		13	3
Mind	DELUSIONS - bed - touch the bed when lying; as if she did not			□		□	13	2
Mind	DELUSIONS - journey; he is on a		□			□	13	2
Mind	DELUSIONS - large - everything looks larger		□			□	13	2
Mind	DEPERSONALIZATION	□	□				13	2
Mind	FEAR - diarrhea - fear; with			□		□	13	2
Mind	MANIA - singing, with		□		□		13	2
Mind	MISTAKES; making - space; in - time; and in		□		□		13	2
Mind	MISTAKES; making - space; in		□		□		13	2
Mind	SADNESS - air, in open - ameliorates		□	□			13	2
Mind	UNCONSCIOUSNESS - emotion, after			□	□	□	13	3
Mind	UNCONSCIOUSNESS - pregnancy, during		□		□		13	2
Mind	LAUGHING - weeping - same time; weeping and laughing at the		□		□		14	2
Mind	SHRIEKING - fever, during			□		□	14	2
Mind	UNCONSCIOUSNESS - mental insensibility				□	□	14	2
Mind	ANGER - alternating with - cheerfulness			□		□	15	2
Mind	ANXIETY - pregnancy, in				□	□	15	2
Mind	CONFUSION of walking - air, in open			□	□		15	2
Mind	CUNNING		□			□	15	2
Mind	DELUSIONS - visions, has - monsters, of	□	□			□	15	3
Mind	DELUSIONS - walking - air - on air; walks			□		□	15	2

Mind	THOUGHTS - vanishing of - reading, on		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	15	3
Mind	AILMENTS FROM - joy - excessive			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	16	2
Mind	AILMENTS FROM - joy			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	16	2
Mind	DELUSIONS - music - thinks he hears	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				16	2
Mind	TALKING - sleep, in - loud				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	16	2
Mind	ANSWERING - stupor returns quickly after answering				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	17	2
Mind	DELIRIUM - typhoid fever; during		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	17	2
Mind	DELUSIONS - faces, sees - closing eyes, on	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	17	2
Mind	FANCIES - absorbed in	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				17	2
Mind	THOUGHTS - instability			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	17	3
Mind	VERSES - making		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			17	2
Mind	ANSWERING - incorrectly				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	18	2
Mind	CHILL; during				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	18	2
Mind	MEMORY - weakness of memory - write; for what he is about to		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		18	2
Mind	TACITURN - heat, during				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	18	2
Mind	UNCONSCIOUSNESS - sudden		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		18	2
Mind	BLISSFUL feeling			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	19	2
Mind	DELUSIONS - dying - he is		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	19	2
Mind	FANCIES - exaltation of - heat, during			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	19	2
Mind	FEAR - fit, of having a		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		19	2
Mind	GESTURES, makes - perseverance, with great				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	19	2
Mind	THOUGHTS - vanishing of - speaking, while		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		19	2
Mind	DELUSIONS - dead - he himself was	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	20	3
Mind	HEAT - during			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	20	2
Mind	HYSTERIA - respiration; with complaints of			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		20	2
Mind	SPEECH - loud		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	20	3
Mind	ANGER - throwing things around			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	21	2
Mind	DELIRIUM - fantastic				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	21	2
<b>Mind</b>	<b>DELUSIONS - large - parts of body seem too large</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>21</b>	<b>4</b>
Mind	DELUSIONS - noise - hearing noise	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>			21	2
Mind	EXCITEMENT - fever; during			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	21	2
Mind	GESTURES, makes - automatic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		21	3
Mind	GESTURES, makes - ridiculous or foolish				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	21	2
Mind	STARTING - waking, on			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	21	2
Mind	WITTY		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	21	3
Mind	ANXIETY - flushes of heat - during			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	22	2
Mind	APHASIA - amnesia, with		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		22	2
Mind	CONFUSION of chill - during			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		22	2
<b>Mind</b>	<b>DELUSIONS - enlarged - body is - parts of body</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>22</b>	<b>4</b>
Mind	DELUSIONS - faces, sees - ugly		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	22	2
Mind	GESTURES, makes - strange attitudes and positions				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	22	2
Mind	INSANITY - drunkards, in		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	22	3
Mind	MEMORY - confused	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	22	2
Mind	SPEECH - delirious			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	22	2
Mind	TALKING - slow learning to talk				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	22	2
Mind	AILMENTS FROM - anger - fright; with			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	23	2
Mind	AILMENTS FROM - death of loved ones - children; in				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	23	2
<b>Mind</b>	<b>DELUSIONS - body - out of the body</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>23</b>	<b>4</b>
Mind	DELUSIONS - snakes - in and around her	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	23	2
Mind	ESCAPE, attempts to - run away, to		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	23	2
Mind	INSANITY - paralysis, with		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	23	2
Mind	PROPHESYING	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>		23	2
Mind	QUICK to act			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	23	2
Mind	SELF-CONTROL - loss of self-control	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	23	2
Mind	FEAR - menses - during			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	24	3
Mind	UNCONSCIOUSNESS		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		24	2
Mind	WELL - says he is well - sick; when very			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	24	2
Mind	DELIRIUM - delusions, with		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	25	2
Mind	DELUSIONS - enlarged - head is		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		25	2

Mind	DELUSIONS - home - away from home; he is						25	2
Mind	EXHILARATION - children; in						25	3
Mind	FEARLESS						25	2
Mind	STUPEFACTION - waking, on						25	2
<b>Mind</b>	<b>DELUSIONS - double - being</b>						<b>26</b>	<b>4</b>
Mind	DELUSIONS - injury - about to receive injury; is						26	2
Mind	DELUSIONS - snakes						26	2
Mind	DISTANCES - inaccurate judgement of						26	3
Mind	GESTURES, makes - feet; involuntary motions of the - stamping the feet						26	2
Mind	MEMORY - weakness of memory - facts, for						26	2
Mind	WALKING - air; in the open - aggravates						26	2
Mind	DELUSIONS - devil - sees						27	2
Mind	LAUGHING - serious matters, over						27	2
Mind	STRANGE - everything seems						27	3
Mind	ANTAGONISM with herself						28	2
<b>Mind</b>	<b>DELUSIONS - beautiful</b>						<b>28</b>	<b>4</b>
Mind	EXCITEMENT - heat - during heat; excitement						28	2
Mind	FEAR - sleep - go to sleep; fear to						28	2
Mind	HELD - desire to be held						28	2
Mind	HURRY - movements, in						28	2
Mind	LAZINESS - eating, after						28	2
Mind	CAREFREE						29	2
Mind	CONFUSION of time; as to						29	3
Mind	IDEAS - abundant - night						29	2
Mind	LAUGHING - silly						29	2
Mind	LAUGHING - trifles, at						29	2
Mind	SPEECH - unintelligible speech; with						29	2
Mind	DELUSIONS - identity - errors of personal identity						30	2
Mind	DELUSIONS - time - exaggeration of time						30	3
Mind	DELUSIONS - vivid						30	2
Mind	FEAR - death, of - impending death; of						30	2
Mind	RECOGNIZING - not recognise; does - relatives; his						30	2
Mind	SPEECH - confused						30	2
Mind	UNCONSCIOUSNESS - conduct, automatic						30	3
Mind	AILMENTS FROM - anger - anxiety; with						31	2
Mind	AILMENTS FROM - fear						31	2
Mind	DELUSIONS - murdered - will be murdered; he						31	2
Mind	DELUSIONS - strange - everything is						31	3
Mind	GRIMACES						31	2
Mind	IRRITABILITY - pain, during						31	2
Mind	MANIA - alternating with - depression						31	2
Mind	MEMORY - weakness of memory - heard; for what he has						31	2
Mind	SPEECH - nonsensical						31	2
Mind	STRIKING - himself						31	2
Mind	CONFUSION of knows not where he is						32	2
Mind	EXTRAVAGANCE						32	3
Mind	ANSWERING - unable to answer - hurt emotionally; when						33	2
Mind	CONFUSION of loses his way in well-known streets						33	2
Mind	DELIRIUM - sopor, with						33	2
Mind	DELUSIONS - insects, sees						33	2
Mind	DULLNESS - chill, during						33	2
Mind	LAUGHING - sardonic						33	2
Mind	STUPEFACTION - chill, during						33	2
Mind	DELUSIONS - flying						34	3
Mind	DULLNESS - sleepiness, with						34	2
Mind	INTELLECTUAL						34	2
<b>Mind</b>	<b>MORPHINISM</b>						<b>34</b>	<b>4</b>
Mind	ANSWERING - unable to answer						35	2

Mind	DELIRIUM - wild					□	□	35	2
Mind	DELUSIONS - drunk - is drunk; he					□	□	35	2
Mind	INDIFFERENCE - joyless				□		□	35	2
Mind	AIR; in open - ameliorates			□	□			36	2
Mind	ALERT				□		□	36	2
Mind	CONFUSION of dream, as if in a			□		□		36	2
Mind	DELIRIUM - frightful					□	□	36	2
Mind	DELUSIONS - visions, has - closing the eyes, on	□					□	36	2
Mind	FANCIES - exaltation of - sleeplessness, with	□					□	36	2
Mind	HOWLING				□		□	36	2
Mind	INDIFFERENCE - external things; to			□			□	36	2
Mind	LAUGHING - involuntarily			□			□	36	2
Mind	PLANS - making many plans				□		□	36	2
Mind	SHAMELESS					□	□	36	2
Mind	UNREAL - everything seems	□	□					36	2
Mind	DEATH - sensation of	□	□				□	37	3
Mind	DELIRIUM - loquacious			□			□	37	2
Mind	DELUSIONS - criminal, he is a				□		□	37	2
Mind	FANCIES - vivid			□	□		□	37	3
Mind	LAUGHING - immoderately			□	□	□		37	3
Mind	MEMORY - weakness of memory - happened, for what has	□				□		37	2
Mind	SENSITIVE - want of sensitiveness			□			□	37	2
Mind	SPACED-OUT feeling			□		□		37	2
Mind	AILMENTS FROM - death of loved ones					□	□	38	2
Mind	MANIA - rage, with			□			□	38	2
Mind	SENSITIVE - touch, to				□		□	38	2
Mind	MISTAKES; making - writing, in - wrong - words			□		□		39	2
Mind	WEeping - waking, on				□		□	39	2
Mind	ANXIETY - menses - during				□		□	40	2
Mind	DELUSIONS - night			□			□	40	2
Mind	DULLNESS - reading				□	□	□	40	3
Mind	FANCIES - exaltation of - night				□		□	40	2
<b>Mind</b>	<b>DELUSIONS - enlarged - body is</b>	□	□			□	□	<b>41</b>	<b>4</b>
Mind	HURRY - eating; while				□	□		41	2
Mind	MOCKING - sarcasm	□	□					41	2
Mind	RUNS about			□	□			41	2
Mind	SENSES - vanishing of - vertigo; with				□	□	□	41	3
Mind	ANSWERING - slowly					□	□	42	2
Mind	ELATED				□	□	□	42	3
Mind	FEAR - driving him from place to place				□		□	42	2
Mind	LEWDNESS					□	□	42	2
Mind	MEMORY - weakness of memory - said; for what he has			□		□		42	2
Mind	SPEECH - inarticulate			□		□	□	42	3
Mind	THEORIZING			□	□		□	42	3
Mind	UNDERTAKING - many things, persevering in nothing	□				□		42	2
Mind	DELUSIONS - strange - familiar things seem strange			□		□	□	43	3
Mind	FEAR - apoplexy, of			□	□			43	2
Mind	TALKING - himself, to					□	□	43	2
<b>Mind</b>	<b>COMPREHENSION - easy</b>	□	□	□			□	<b>44</b>	<b>4</b>
Mind	DELUSIONS - devil			□			□	44	2
Mind	TIME - quickly, appears shorter; passes too	□					□	44	2
Mind	WEeping - pains - with the				□		□	44	2
Mind	AILMENTS FROM - mental shock; from				□	□	□	45	3
Mind	ANXIETY - chill - during	□			□			45	2
Mind	THOUGHTS - rush - night				□		□	45	2
Mind	BENEVOLENCE				□		□	46	2
Mind	CLARITY of mind				□		□	46	2
Mind	DELUSIONS - wrong - done wrong; he has					□	□	46	2
Mind	DULLNESS - waking, on					□	□	46	2

