

