Mind	MENTAL POWER - increased	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	46	3
Mind	DELUSIONS - hearing - illusions of	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		47	3
Mind	FEAR - tremulous			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	47	2
<b>Mind</b>	<b>LAUGHING - alternating with - weeping</b>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<b>47</b>	<b>4</b>
Mind	SHRIEKING - pain, with the			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	47	2
Mind	CAUTIOUS			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	48	2
<b>Mind</b>	<b>CONFUSION of identity, as to his - duality, sense of</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>48</b>	<b>4</b>
Mind	DELUSIONS - unreal - everything seems unreal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				48	2
Mind	INSOLENCE				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	48	2
Mind	SENSITIVE - odors, to			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	48	2
Mind	AILMENTS FROM - abused; after being - sexually		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	49	2
<b>Mind</b>	<b>DELIRIUM - maniacal</b>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>49</b>	<b>4</b>
Mind	DELIRIUM - sleeplessness - with		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	49	3
Mind	DELUSIONS - faces, sees	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	49	3
Mind	LIBERTINISM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				49	2
Mind	WEeping - sobbing; weeping with			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	49	2
Mind	AMUSEMENT - desire for		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		50	2
Mind	SENSITIVE - noise, to - slightest noise; to the			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50	3
Mind	SPEECH - slow		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50	3
Mind	WEeping - involuntary		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	50	3
PHYSICALS								
Chapter	Rubrics	An	Ca	Co	Nu	Op	Sise	Score
<b>Hearing</b>	<b>ACUTE - stepping - every step; at</b>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Urine</b>	<b>COPIOUS - night - midnight</b>			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Extremities</b>	<b>EMPTINESS; sensation of - Upper limbs</b>			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
Head	CONFUSION in Temples - right			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	3	2
Fever	INTERMITTENT - old people, with coma				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	2
ABDOMEN	BALL; sensation of a - Liver - In				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	2
Hearing	IMPAIRED - distance - all sounds seem far off		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		4	2
Mouth	PARALYSIS - Tongue - drawn to - right				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	2
RECTUM	DIARRHEA - joy; from sudden			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	4	2
Teeth	PAIN - weather - cold aggravates			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		5	2
Face	HEAT - delivery; during			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	6	2
Head	PAIN - eating - overeating aggravates; after			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		6	2
Head	PAIN - joy, from excessive			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	6	2
Sleep	DEEP - chill - during				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6	2
Sleep	SLEEPINESS - cough - with				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6	2
Kidneys	PAIN - Ureters - extending to - Testes		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	7	2
Sleep	SLEEPLESSNESS - children; in - newborns			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	7	2
Sleep	SLEEPLESSNESS - flatulence; from				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	7	2
Fever	TYPHOID accompanied by - sleeplessness			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	7	2
Head	HEAT - vapor, as from warm - Brain				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	8	2
RECTUM	CONSTIPATION - children; in - newborns				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	8	2
Chest	PALPITATION of heart - grief; from				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	8	2
Extremities	REFLEXES - increased - Knees - Patella	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				8	2
Extremities	STIFFNESS - chill - during			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	8	2
Sleep	SLEEPLESSNESS - anger; after			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	8	2
Fever	LACTATION; during			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	8	2
Face	EXPRESSION - sleepy		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	9	3
Head	CONFUSION in Temples			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	9	2
Head	HEAT - vapor, as from warm				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	9	2
Extremities	REFLEXES - increased	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				9	2
Head	PAIN - tearing pain - asunder			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	10	2
ABDOMEN	MOVEMENTS in - jumping				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10	2
Vertigo	CHRONIC		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	10	2
Larynx and trachea	VOICE - loud		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		10	2
Extremities	TWITCHING - chill - during				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10	2
Fever	COLD; AFTER TAKING A			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		10	2

Sleep	SLEEPLESSNESS - delivery - after			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	11	2
Sleep	WAKING - impossible			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	11	2
Face	DISCOLORATION - red - toothache; with			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		12	2
Head	MOTIONS of hither and thither				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	12	2
Head	SURGING sensation		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			12	2
Vertigo	REST - ameliorates		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		12	2
Mouth	DISCOLORATION - Tongue - white - perspiration; during				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	12	2
Respiration	RATTLING - fever; during				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	12	2
Sleep	SLEEPINESS - fever - during - agg				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	12	2
Stomach	THIRST - perspiration - before			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	13	2
Female genitalia/sex	PAIN - labor pains - irregular			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		13	2
Chest	PALPITATION of heart - fright; after			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	13	3
Sleep	DISTURBED - easily			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	13	2
Sleep	SLEEPLESSNESS - senses; from acuteness of			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	13	2
Fever	INTENSE heat - sleep - during - aggravates				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	13	2
Head	MOTIONS of wagging				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	14	2
Head	PAIN - narcotics, after abuse of			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	14	2
ABDOMEN	CHILDREN; complaints in - infants; in			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		14	2
Teeth	PAIN - children; in			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		14	2
Throat	DRYNESS - heat; during				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	14	2
Stomach	VEXATION; after - aggravates			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		14	2
Stomach	NAUSEA - emotions; from			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	14	2
Stool	PREGNANCY - during				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	14	2
Female genitalia/sex	MENSES - suppressed menses - fright aggravates			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	14	3
Female genitalia/sex	PAIN - Uterus - menses - during - aggravates - cry out, compels her to			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		14	2
Sleep	SLEEPLESSNESS - drunkards; in		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	14	2
Fever	ROOM - in a room - ameliorates			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		14	2
Fever	SUCCESSION of stages - chill - followed by - heat - thirst - without			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		14	2
Head	SEPARATED - body; as if head were separated from		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		15	2
ABDOMEN	PAIN - lead poisoning; from - cramping				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	15	2
Kidneys	INFLAMMATION - accompanied by - uremia		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	15	2
Chest	PAIN - pressing pain - inward				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	15	2
Sleep	SLEEPINESS - mental exertion - aggravates				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	15	2
Sleep	SLEEPLESSNESS - drugs; after		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	15	2
Chill	BEGINNING in - Hands - feet; and			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	15	2
Eye	PUPILS - dilated - chill; during				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	16	2
Stomach	DRUNKARDS; complaints in			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	16	2
Stool	DENTITION			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		16	2
Chest	SLEEP - after - aggravates				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	16	2
Extremities	PAIN - walking - aggravates			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	16	2
Extremities	PERSPIRATION - clammy				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	16	2
Head	MOTIONS of constant		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	17	3
Head	NOISES in cracking			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		17	2
Head	PAIN - fright - after			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	17	2
Head	WINE - aggravates			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		17	2
ABDOMEN	GASTROINTESTINAL complaints - accompanied by - Head; pain in		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		17	2
Vertigo	ACCOMPANIED BY - eructations				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	17	2
Chest	CONTRACTION - External chest				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	17	2
Head	CONSTIPATION aggravates			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	18	2
Head	CONSTRICTION - Fore Across		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	18	2
Head	PAIN - sleep - siesta - after - aggravates			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		18	2
Teeth	SENSITIVE, tender - Incisors			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		18	2
Stomach	VOMITING - seasickness; during			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	18	2
Male genitalia/sex	ATROPHY - Penis		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	18	2
Respiration	ASTHMATIC - sudden attacks				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	18	2
Dreams	WILD		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	18	2

Sleep	DREAMING - daytime, during sleep		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		18	2
Face	HEAVY feeling	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>		19	2
Head	COMPLAINTS of accompanied by - Face - discoloration - red			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	19	2
Head	PAIN - Foreextending to - Eye - pressing pain				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	19	2
ABDOMEN	HERNIA; ABDOMINAL - Umbilical				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	19	2
ABDOMEN	PAIN - lead poisoning; from				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	19	2
ABDOMEN	STOPPED sensation				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	19	2
ABDOMEN	CHILDREN; complaints in			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		19	2
Mouth	PAIN - Tongue - burning - pepper; as from		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	19	2
Stool	EMOTIONS agg			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	19	2
Male genitalia/sex	SEXUAL DESIRE - increased - attacks of		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	19	2
Female genitalia/sex	PAIN - Uterus - menses - during - aggravates - sore			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		19	2
Female genitalia/sex	PAIN - labor pains - excessive			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		19	2
Chest	WALKING - air; in open - aggravates			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	19	2
Chest	OPPRESSION - waking; on				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	19	2
Extremities	HEAT - Lower limbs - sensation of			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		19	2
Dreams	THINGS - varied		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	19	2
Fever	CONTINUED cerebral				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	19	2
Head	EMOTIONS aggravates			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	20	2
Head	PAIN - Forejerking pain		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	20	2
ABDOMEN	LUMP in abdomen; sensation of a - Liver				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	20	2
ABDOMEN	PAIN - constipation - during - cramping				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	20	2
ABDOMEN	PAIN - menses - during - aggravates - pressing pain			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		20	2
Hearing	DISTANT - sounds seem		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		20	3
Mouth	DRYNESS - Tongue - morning - waking; on				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	20	2
RECTUM	CONSTRICTION - spasmodic			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	20	2
Chest	PAIN - Sides - aching				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	20	2
Chest	EMACIATION - Mammae			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		20	2
Extremities	RELAXATION - Lower limbs				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	20	2
Extremities	INCOORDINATION - Lower limbs		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		20	2
Extremities	PAIN - Legs - afternoon			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		20	2
Perspiration	STAINING the linen - bloody		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		20	2
Head	ROOM - ameliorates			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		21	2
ABDOMEN	PAIN - constipation - during				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	21	2
ABDOMEN	LYING - bed; in - aggravates			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		21	2
Stomach	ERUCTATIONS; TYPE OF - food - hot			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		21	2
Back	TREMBLING			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	21	2
Extremities	ENLARGEMENT - sensation of - Hands		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	21	3
Face	STICKING - Lips - together		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		22	2
Head	PAIN - Occiput - bursting pain				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	22	2
Vision	SMALL, objects seem	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	22	3
Mouth	SPEECH - difficult - paralysis; from				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	22	2
Teeth	CHILDREN; complaints of teeth in			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	22	2
Stomach	THIRST - heat - after			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	22	2
RECTUM	CONSTIPATION - removed mechanically; stools have to be				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	22	2
Extremities	CONVULSION - clonic				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	22	2
Chill	BEGINNING in - Hands				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	22	2
Fever	WARM - covering aggravates			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	22	2
Ear	NOISE - aggravates			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	23	2
Head	SHOCKS - electric-like		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	23	3
RECTUM	DIARRHEA - nervous, emotions aggravates			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	23	2
Female genitalia/sex	MENSES - suppressed menses - convulsions; with				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	23	2
Larynx and trachea	VOICE - tremulous				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	23	2
Sleep	DEEP - heat - during				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	23	2
Sleep	SLEEPINESS - pain - during				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	23	2
Ear	NOISES in - synchronous with pulse			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	24	2



Eye	ASTHENOPIA - accommodative						24	2
Face	PARALYSIS - Jaws - Lower						24	2
Mouth	DRYNESS - Tongue - Tip						24	2
Teeth	PAIN - pregnancy aggravates; during						24	2
Respiration	CHILDREN; in						24	3
Respiration	ASTHMATIC - hysterical						24	2
Respiration	INTERMITTENT, unequal						24	2
Sleep	SLEEPINESS - dullness, with						24	2
Sleep	SLEEPLESSNESS - exertion aggravates; after						24	2
Fever	INTENSE heat - delirium; with						24	2
Perspiration	BLOODY						24	2
Ear	PAIN - noise aggravates						25	2
Face	STICKING - Lips						25	2
Head	FALLING - sideways of head						25	2
Teeth	EVENING - bed aggravates; in						25	2
Female genitalia/sex	PAIN - labor pains - ineffectual						25	2
Larynx and trachea	FOOD drops into larynx						25	2
Sleep	STUPEFYING - perspiration; during						25	2
Sleep	SLEEPLESSNESS - fancies, from (= fantasies, phantasies, illusions,)						25	3
Sleep	SLEEPLESSNESS - pain; from - Abdomen						25	2
Eye	MOVEMENT - convulsive						26	2
Head	BOARD; sensation as if a - Front of head; in						26	2
Head	DISORDERED STOMACH - aggravates						26	3
Head	PAIN – Fore-reading aggravates						26	2
Vertigo	WALKING - gliding in the air; with sensation of - feet did not touch the ground; as if						26	3
Mouth	DRYNESS - Tongue - sensation of						26	2
Throat	PARALYSIS - Esophagus						26	2
Respiration	ASTHMATIC - nervous						26	2
Cough	COLD; AFTER TAKING A						26	2
Extremities	DISCOLORATION - Fingers - blue						26	2
Eye	PHOTOPHOBIA - inflammation - without						27	2
Face	EXPRESSION - besotted						27	2
Face	EXPRESSION - intoxicated						27	3
Head	MOTIONS of convulsive						27	2
ABDOMEN	COMPLAINTS of Peritoneum						27	2
Teeth	PAIN - warmth - external - aggravates						27	2
Throat	SWALLOWING - impossible - paralysis; from						27	2
Stomach	APPETITE - increased - afternoon						27	2
Chill	AFTERNOON - 13 h						27	2
Head	FULLNESS - Occiput						28	2
Mouth	DRYNESS - fever; during						28	3
Mouth	PAIN - Palate - Soft palate						28	2
RECTUM	DIARRHEA - old people						28	2
RECTUM	CONSTIPATION - pregnancy aggravates; during						28	2
Female genitalia/sex	PAIN - labor pains - painful, too						28	2
Chest	CONSTRICTION - Sternum						28	2
Extremities	WEAKNESS - Elbows						28	2
Dreams	JOYOUS						28	2
Dreams	LASCIVIOUS						28	2
Sleep	FALLING chill - during						28	2
Sleep	FALLING heat - during						28	2
Sleep	SLEEPLESSNESS - pregnancy aggravates; during						28	3
Face	DISCOLORATION - red - perspiration; during						29	2
Head	BOARD; sensation as if a						29	2
Head	BOILING sensation						29	2
Head	COMPLAINTS of accompanied by - Face - heat						29	2

ABDOMEN	SITTING - bent forward - ameliorates			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	29	2
Vertigo	ANXIETY, during			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	29	3
Mouth	DISCOLORATION - Tongue - white - fever; during				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	29	2
Female genitalia/sex	PAIN - labor pains - false			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	29	3
Chest	EMACIATION			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		29	2
Back	HEAT - Spine		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	29	2
Eye	PAIN - boring pain			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		30	2
Head	CRACKLING sensation in			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		30	2
Head	LIGHTNESS; sensation of			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	30	2
Head	PAIN - afternoon - pressing pain		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	30	2
<b>Vision</b>	<b>LARGE - objects seem large</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>30</b>	<b>4</b>
Male genitalia/sex	FLACCIDITY - Penis		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		30	2
Chest	ATROPHY - Mammae			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		30	2
Extremities	NUMBNESS - Thumbs		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	30	2
Sleep	SEMI-CONSCIOUS - hears everything			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	30	2
Eye	PTERYGIUM		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		31	2
Face	RISUS sardonius		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	31	3
Face	SHINY			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	31	2
ABDOMEN	HERNIA; ABDOMINAL - Inguinal - strangulated			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	31	2
ABDOMEN	PAIN - pressing pain - stone; as from a				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	31	2
Vision	DISTANT, objects seem		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		31	2
Bladder	PAIN - cutting pain				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	31	2
Male genitalia/sex	EJACULATION - failing during coition		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			31	2
Respiration	DIFFICULT - spasmodic			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	31	2
Extremities	LIGHTNESS, sensation of		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	31	4
Extremities	PAIN - Upper limbs - perspiration - during			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	31	2
Sleep	COMATOSE - heat; with				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	31	2
Fever	DESCENDING aggravates			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	31	2
Skin	SENSITIVENESS - cold; to - air aggravates			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		31	2
Eye	OPEN lids - spasmodic				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	32	2
Head	SLEEP - after - aggravates			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	32	3
Head	ALCOHOLIC drinks - aggravates			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	32	3
RECTUM	DIARRHEA - chill - during			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		32	2
Chest	AIR; IN OPEN - aggravates			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		32	2
Back	COLDNESS - Cervical region		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	32	2
Extremities	CONTRACTION of muscles and tendons - Upper limbs		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	32	2
Extremities	FLEXED - Upper limbs			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		32	2
Sleep	SLEEPLESSNESS - noise, from slight			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	32	2
Sleep	SLEEPINESS - eyes - opening difficult			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		32	2
Skin	SENSITIVENESS - air aggravates; in open			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	32	2
Skin	SENSITIVENESS - touch; to			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		32	2
Face	DISCOLORATION - red - excitement			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	33	2
Face	EXPRESSION - vacant		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	33	2
Head	PAIN - drawing pain - tightening pain		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	33	2
Head	PAIN - Occiput - pressure - ameliorates				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	33	2
Nose	CORYZA - sensation of			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		33	2
Mouth	DRYNESS - Tongue - morning				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	33	2
Stomach	PAIN - eating - while - aggravates			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	33	2
Extremities	PAIN - Upper limbs - jerking pain				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	33	2
Sleep	SLEEPLESSNESS - children; in			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	33	2
Head	DRAWN - forward				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	34	2
Head	PAIN - warm - room - ameliorates			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		34	2
Stomach	VOMITING - riding in a carriage aggravates			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	34	3
RECTUM	FLATUS - difficult			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	34	2
Male genitalia/sex	EJACULATION - incomplete			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		34	2
Respiration	IMPEDED, obstructed - contraction - Chest; in				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	34	2

Extremities	PARALYSIS - Lower limbs - painless			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	34	3
Skin	SENSITIVENESS - cold;			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		34	2
Face	EXPRESSION - pinched			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	35	2
Head	PAIN - plug; as from a			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		35	2
ABDOMEN	BALL; sensation of a				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	35	2
Vertigo	MENTAL EXERTION - aggravates			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		35	2
Vision	LOSS OF incipient				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	35	2
Throat	DRYNESS - thirst - without (= ... )				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	35	2
Stomach	APPETITE - ravenous - fever - during - aggravates			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	35	3
RECTUM	FLATUS - odorless			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	35	2
Cough	EATING - after - agg				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	35	2
Chest	PARALYSIS - Heart		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	35	2
Face	DISCOLORATION - pale - chill - during			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		36	2
Male genitalia/sex	ERECTIONS - pollutions - during		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		36	2
Female genitalia/sex	PROLAPSUS - Vagina				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	36	2
Larynx and trachea	PAIN - Air passages - rawness			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		36	2
Extremities	WEAKNESS - paralytic		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		36	2
Extremities	GRASPING something - aggravates - Upper limbs				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	36	2
Extremities	MOTION - convulsive (		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	36	2
Extremities	CONVULSION - Lower limbs		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	36	2
Extremities	SHAKING		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	36	2
Sleep	LIGHT - hears every sound			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	36	2
Chill	SHAKING - morning			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		36	2
Face	DISCOLORATION - red - heat - with			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	37	3
Head	HEAT - coldness - Extremities; with coldness of		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	37	2
Mouth	COLDNESS - Tongue	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	37	2
Mouth	HEAVINESS - Tongue	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	37	3
Mouth	HEAVINESS - Tongue	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	37	3
Face	TREMBLING - Lips		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	38	2
ABDOMEN	GASTROINTESTINAL complaints		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		38	2
Vertigo	CHILL - during				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	38	2
Kidneys	PAIN - cutting pain		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		38	2
Male genitalia/sex	COITION - enjoyment - absent		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		38	2
Respiration	IMPEDED, obstructed - cough aggravates; during				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	38	2
Head	APOPLEXY			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	39	3
Head	PAIN - unconsciousness, with		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		39	2
Mouth	FURRY - Tongue	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>		39	2
Mouth	SALIVA - thick		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	39	3
RECTUM	DRAGGING, heaviness, weight - stool - during - aggravates				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	39	2
Larynx and trachea	PAIN - Air passages			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		39	2
Larynx and trachea	PARALYSIS - Vocal cord				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	39	2
Respiration	MOANING			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	39	2
Perspiration	STICKY		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	39	2
Eye	WILD look		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	40	2
Head	PAIN - wine - aggravates			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		40	2
Head	SOFTENING of brain		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		40	2
ABDOMEN	PAIN - Inguinal region - pressing pain - outward			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		40	2
Mouth	CRAWLING	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>		40	2
Stomach	NAUSEA - seasickness				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	40	2
Stomach	VOMITING; TYPE OF - offensive odor			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	40	2
Respiration	ASTHMATIC - children; in			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	40	3
Extremities	PAIN - Lower limbs - Sciatic nerve - motion - aggravates			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		40	2
Sleep	DISTURBED - visions; by			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	40	3
Chill	COLD - air - entering cold air - aggravates			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		40	2
Skin	NUMBNESS <sup>COB</sup>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				40	2

Face	PAIN - chewing - aggravates	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>			41	2
Face	DISTORTION - Mouth			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		41	2
Head	CONTRACTION - Forehead		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		41	3
ABDOMEN	PAIN - heat - during			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		41	2
ABDOMEN	RELAXED feeling				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	41	2
Mouth	FURRY	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>		41	2
RECTUM	CONSTIPATION - children; in				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	41	2
Female genitalia/sex	METRORRHAGIA - dark blood			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		41	2
Female genitalia/sex	TINGLING, voluptuous		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			41	2
Extremities	ENLARGEMENT - sensation of		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	41	3
Fever	NIGHT - dry burning heat			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		41	2
Mouth	SPEECH - thick (= slurred)			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	42	2
RECTUM	STRICTURE			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	42	2
Respiration	DIFFICULT - sleep - falling asleep; when				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	42	2
Chest	CONSTRICTION - band; as from a				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	42	2
Extremities	MOTION - Upper limbs - aggravates			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		42	2
Dreams	HORRIBLE		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	42	2
Eye	CLOSING THE EYES - desire to			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	43	2
Head	EXPANDED sensation		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		43	2
Head	WALKING - air; in open - aggravates			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		43	2
Stomach	DISTENSION - Epigastrium			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	43	3
Male genitalia/sex	EXCITABILITY of genitals		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	43	3
Respiration	PAROXYSMAL				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	43	2
Extremities	TINGLING - Feet - Soles		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		43	2
Fever	ZYMOTIC FEVERS				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	43	2
Face	DISCOLORATION - red - glowing red - Cheeks			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	44	2
Head	COLDNESS, chilliness, etc. - Occiput		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		44	2
Head	PAIN - accompanied by - constipation			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	44	2
<b>Hearing</b>	<b>ACUTE - voices and talking</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>44</b>	<b>4</b>
Stomach	NAUSEA - faint-like			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	44	2
RECTUM	PARALYSIS - Sphincter ani				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	44	2
Back	SPASMODIC drawing - Cervical region		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	44	2
Extremities	STIFFNESS - convulsions - during				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	44	2
Dreams	FALLING - height, from a				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	44	2
Sleep	SLEEPINESS - perspiration; with				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	44	2
Sleep	SLEEPLESSNESS - night - midnight - after - 3 h - after			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	44	2
Kidneys	PAIN - Ureters - cutting pain				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	45	2
Female genitalia/sex	LOCHIA - suppressed			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	45	2
Female genitalia/sex	MENSES - clotted - dark clots			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		45	2
Chest	MILK - pregnancy; in women when not related to				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	45	2
Sleep	DISTURBED - noise; by the slightest			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	45	2
Head	FALLING - forward				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	46	2
Head	PAIN - Temples - right - stitching pain		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		46	3
Extremities	PAIN - Toes - First - Joints		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			46	2
Dreams	VISIONARY	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	46	2
Sleep	WAKING - noise - slight noise, from			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	46	2
Face	EXPRESSION - stupid		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	47	3
Head	HEAT - chill - during			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	47	2
Head	HOLD - up head; unable to hold				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	47	2
Male genitalia/sex	ATROPHY		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	47	2
Extremities	DRAWING up - aggravates			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		47	2
Extremities	MENSES - during - aggravates - Upper limbs			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		47	2
Extremities	MOTION - involuntary				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	47	2
Extremities	PAIN - Lower limbs - walking - aggravates		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		47	2
Ear	NOISES in - crackling		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			48	2

Head	PAIN - hysterical headache			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		48	2
Mouth	PALATE; complaints of - Soft palate			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		48	2
Ear	PAIN - Above the ears		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		49	2
Eye	SWELLING - sensation of		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	49	3
Eye	OPENING the lids - unable to				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	49	2
Head	MOTIONS of rolling head				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	49	2
Head	PAIN - Occiput - sleep - after - aggravates				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	49	2
Head	PAIN - torn; as if			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	49	2
ABDOMEN	PAIN - chill - during			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		49	2
Mouth	TASTE - bad - morning		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		49	2
RECTUM	FLATUS - putrid, foul			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		49	2
Cough	DRINKING - after - aggravates				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	49	2
Chest	OPPRESSION - night				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	49	2
Extremities	PARALYSIS - painless		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	49	2
Extremities	RELAXATION				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	49	2
Fever	CHILL absent - evening			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	49	2
Head	CONFUSION in Forehead			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50	3
Head	PAIN - pressing pain - inward			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		50	2
<b>GENERALS</b>								
<b>Chapter</b>	<b>Rubrics</b>	<b>An</b>	<b>Ca</b>	<b>Co</b>	<b>Nu</b>	<b>Op</b>	<b>Size</b>	<b>Score</b>
GENERALS	WEAKNESS - fright aggravates			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	3	2
GENERALS	CAMPHOR; from			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	5	2
GENERALS	FAINTNESS - menses - suppressed menses; from				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	2
GENERALS	CONVULSIONS - mental exertion; after		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	6	2
GENERALS	CONVULSIONS - drugs; after			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	10	2
GENERALS	TREMBLING - Externally - coldness - with				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10	2
GENERALS	REFLEXES - increased		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	14	2
GENERALS	COAL GAS, from			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	14	2
GENERALS	NARCOTICS - ailments from			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	14	2
GENERALS	IODINE, after abuse of			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	18	2
GENERALS	VIGOR			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	18	2
GENERALS	TREMBLING - Externally - old people; in		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	19	2
GENERALS	ACTIVITY			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	20	2
GENERALS	CIRCULATION; complaints of the blood - wine aggravates			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	20	3
GENERALS	HYPERTENSION - accompanied by - Face; red discoloration of			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	20	2
GENERALS	OBSTRUCTION - sensation of - Internal parts				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	20	2
GENERALS	WEAKNESS - old people; in				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	20	2
GENERALS	FAINTNESS - chill - during			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	22	2
GENERALS	RIDING - boat; in a - aggravates				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	22	2
GENERALS	FAINTNESS - menopause; during			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		23	2
GENERALS	FOOD and DRINKS - liquor - aggravates		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			23	2
GENERALS	CONVULSIONS - excitement aggravates		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	24	3
GENERALS	MEDICINE - allopathic - oversensitive to			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	24	2
GENERALS	OBSTRUCTION - sensation of				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	24	2
GENERALS	SHOCK - nervous			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	24	2
GENERALS	AGILITY			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	25	2
GENERALS	FAINTNESS - excitement aggravates			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	25	3
GENERALS	STIFFNESS - Joints - chill; during			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	25	2
GENERALS	UNCOVERING - aversion to			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		25	2
GENERALS	TRAVELLING - ailments from		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			27	2
GENERALS	ACTIVITY - increased			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	27	2
GENERALS	CONVULSIONS - epileptic - during epileptic convulsions; complaints - vertigo				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	27	2
GENERALS	WEAKNESS - paralytic - sliding down in bed from a half sitting position				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	27	2
GENERALS	CONVULSIONS - anger; after - nurslings; in			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	28	3
GENERALS	COLD; BECOMING - aggravates - Part of body aggravates - Feet				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	29	2
GENERALS	DEATH APPARENT			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	30	2
GENERALS	FOOD and DRINKS - diet - aggravates - errors in diet			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		30	2
GENERALS	RESTLESSNESS - chill; during			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	31	2

GENERALS	CONVULSIONS - opisthotonos; with				□	□	33	2
GENERALS	STIFFNESS - Joints	□		□		□	33	3
GENERALS	EATING - overeating aggravates; after			□	□		34	2
GENERALS	STOOP shouldered			□		□	34	2
GENERALS	CONVULSIONS - anger; after			□	□	□	35	3
GENERALS	CIRCULATION; complaints of the blood - emotions; from			□		□	35	2
GENERALS	CONVULSIONS - anger; after			□	□	□	35	3
GENERALS	MOTION - involuntary				□	□	36	2
GENERALS	MEDICINE - allopathic - abuse of			□		□	36	2
GENERALS	CLOTHING - loosening of clothing ameliorates		□	□		□	37	3
GENERALS	NIGHT - midnight				□	□	37	2
GENERALS	CLOTHING - loosening of clothing ameliorates		□	□		□	37	3
GENERALS	CONVULSIONS - delivery - during			□		□	38	2
GENERALS	GRASPING OBJECTS - aggravates				□	□	38	2
GENERALS	PAIN - tearing pain - asunder			□		□	38	2
GENERALS	DISORDERED STOMACH - complaints from			□	□		38	2
GENERALS	PAIN - tearing pain - asunder			□		□	38	2
GENERALS	FOOD and DRINKS - whiskey - desire			□		□	40	2
GENERALS	ORGASM of BLOOD - emotions; after			□		□	40	2
GENERALS	CONVULSIONS - children; in - infants, in			□		□	41	2
GENERALS	SOFTENING - Internal parts - sensation of				□	□	41	2
GENERALS	ANALGESIA	□	□			□	42	3
GENERALS	CHEYNE-STOKES respiration		□			□	42	2
GENERALS	PULSE - irregular - and slow		□			□	42	2
GENERALS	EFFICIENCY - increased			□		□	42	2
GENERALS	CONVULSIONS - menses - during - agg			□	□		42	2
GENERALS	TORPOR				□	□	43	2
GENERALS	TREMBLING - Externally - fever; during		□			□	44	2
GENERALS	TREMBLING - Externally - fright aggravates			□		□	44	2
GENERALS	URINATION - before			□		□	45	2
GENERALS	GROWLING in body (= roaring, humming, buzzing)			□	□	□	46	3
GENERALS	INJURIES - operation - ailments from			□		□	46	2
GENERALS	SENSITIVENESS - Body oversensitive; whole			□	□	□	46	3
GENERALS	PAIN - menses - during - aggravates			□	□		46	2
GENERALS	PULSE - frequent - and intermittent		□		□	□	47	3
GENERALS	RESTLESSNESS - fever - during - aggravates			□		□	47	2
GENERALS	SITTING - erect - agg				□	□	47	2
GENERALS	SITTING - bent forward - amel				□	□	48	2
GENERALS	UNCOVERING - ameliorates			□		□	49	2
GENERALS	URINATION - before - aggravates			□		□	50	2
GENERALS	TREMBLING - Externally - anxiety - from			□	□		50	2

## Appendix B: Sankaran's Miasms and their Keywords

Source: Sankaran, 2005: 7

ACUTE	TYPHOID	MALARIA	RINGWORM	SYCOTIC	CANCER	TUBERCULAR	LEPROSY	SYPHILIS
Acute	Crisis	Stuck	Trying	Fixed	Control	Hectic	Disgust	Destruction
Sudden	Intense	Intermittent	Giving-up	Covered-up	Perfection	Intense activity	Great contempt	Homicide
Violent	Sinking	attack	Accepting	Guilt	Fastidious	Suffocation	Isolation	Suicide
Panic	Recover	Persecution	alternating	Hide	Beyond one's capacity	Trapped	Mutilation	Ulcers
Danger	Child	Unfortunate	with trying	Secretive	Superhuman	Closing in	Intense hopelessness	Total
Reflex action	Intense short effort	Colic	accepting	Warts	Cancer	Change	Intense oppression	Impossible
Escape	Typhoid	Neuralgia	alternating with effort	Tumours	Great expectation	Activity	Dirty	Despair
Helpless	Sub-acute	Paroxysmal	Irritation	Gonorrhoea	Chaos	Freedom	Hunted	Psychosis
Terror	Emergency	Contemptuous	Ringworm/tinea	Neurosis	Order	Defiant	Tears himself	Devastation
Insanity	Homesick	Disobedient	Acne	Fixed weakness	Stretching beyond capacity	Tuberculosis	Bites	
Infant	Intense struggle	Malaria	Discomfort	Avoidance	Loss of control	Oppression	Despair	
Fright	Critical period	Worms	Teenage	Accepting	Self-control	Desire to change	Outcaste	
Terror	Collapse	Migraine	Herpetetic	Middle age			Sadism	
Alarm	Reaching position of comfort	Periodicity					Repulsion	
Storm	Impatience	Harassed					Loathing	
Instinctive reaction	Demanding	Hindered					Confine	
		Obstructed					Castaway	
		Alternation between excitement and acceptance					Seclude	

## **Appendix C: Rubric Extraction using RadarOpus**

During the repertorization process, if a rubric contains only one remedy then that rubric is considered to be characteristic of the remedy. In order to develop a characteristic picture of each psychoactive remedy analyzed in this study, the researcher performed a computer repertory search using RadarOpus (Archibel, 2014) to extract all rubrics in which the analyzed remedy was the only remedy to appear. The data collected from this search is given below and the researcher believes it clearly verifies the proposed common sensations of the psychoactive plant drug group.

### ***Anhalonium lewinii***

#### **Activity – Inactivity**

- FACE - PAIN - pressing pain - pulsating pain
- FACE - PAIN - Temples - Skin - pressing pain
- FACE - PARALYSIS - Muscles - chewing aggravates.
- MOUTH - PARALYSIS - Palate - hardness; sensation of
- GENERALS - ACTIVITY - outer activity ceases

#### **Sensitivity-Insensitivity**

- HEAD - PAIN - noise - aggravates - beating time; clock
- EYE - PAIN - extending to - Chiasma; optic
- EYE - PAIN - Chiasma
- EYE - PAIN - Lids - Lower - sand; as from
- EYE - PAIN - Papillae
- EYE - PAIN - Sclera
- VISION - COLORS before the eyes - blue - increased
- VISION - COLORS before the eyes - green - increased
- VISION - COLORS before the eyes - increased
- VISION - COLORS before the eyes - one color; everything is as if
- VISION - COLORS before the eyes - red - decreased
- VISION - COLORS before the eyes - yellow - decreased
- VISION - CONTRAST increased



- VISION - STEREOSCOPIC, hyper-acute
- FACE - PAIN - Temples - Skin
- GENERALS - NUMBNESS - Single parts, in - Peripheral
- GENERALS - PAIN - subcutaneous injections; from
- GENERALS - PAIN - subcutaneous injections; from - intractable
- GENERALS - PAIN - Internally - extending to - Skin

### **Confusion-Clarity**

- MIND - CONFUSION of mind - situations, of
- MIND - DELUSIONS - eternity - merged with present
- MIND - DELUSIONS - hearing - tone - split; is
- MIND - DELUSIONS - objects; about - deformed
- MIND - DELUSIONS - immortality, of
- MIND - DELUSIONS - waiting - had to wait; he
- MIND - EXECUTION lost as the result of overpowering visual sensations
- MIND - MISTAKES; making - time, in - present merged with eternity
- MIND - THINKING - abstract thinking - images; abstract concepts become like
- MIND - THINKING - abstract thinking - inability for
- MIND - THINKING - conceptual - inability - environment; about
- MIND - THOUGHTS - persistent - separated - will; thoughts separated from
- MIND - WILL - loss of will power - insight, self-awareness; with increased
- VISION - IMAGES too long retained - lasting all day
- VISION - IMAGES too long retained - lasting an hour
- EXTREMITIES - POSITION sense lost
- VISION - RUN together BLURRED

### **Expansion-Contraction, Emptiness-Fullness, Lightness-Heaviness**

- VISION - PROPORTION; out of
- VISION - SISE; objects increase and decrease in
- FACE - HEAVY feeling - Muscles - chewing aggravates
- MOUTH - HEAVINESS - Tongue - Anterior part

### **Heat-Cold**

- EYE - PAIN - Chiasma - burning
- EYE - PAIN - Papillae - burning
- EYE - PAIN - Sclera - burning
- EAR - PAIN - Conchae - Anterior part - pressing pain

### **Dry-Moisture**

- EYE - DRYNESS - Chiasma
- EYE - DRYNESS - Inner
- EYE - DRYNESS - Papillae
- EYE - DRYNESS - Sclera
- FACE - DRYNESS - Sinus; maxillary

### **Formication, Delirium, Instability**

- MIND - DELUSIONS - sounds - color; are like
- MIND - DELUSIONS - visions, has - colorful
- MIND - DELUSIONS - small - motion; small objects appear in
- MIND - DREAM; as if in a - escapes in a world of dreams
- MIND - MUSIC - drums produce euphoria
- VISION - ILLUSIONS - colorful - pulsating to the rhythm of music; halo of color
- HEARING - ILLUSIONS - sounds - melody surrounded by a halo of light; each note upon the piano becomes a center of
- VISION - OBJECTS - colored; colorless objects appear
- VISION - THREAD before - bright
- VISION - WINDSHIELD wipers; sensation of
- MOUTH - CRAWLING - Tongue - Anterior part
- MOUTH - TASTE - green color; from looking at
- SKIN - FORMICATION - mucous membranes
- GENERALS - TOUCH - illusions of - color; seen as

## **Horror**

— MIND - DELUSIONS - faces, sees - scheming

## ***Cannabis indica***

### **Activity-Inactivity**

- MIND - DELUSIONS - bottle - soda water; he is a bottle of - running to and fro
- MIND - DELUSIONS - life - careering from life to
- MIND - DELUSIONS - life - symbols of life; all past events revolve rapidly on wheels as
- MIND - DELUSIONS - locomotive - he is a locomotive
- MIND - DELUSIONS - maelstrom; carried down a psychical
- MIND - DELUSIONS - marble statue; felt he is a
- MIND - DELUSIONS - saw darting up and down; he was a huge
- MIND - DELUSIONS - sun - reeling; sun is
- MIND - DELUSIONS - vegetable - existence, leading a
- MIND - EXCITEMENT - headache - before
- MIND - UNCONSCIOUSNESS - candlelight; from
- MIND - UNCONSCIOUSNESS - music, from - piano; listening to
- HEAD - PAIN - bursting pain - lifted; as if top of head were being
- HEAD - PAIN - Back of head and neck, on - blow; pain as from a
- HEAD - PAIN - Forehead - right - jerking pain
- HEAD - PAIN - Occiput - forenoon - shaking the head aggravates; on
- HEAD - SHOCKS - consciousness, on regaining
- HEAD - SHOCKS - waking; on
- MALE GENITALIA/SEX - ERECTIONS - walking aggravates.
- CHEST - PAIN - extending to - Through chest - stitching pain
- CHEST - PAIN - Heart - inspiration - deep - ameliorates
- CHEST - PAIN - Heart - inspiration - deep - ameliorates - stitching pain
- CHEST - PAIN - Sternum - Behind - swallowing aggravates - cutting pain
- EXTREMITIES - ITCHING - Feet - scratching - ameliorates
- BACK - PAIN - Lumbar region - coition - after - aching

- EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Toes - Balls - left - stitching pain
- EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Toes - Joints - shooting pain
- EXTREMITIES - THRILLING sensation - Knees
- EXTREMITIES - THRILLING sensation - Upper limbs
- EXTREMITIES - TINGLING - Paralyzed parts; in
- EXTREMITIES - WEAKNESS - Elbows - Bend, of
- SLEEP - DOZING - afternoon - alternating with waking
- SLEEP - DREAMING - daytime, during sleep - periodically
- SLEEP - SLEEPLESSNESS - menses - during - aggravated - menorrhagia, in
- SLEEP - SLEEPLESSNESS - uterine colic; caused by
- SLEEP - WAKING - frequent - afternoon
- GENERALS - LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA - accompanied by - Muscles; weakness of
- GENERALS - TREMBLING - Externally - motion - hands and feet; of - aggravates

### **Sensitivity-Insensitivity**

- MIND - DELUSIONS - wind sighing in chimney sounded like the hum of a vast wheel - reverberated like a peal of thunder of a grand organ; and
- MIND - HEEDLESS - all around; of
- BACK - PAIN - talking - impossible
- BACK - PAIN - Dorsal region - walking - bent - must walk bent
- BACK - PAIN - Dorsal region - Spine - stoop, compelling to

### **Confusion-Clarity**

- MIND - CLAIRVOYANCE - midnight
- MIND - CONFUSION of mind - ecstatic
- MIND - DELUSIONS - argument, making an eloquent
- MIND - DELUSIONS - eternity - he was in
- MIND - DELUSIONS - mandarin; mistook friend for a Chinese
- MIND - DELUSIONS - shouting; to be
- MIND - DELUSIONS - singing; to be
- MIND - CLAIRVOYANCE - midnight
- MIND - CONFUSION of mind - ecstatic

- MIND - DELUSIONS - existence - own existence; he doubted his
- MIND - DELUSIONS - voices - own voice sounds strange and seems to reverberate like thunder; his
- MIND - GESTURES, makes - repeating the same actions - box walking
- MIND - IDEAS - abundant - urination, after
- MIND - IRRATIONAL - alternating with - rationalism
- MIND - LAUGHING - word said, at every
- MIND - LOQUACITY - headache - before
- MIND - LOQUACITY - headache - during
- MIND - MEMORY - loss of memory - aphasia, in
- MIND - RUNS about - people when walking; runs against
- HEAD - BALANCING - pendulum-like

### **Expansion-Contraction, Emptiness-Fullness, Lightness-Heaviness**

- MIND - DELUSIONS - enlarged - body is - right side
- MIND - DELUSIONS - enlarged - eyelashes are
- MIND - DELUSIONS - exaggerated; everything
- MIND - DELUSIONS - existence - without form in vast space
- MIND - DELUSIONS - expanding - passersby are expanding
- MIND - DELUSIONS - eyelashes prolonged
- MIND - DELUSIONS - fingernails seem as large as plates - drowsiness; during
- MIND - DELUSIONS - flowers; of - gigantic flowers; of
- MIND - DELUSIONS - hall, illusions of a gigantic
- MIND - DELUSIONS - hippopotamus; being a
- MIND - DELUSIONS - raised up; she was being - fly; and could
- MIND - DELUSIONS - double - being - controls the other; one self
- MIND - DELUSIONS - double - sensations present themselves in a double form
- MIND - DELUSIONS - existence - two existences; to have
- MIND - DELUSIONS - space - carried into space; he was - orbit; and compelled to describe a vast - lying; while
- MIND - DELUSIONS - sphere; he transformed into a cylinder or a
- MIND - DELUSIONS - spinal column is a barometer

- MIND - DELUSIONS - square surrounded by houses a hundred stories high; sees a colossal
- MIND - DELUSIONS - swelling; he is gradually
- MIND - FEAR - floating of single limbs; during sensation of
- HEAD - CONSTRICTION - candlelight; from
- HEAD - HEAVINESS - Occiput - chill; during
- HEAD - SHOCKS - Occiput - dull, heavy, throbbing pain through head - blow on back of head and neck; with a sensation like a heavy
- FACE - CONTRACTION - Skin; of
- STOMACH - HEAVINESS - eating - while - aggravates
- ABDOMEN - FLATULENCE - morning - rising aggravates
- URETHRA - HARD - body; as if round
- CHEST - OPPRESSION - breathing - deep and labored
- CHEST - OPPRESSION - spasmodic
- EXTREMITIES - LIGHTNESS, sensation of - Single limbs

### **Heat-Cold**

- MIND - DEATH - sensation of - chill, during
- MIND - DELUSIONS - heat from epigastrium; has a furious, radiating
- MIND - DEATH - sensation of - chill, during
- FACE - COLDNESS - dinner; after
- MALE GENITALIA/SEX - COITION - enjoyment - burning; with
- EXTREMITIES - COLDNESS - Hands - dinner; after

### **Dry-Moisture**

- MIND - DELUSIONS - fluid resisting passage; surrounded by ethereal

### **Formication, Delirium, Instability**

- MIND - DELIRIUM - foreign - countries; talks of
- MIND - DELIRIUM TREMENS - delusions, with - elephants; of
- MIND - DELUSIONS - army passed him in the street; a silent - walking; while
- MIND - DELUSIONS - bells; hears ringing of - sweet toned bells; numberless
- MIND - DELUSIONS - body - covers - earth; covers the whole

- MIND - DELUSIONS - house - movable; house seems
- MIND - DELUSIONS - choir; he is in a cathedral on hearing music of a
- MIND - DELUSIONS - clothes - fly away and become wandering stars; clothes will - undressing; on
- MIND - DELUSIONS - clothes - rags; is clad in
- MIND - DELUSIONS - clouds - strange clouds settle upon patients or dance about the sun
- MIND - DELUSIONS - companions - are half men, half plants
- MIND - DELUSIONS - coward - people leaving him are cowards
- MIND - DELUSIONS - cylinder, being a
- MIND - DELUSIONS - dancing - satyrs and nodding mandarins
- MIND - DELUSIONS - double - being - controls the other; one self
- MIND - DELUSIONS - double - sensations present themselves in a double form
- MIND - DELUSIONS - emperor - is an
- MIND - DELUSIONS - existence - own existence; he doubted his
- MIND - DELUSIONS - existence - two existences; to have
- MIND - DELUSIONS - faces, sees - distinguished people, of
- MIND - DELUSIONS - faces, sees - ridiculous
- MIND - DELUSIONS - faces, sees - ugly - pleasing; seem
- MIND - DELUSIONS - head - corner of the room; part of head fitted into each
- MIND - DELUSIONS - head - pendulum; head seems an inverted oscillating
- MIND - DELUSIONS - hearing - noise of colors
- MIND - DELUSIONS - ichthyosaur; seeing
- MIND - DELUSIONS - inkstand - was an inkstand; he
- MIND - DELUSIONS - legs - tin case filled with stair rods; leg is
- MIND - DELUSIONS - noise - vehicles; hears shout of
- MIND - DELUSIONS - pump log; he was a
- MIND - DELUSIONS - satyrs; vision of dancing
- MIND - DELUSIONS - shower of soot fell on him
- MIND - DELUSIONS - singing; to be
- MIND - DELUSIONS - soldiers - march - silently past
- MIND - DELUSIONS - sorrow; everyone he meets has a secret

- MIND - DELUSIONS - stars in his plate; saw
- MIND - DELUSIONS - want - they had come to
- MIND - DELUSIONS - water - blue water; of
- MIND - DELUSIONS - water - nectar; water is delicious - drinking; when
- MIND - DELUSIONS - whimsical
- MIND - ECCENTRICITY - epilepsy; before
- EAR - NOISES in - singing - periodical

### **Horror**

- MIND - DELUSIONS - dead - persons, sees - midnight - waking; on
- MIND - DELUSIONS - die - about to die; one was - dissected; and soon will be
- MIND - DELUSIONS - flying - abyss; flying from a rock into a dark - bed; on going to
- MIND - DELUSIONS - hell - shadows; of demoniac - midnight; at - waking; on
- MIND - DELUSIONS - man - muffled man starts from the wall - walking in the streets; when
- MIND - DELUSIONS - murdered - will be murdered; he - bribed to murder him; persons are
- MIND - DELUSIONS - room - falling to pieces; room were
- MIND - DELUSIONS - tankard, chased with dragons; he saw a huge
- MIND - DELUSIONS - water - disasters by
- MIND - DELUSIONS - worms - vomitus is a bunch of
- MIND - ESCAPE, attempts to - run away, to - female in estrus; to find a
- MIND - FEAR - coal scuttle, of
- MIND - FEAR - voice, of using
- DREAMS - NIGHTMARES - periodical - night - sleep; on going to

### ***Coffea cruda***

### **Activity-Inactivity**

- EYE - MOVEMENT - convulsive - waking; on
- FACE - PAIN - shocks in rapid succession



- FACE - PERSPIRATION - shivering; during
- MALE GENITALIA/SEX - SEXUAL DESIRE - increased - pollution - without
- FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - METRORRHAGIA - voluptuous itching, with
- MALE AND FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - SEXUAL desire - increased - fever; during
- EXTREMITIES - BENDING - lower limbs - forwards - aggravates
- EXTREMITIES - CRAMPS - Lower limbs - bending foot forward
- EXTREMITIES - CRAMPS - Lower limbs - lifting legs, when
- EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Joints - bending aggravates - sore
- EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Upper limbs - extending to - Fingers - face; from
- EXTREMITIES - TREMBLING - Hands - holding the hand - still
- SLEEP - DOZING - night - midnight - after - 3 h - after
- SLEEP - POSITION - reverse
- SLEEP - SLEEPINESS - apoplexy - as before an apoplexy
- SLEEP - SLEEPLESSNESS - news, after surprising
- SLEEP - SLEEPLESSNESS - pain; from - not from pain
- SLEEP - SLEEPLESSNESS - uneasiness; from - not from discomfort
- GENERALS - ACTIVITY - increased - vascular
- GENERALS - ACTIVITY - increased - Organs; of
- GENERALS - CATALEPSY - joy aggravates
- GENERALS - CONVULSIONS - children; in - playing or laughing excessively; from
- GENERALS - LAUGHING aggravates - excessive laughing
- GENERALS - MOTIONLESS; holding part - aggravates
- GENERALS - TWITCHING - joy, from excessive
- GENERALS - WEAKNESS - surprise; from a - pleasant

### **Sensitivity-Insensitivity**

- MIND - AILMENTS FROM - excitement - sudden
- MIND - ANGUISH - colic; with
- MIND - ANGUISH - pain; from - Teeth; in
- MIND - ANXIETY - wine; after
- MIND - BESIDE ONESELF; being - menses - during

- MIND - DELUSIONS - home - away from home; he is - delirium tremens, in
- MIND - DESPAIR - delivery, during
- MIND - FEAR - alternating with - exhilaration
- MIND - FEAR - doctors - surgeon
- MIND - FEAR - falling, of - sleep, on going to
- MIND - FEAR - surprises, from pleasant
- MIND - IMPRESSIONABLE - pleasure; to
- MIND - MOANING - teeth; with complaints of
- MIND - WEEPING - delivery, during
- HEAD - CONGESTION - excitement - after - surprise; after a pleasant
- VISION - ACUTE - reading of small print; easier
- VISION - DIM - cough aggravates; during
- HEARING - ACUTE - noise; to - painful
- FACE - PAIN - excitement - aggravates
- FACE - PAIN - excitement - aggravates - neuralgic
- FACE - PAIN - joy; from excessive
- MOUTH - TASTE - acute - tobacco; of
- MOUTH - TASTE - strong; too - tobacco
- MIND - SENSITIVE - lochia, with profuse
- MIND - SENSITIVE - measles, in
- MIND - SHRIEKING - urinary organs; with complaints of
- MIND - IMPULSE; morbid - pinch, to
- TEETH - PAIN - joy; from excessive
- RECTUM - DIARRHEA - domestic cares; from
- MALE GENITALIA/SEX - SENSITIVENESS - suffering unbearable; a little
- FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - INFLAMMATION - Uterus - joy, excessive
- CHEST - ANGINA pectoris - coffee aggravates; abuse of
- CHEST - PAIN - Heart - coffee; from abuse of

### **Confusion-Clarity**

- MIND - DELUSIONS - head - whirling in head - thinking; when
- MIND - MEMORY - active - evening - midnight, until

- MIND - MEMORY - weakness of memory - facts, for - past facts; for - old people, in
- MIND - RUNS about - unsteady
- FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - PAIN - labor pains - ceasing - loquacity, with
- FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - PAIN - labor pains - loquacity, with

### **Expansion-Contraction, Emptiness-Fullness, Lightness-Heaviness**

- MIND - INCONSOLABLE - air ameliorated; in open
- MIND - DISCOURAGED - air, in open - amel
- MIND - THOUGHTS - rush - air ameliorated.; open
- HEAD - PAIN - air; in open - aggravates - nail; as from a
- VISION - ACUTE - air; in open
- HEAD - LIGHTNESS; sensation of - External head
- HEAD - PAIN - Occiput - Sides - rheumatic - drawing pain
- EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Thighs - pressure - ameliorates - tearing pain

### **Heat-Cold**

- EYE - IRRITATION - Lids - air; in cold - ameliorates
- TEETH - PAIN - cold - water - ameliorates - neuralgic
- ABDOMEN - HEAT - alternating with coldness
- FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - MENSES - copious - coldness - Body; with coldness of
- CHEST - PALPITATION of heart - sun, heat of aggravates
- BACK - COLDNESS - accompanied by - warmth in the middle of the back and across the lower abdomen
- BACK - SHIVERING - fever; during
- EXTREMITIES - COLDNESS - Feet - afternoon - 16 h - air; in open - ameliorates
- EXTREMITIES - COLDNESS - Fingers - extending to - Nape of neck
- CHILL - CREEPING - rising from sitting, when (
- FEVER - DRY heat - evening - bed, with chilliness in back; in
- FEVER - SHUDDERING - with the heat - constant, with one cheek hot and red
- FEVER - SUCCESSION of stages - heat - accompanied by - thirst - then perspiration
- SKIN - COLDNESS - labor; during

- GENERALS - FOOD and DRINKS - ice - ameliorates - holding ice in mouth ameliorates

### **Dry-Moisture**

- CHEST - PALPITATION of heart - urine - copious, with - hysteria; after an attack of
- EXTREMITIES - PERSPIRATION - Hand - writing, while

### **Formication, Delirium, Instability**

- HEAD - NOISES in head - buzzing - Occiput

### **Horror**

- FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - PAIN - afterpains - fear of death, with

## ***Nux moschata***

### **Activity-Inactivity**

- MIND - UNCONSCIOUSNESS - afternoon - 14 h
- MIND - UNCONSCIOUSNESS - blood, sight of
- MIND - UNCONSCIOUSNESS - standing, while - having dress fitted
- VERTIGO - SWAYING - left, to - evening
- HEAD - CRACKLING sensation in - chains; as if from
- HEAD - MOTIONS of head - convulsive - talking and swallowing are impossible; so that
- HEAD - MOTIONS of head - rolling head - sitting; while
- HEAD - PAIN - walking - head erect ameliorates; with
- HEAD - PAIN - Occiput - sitting - ameliorates - pressing pain
- HEAD - PAIN - Occiput - walking - ameliorates - pressing pain
- HEAD - PAIN - Vertex - extending to - Eye - drawing pain
- HEAD - PULSATING - spots, in
- HEAD - WAVING sensation - motion - aggravates
- EAR - PAIN - motion - jaw; of lower - aggravates - cutting pain

- EAR - PAIN - motion - jaw; of lower - aggravates - pressing pain
- FACE - PARALYSIS - Jaws - sensation as if
- TEETH - COMPLAINTS of teeth - accompanied by - Jaw; lower - paralyzed; as if
- STOMACH - ERUCTATIONS; TYPE OF - water brash - riding in a carriage aggravates
- ABDOMEN - PAIN - right - extending to - left - stitching pain
- ABDOMEN - PAIN - Umbilicus - evening - cutting pain
- ABDOMEN - PAIN - Umbilicus - sleep - ameliorates
- ABDOMEN - PAIN - Umbilicus - Region of umbilicus - evening - bed aggravates; in – cramping
- ABDOMEN - PAIN - Umbilicus - Region of umbilicus - twisting pain - downward
- ABDOMEN - PAIN - Umbilicus - extending to - Legs - drawing pain
- ABDOMEN - PAIN - extending to - Pit of stomach - pressing pain
- ABDOMEN - WEAKNESS, sense of - paralytic weakness - Intestines
- MALE GENITALIA/SEX - PAIN - Penis - spasmodic
- FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - ABORTION - labor pains, from false
- FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - MENSES - copious - sleepiness; with
- FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - MENSES - scanty - weakness; from
- FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - MENSES - suppressed menses - weakness; from
- CHEST - CONGESTION - Heart - walking rapidly aggravates
- CHEST - HEART failure - accompanied by - faintness
- CHEST - PAIN - night - sleep - falling asleep aggravates - pressing pain
- CHEST - PAIN - sleep - after - aggravates
- CHEST - PAIN - Diaphragm - tearing pain
- CHEST - PAIN - Diaphragm - Region of - inspiration aggravates
- BACK - PAIN - riding - carriage; in a - after - aching
- BACK - PAIN - Lumbar region - evening - rest aggravates
- BACK - RIDING IN A CARRIAGE aggravates - Coccyx
- BACK - RIDING IN A CARRIAGE aggravates - Sacrum
- BACK - WEAKNESS - Cervical region - head drops forward on chest
- BACK - WEAKNESS - Lumbar region - extending to - Upward
- BACK - PAIN - Lumbar region - evening - rest aggravates - broken; as if

- EXTREMITIES - BLOOD - rush of blood to - Legs - left
- EXTREMITIES - CRAMPS - Legs - Calves - motion - aggravates - lying aggravates
- EXTREMITIES - CRAMPS - Legs - Calves - sleep - before
- EXTREMITIES - NUMBNESS - Lower limbs - ascending stairs agg
- EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Feet - Back of feet - stepping aggravates
- EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Feet - Soles - morning - boring pain
- EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Feet - Soles - pressing pain - pea; as if walking on a hard
- EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Fingers - extending to - Shoulder - drawing pain
- EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Knees - ascending - stairs - aggravates - sprained; as if
- EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Legs - Calves - blow; pain as from a
- EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Toes - First - lying down aggravates; after
- EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Toes - First - lying down aggravates; after - boring pain
- EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Upper limbs - drawing pain - jerking pain
- EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Upper limbs - grasping pain
- EXTREMITIES - TREMBLING - Hands - rising aggravates; after
- EXTREMITIES - TWITCHING - Forearms - chill; during
- EXTREMITIES - VIBRATION; sensation of - Toes
- SLEEP - FALLING ASLEEP - faintness - palpitation; sleeps after fainting with
- SLEEP - SLEEPINESS - chill - between
- SLEEP - SLEEPINESS - diet; errors in
- SLEEP - SLEEPINESS - exertion - aggravates - slightest exertion
- SLEEP - SLEEPINESS - walking - cold air; in - aggravates
- SLEEP - SLEEPLESSNESS - pregnancy aggravates; during - sleepiness; with
- PERSPIRATION - FORENOON - sleep aggravates; during
- GENERALS - CONVULSIONS - aroused from a trance; when forcibly
- GENERALS - CONVULSIONS - children; in - diarrhea, with
- GENERALS - CONVULSIONS - diarrhea - children; in
- GENERALS - FAINTNESS - afternoon - 17.30 h
- GENERALS - FAINTNESS - sleep - followed by sleep; faintness
- GENERALS - TORPOR - sensation of - vertigo; during

### **Sensitivity-Insensitivity**

- HEAD - PAIN - eating - overeating aggravates; after - just a little bit
- HEAD - PAIN - Vertex - lying - side; on - painful side - aggravates - sore
- HEAD - SHAKING sensation - eating; after
- FACE - SENSITIVE - Chin; under
- STOMACH - INDIGESTION - eating - overeating aggravates; after - just a little bit
- STOMACH - LIGHT FOOD aggravates
- STOOL - COMPLAINTS of stool - accompanied by - weakness
- BLADDER - URINATION - dysuria - hysterical
- FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - MENSES - painful - riding in the wind
- FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - MENSES - scanty - fright aggravates
- CHEST - PALPITATION of heart - sadness - as from

### **Confusion-Clarity**

- MIND - ABSENTMINDED - waking, does not know where he is or what to answer;  
on
- MIND - ANXIETY - walking - cold air; in
- MIND - ARGUING - facility for
- MIND - CONFUSION of mind - pregnancy, during
- MIND - MEMORY - loss of memory - life; about his past
- MIND - MEMORY - weakness of memory - transient, but perfect consciousness of  
what he himself said or did
- MIND - ORGANIC MENTAL SYNDROME
- MIND - SHRIEKING - locomotive, like a
- MIND - STUPEFACTION - remains fixed in one spot
- MIND - STUPOR - menses - during
- MIND - THOUGHTS - control of thoughts lost - afternoon - 14 h
- MIND - THOUGHTS - persistent - humorous
- MIND - THOUGHTS - rush - annoying
- MIND - THOUGHTS - vanishing of - menses; before
- MOUTH - SPEECH - defective
- SLEEP - SLEEPINESS - overestimation of time and distance; with

## **Expansion-Contraction, Emptiness-Fullness, Lightness-Heaviness**

- MIND - DELIRIUM - vertigo - with - violent
- HEAD - EMPTY, hollow sensation - afternoon
- HEAD - EXPANDED sensation - sleepiness; with
- HEAD - PAIN - menses - instead of - bursting pain
- VISION - DISTANT, objects seem - darkness aggravates
- VISION - NEARER, objects seem - to each other
- STOMACH - DISTENSION - contradiction, after
- STOMACH - FULLNESS, sensation of - contradiction, after
- STOMACH - FULLNESS, sensation of - pregnancy aggravates; during
- STOMACH - HEAVINESS - ascending stairs aggravates
- STOMACH - PAIN - pressing pain - flatulence; as from - obstructed
- ABDOMEN - BALL; sensation of a - Liver - In - hard
- ABDOMEN - COMPLAINTS of abdomen - alternating with - Feet; swelling of
- ABDOMEN - FULLNESS, sensation of - daytime
- ABDOMEN - STONE in abdomen; sensation of a - Liver; in the
- FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - RISING UP; AS IF - Uterus
- RESPIRATION - IMPEDED, obstructed - pressure; from - clothes; of
- CHEST - OPPRESSION - night - falling asleep
- CHEST - OPPRESSION - sleep - falling asleep - when
- CHEST - OPPRESSION - Heart - extending to - Throat
- BACK - PAIN - Lumbar region - menses - after - aggravates - wood were pressing from within out; as if a piece of
- BACK - PAIN - Sacral region - wood stretches across; as if a piece of
- EXTREMITIES - FULLNESS - Hands - evening
- EXTREMITIES - HEAVINESS - Knees - rest aggravates, during
- GENERALS - BALL internally; sensation of - hard

## **Heat-Cold**

- HEAD - PAIN - warmth - ameliorates - sore
- HEAD - PAIN - Temples - weather aggravates; cold wet
- HEAD - SHAKING sensation - cold - aggravates



- HEAD - SHAKING sensation - heat ameliorates, except heat of bed
- FACE - DISCOLORATION - pale - warm - room - ameliorates
- TEETH - COLD - air - wet
- TEETH - PAIN - chill - after
- THROAT - PAIN - Esophagus - afternoon - burning
- ABDOMEN - PAIN - Umbilicus - sleep - ameliorates - burning
- RECTUM - DIARRHEA - heat - moist external, ameliorates
- FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - MENSES - painful - cold - exposure to - aggravates
- FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - MENSES - painful - damp house, living in
- FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - MENSES - scanty - cold, from a
- COUGH - BED - warm - evening
- COUGH - COLD - water - aggravates - standing in cold water
- EXPECTORATION - EVENING - warm aggravates; becoming
- CHEST - CONSTRICTION - cold - bathing - aggravates
- CHEST - PAIN - sleep - after - aggravates - burning
- CHEST - PALPITATION of heart - warm - drinks - ameliorates
- BACK - WEATHER - cold - wet - agg
- CHILL - EVENING - cold, from external
- CHILL - CHILLINESS - frequent attacks of - intermediate sleep; with
- CHILL - SLEEP - alternating with attacks of coldness
- SKIN - COLDNESS - pregnancy; during
- SKIN - SENSITIVENESS - cold air - wet

### **Dry-Moisture**

- EYE - CLOSING THE EYES - difficult - dryness of eyes; from
- EYE - OPENING the lids - difficult - dryness of eyes; from
- NOSE - DRYNESS - Inside - accompanied by - cough
- FACE - DISCOLORATION - pale - air; on going into - damp - aggravates MOUTH - DRYNESS - entering the house ameliorates
- MOUTH - DRYNESS - sleep - during
- MOUTH - DRYNESS - thirstless - water in mouth to moisten it and then spits it out; desires to hold

- MOUTH - DRYNESS - Tongue - powder; as if tongue would fall into
- NECK - AIR - wet air aggravates
- STOOL - WATERY - yellow - bright
- LARYNX AND TRACHEA - VOICE - weather - stormy - aggravates
- RESPIRATION - ARRESTED - standing - water aggravates; in
- RESPIRATION - DIFFICULT - standing - water aggravates; in
- COUGH - DRY - breath; with sudden loss of
- COUGH - WET; GETTING - aggravates - feet
- CHEST - PERSPIRATION - Mammae - Between - fetid
- CHEST - WET - feet - aggravates
- BACK - COLDNESS - Lumbar region - stool - before
- BACK - PAIN - Cervical region - cold - air - wet - drawing pain
- BACK - PAIN - Dorsal region - Scapulae - Between - weather aggravates; cold wet
- BACK - TENSION - Cervical region - cold, damp air

### **Formication, Delirium, Instability**

- MIND - ANGER - pregnancy; during
- MIND - DELUSIONS - double - being - watching his other self playing; his real conscious self seemed to be
- MIND - DREAM; as if in a - dinner, after
- MIND - FOOLISH behavior - air, in open
- MIND - GESTURES, makes - ridiculous or foolish - air; in open
- MIND - GESTURES, makes - ridiculous or foolish - standing on the street; while
- MIND - HYPOCHONDRIASIS - forenoon
- MIND - HYPOCHONDRIASIS - fever, during
- MIND - HYSTERIA - menses - after - scanty
- MIND - INSANITY - vertigo, with
- MIND - LAUGHING - menses - during - hysterical
- MIND - MIRTH - chill; during
- MIND - MOOD - changeable - heat, during
- MIND - TALKING - himself, to - loudly
- EAR - FOREIGN BODY in; sensation of a - rough body

- EAR - FOREIGN BODY in; sensation of a - Eustachian tube; in
- FACE - EXPRESSION - diabolic grin
- STOMACH - CRAWLING - extending to throat; from pit of stomach
- FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - ABORTION - tendency to abortion - hysterical women, disposed to faint; chilly
- RESPIRATION - ANXIOUS - headache; during
- SLEEP - SLEEPINESS - hysteria; during
- SLEEP - SLEEPINESS - laughter, with inclination to

### **Horror**

- MIND - DELUSIONS - brain - cracking; brain is
- MIND - DELUSIONS - head - fall; head would - off
- MIND - FEAR - death, of - afternoon - 17.30 h

### ***Opium***

#### **Activity-Inactivity**

- MIND - ACTIVITY - desires activity - perspiration; during
- MIND - COMA - acidosis; with respiratory
- MIND - COMA - eyes - glassy eyes; with
- MIND - COMA - stupor; preceded by
- MIND - DELIRIUM TREMENS - old emaciated persons, in
- MIND - DELIRIUM TREMENS - small quantity of alcoholic stimulants, from
- MIND - DELIRIUM TREMENS - sopor with snoring
- MIND - UNCONSCIOUSNESS - Cheyne-Stokes respiration; with
- MIND - UNCONSCIOUSNESS - menses - suppression of - fright; from
- MIND - VIOLENT - sleep - before
- HEAD - ASLEEP, sensation as if - debauch, after a
- HEAD - PAIN - Forehead - extending to - Nose - Root - pinching pain
- HEAD - PAIN - Forehead - Eminence; frontal - rubbing - amel
- HEAD - PAIN - Forehead - Eminence; frontal - rubbing - ameliorates - pressing pain
- HEAD - PRICKLING - debauch, after a

- HEAD - WAVING sensation - Forehead - heavy body swaying back and forth; like a
- EYE - OPEN lids - half open - convulsive
- EYE - PAIN - motion - eyes; of - ameliorates - pressing pain
- EYE - WEAK - evening - bed; after going to
- VISION - DIM - forenoon - reading aggravates
- MOUTH - TWITCHING
- THROAT - CRAMP - Esophagus - swallowing aggravates
- THROAT - PAIN - twisting pain
- STOMACH - PULSATION - rising - ameliorates
- STOMACH - PULSATION - walking - ameliorates
- ABDOMEN - PAIN - cramping - violent; very
- ABDOMEN - PARALYSIS of intestines - anesthesia; from
- ABDOMEN - PARALYSIS of intestines - operation on abdomen; after
- BLADDER - ATONY of - laparotomy; after
- BLADDER - PARALYSIS - laparotomy, after
- BLADDER - URINATION - feeble stream - sleep aggravates; after
- FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - MENSES - painful - bending double - amel
- RESPIRATION - SNORING - unconscious, while
- RESPIRATION - SLOW - convulsions; during
- BACK - CONVULSIONS - tetanic - Cervical region - Nape of neck
- BACK - WEAKNESS - Cervical region - Muscles
- EXTREMITIES - MOTION - Toes - involuntary
- EXTREMITIES - PAIN - walking - aggravates - aching
- EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Lower limbs - rest; after
- EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Lower limbs - rest; after - stitching pain
- EXTREMITIES - STRENGTH - Lower limbs - sensation of
- EXTREMITIES - STRENGTH - Upper limbs - sensation of
- EXTREMITIES - TINGLING - Lower limbs - kneeling, after
- EXTREMITIES - TINGLING - Lower limbs - rest; after
- EXTREMITIES - TREMBLING - cigar, after
- EXTREMITIES - TREMBLING - Upper limbs - paroxysms; during
- EXTREMITIES - TWITCHING - convulsions - during

- EXTREMITIES - TWITCHING - waking; on
- EXTREMITIES - TWITCHING - Legs - Calves - convulsive
- SLEEP - DEEP - old people; in
- SLEEP - SLEEPINESS - injuries; after - head; of the
- SLEEP - SLEEPINESS - overpowering - concentrating; when
- CHILL - SHAKING - sleep and snoring; with deep
- GENERALS - ANESTHESIA [= insensibility] - shivering - during
- GENERALS - APOPLEXY - accompanied by - pulse - slow and full
- GENERALS - CONVULSIONS - delivery - labor pains; convulsions from ceasing of
- GENERALS - PARALYSIS - Internally - mucoviscidosis

### **Sensitivity-Insensitivity**

- MIND - FRIGHTENED easily - closing the eyes
- MIND - GRIEF - insults, over
- MIND - INDIFFERENCE - fine feeling, to
- MIND - INDIGNATION - discomfort; from general
- EYE - PUPILS - insensible to light - fever; during
- HEARING - ACUTE - sleepless from distant sounds
- STOMACH - RETCHING - emotions agg
- RECTUM - CONSTIPATION - fright; after
- RECTUM - INVOLUNTARY stool - grief; from
- BLADDER - RETENTION of urine - children; in - newborns - passion of the nurse;  
after
- BLADDER - RETENTION of urine - children; in - nurslings - fright of the mother;  
after
- FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - ABORTION - fright, from - last months, in
- FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - DELIVERY - during; complaints - premature - fear or  
fright, from
- FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - MENSES - appear - shock, from a
- FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - PAIN - Uterus - menses - during - aggravates -  
unbearable
- EXTREMITIES - TWITCHING - Hands - fright; after

- SLEEP - FALLING ASLEEP - pain - during
- SLEEP - SLEEPINESS - fright - after
- GENERALS - SHOCK - followed by - diabetes mellitus

### **Confusion-Clarity**

- MIND - DELUSIONS - brain - smoke on brain
- MIND - DELUSIONS - double - being - conquer the other; there were another self and he is not sure which will
- MIND - DELUSIONS - drunk - is drunk; he - smoke in brain; from
- MIND - DELUSIONS - talking - she is - herself; she is talking with
- MIND - ECCENTRICITY - night
- MIND - FORGETFUL - connection of consecutive thoughts, of
- MIND - HEEDLESS - mental derangement, in
- MIND - HIDING - himself - old people, in
- MIND - MEDITATING - night (
- MIND - MEMORY - active - fever, during
- MIND - PLANS - making many plans - gigantic plans
- MIND - SINGING - monotonous
- MIND - SPEECH - delirious - eyes; with wide open
- MIND - SPEECH - incoherent - dozing, after
- MIND - SPEECH - terse (= to the point)
- MIND - STUPOR - hearing; with stupor
- MND - STUPOR - menses - suppressed from fright; in menses
- MIND - THOUGHTS - thoughtful - all night
- EYE - BRILLIANT - perspiration; during
- EYE - STARING - fever; during

### **Expansion-Contraction, Emptiness-Fullness, Lightness-Heaviness**

- HEAD - LIGHTNESS; sensation of - vertigo; during
- NOSE - CORYZA - walking - air; in open - after - aggravates
- STOMACH - ERUCTATIONS; TYPE OF - empty - afternoon - stomach is empty; while

- ABDOMEN - OBSTRUCTION - Intestines - sensation as if
- RECTUM - DRAGGING, heaviness, weight - evening - loose stool; during
- URETHRA - OBSTRUCTED, closed; sensation as if
- URETHRA - STRICTURE - drunkards; in
- URETHRA - STRICTURE - urination - before
- RESPIRATION - IMPEDED, obstructed - nightmares; from
- CHEST - COMPRESSION - Diaphragm
- BACK - SWELLING - Cervical region - Veins
- EXTREMITIES - CONTRACTION of muscles and tendons - involuntary
- EXTREMITIES - HEAVINESS - Lower limbs - evening - 18 h
- EXTREMITIES - STIFFNESS - shivering; during
- GENERALS - APOPLEXY - accompanied by - Pupils - contracted
- GENERALS - TENSION - general; in - fever; during

### **Heat-Cold**

- MIND - DELIRIUM - cold - catching; after
- MIND - DELUSIONS - bed - warm - hot; sensation as if bed is
- MIND - FACE - hot; with face
- MIND - RESTLESSNESS - bed - heat of, from
- MIND - WEEPING - taking cold, after
- EYE - PAIN - evening - bed - going to bed - after - burning
- FACE - PAIN - Jaws - Joints - burning
- RECTUM - PAIN - night - midnight - before - stool aggravates; after - burning
- EXTREMITIES - COLDNESS - Legs - flushed face
- SLEEP - COMATOSE - sunstroke, from
- SLEEP - FALLING ASLEEP - heat - during - old people; in
- FEVER - BURNING heat - perspiration - red face; heat, even when bathed in perspiration, with a
- GENERALS - HEAT - Affected parts - right side

### **Dry-Moisture**

- EYE - DRYNESS - evening - going to bed; on

- COUGH - RACKING - drinking water ameliorates
- FEVER - SUCCESSION of stages - heat - accompanied by - perspiration - clammy
- PERSPIRATION - COLD - cigar; after
- PERSPIRATION - HOT - lower limbs, except
- PERSPIRATION - WARM - somnolence; with

### **Formication, Delirium, Instability**

- MIND - ANGER - alternating with - antics; playing
- MIND - ANGER - senses the hands of those around him
- MIND - ANTICS; playing - alternating with - sadness
- MIND - DELIRIUM - blames himself for his folly
- MIND - DELUSIONS - home - away from home; he is - abortion, in threatening
- MIND - DELUSIONS - living - three hours distant from his house
- MIND - DELUSIONS - sleep - short; after
- MIND - DELUSIONS - sliding - impelled by an invisible agent; he is sliding along the ground
- MIND - DELUSIONS - visions, has - coma vigil; in
- MIND - DELUSIONS - visions, has - delight; visions of - night; filled his brain all
- MIND - DESPAIR - masturbation, in
- MIND - DISCOURAGED - morose, and
- MIND - EXHILARATION - alternating with - cares
- MIND - EXHILARATION - alternating with - grief
- MIND - EXHILARATION - perspiration, during
- MIND - GESTURES, makes - whimsical
- MIND - MANIA - indecent
- MIND - MIRTH - alternating with - anger
- EAR - NOISES in - humming - talking agg

### **Horror**

- MIND - ANGUISH - shock from injury, in
- MIND - ANXIETY - fright - remains; anxiety if the fear of the fright



- MIND - ANXIETY - pregnancy, in - abortion in latter part; fear of
- MIND - DEATH - contempt of
- MIND - DELIRIUM - devils, sees
- MIND - DELIRIUM - specters; sees
- MIND - DELUSIONS - bed - surrounded by devils; is
- MIND - DELUSIONS - criminal, he is a - executed, to be
- MIND - DELUSIONS - devil - sees - bed; sees devils about his
- MIND - DELUSIONS - murderer; everyone around him is a - executed; to be
- MIND - DELUSIONS - scorpions; sees
- MIND - DELUSIONS - stabbed - somebody threatened to stab him; as if
- MIND - DELUSIONS - wrong - done wrong; he has - punished; and is about to be
- MIND - FEAR - night - intestinal spasms; from
- MIND - FEAR - amenorrhea from fear
- MIND - FEAR - extravagance, of
- MIND - FEAR - sleeplessness; of
- MIND - FEAR - sudden - followed by - diabetes mellitus
- MIND - FEAR - urine - retention of urine from fear
- MIND - MOROSE - dreams, by
- DREAMS - CIVIL WAR
- DREAMS - GRIMACES, horrible
- GENERALS - DEATH APPARENT - children; in
- GENERALS - DEATH APPARENT - hanged, strangled persons; of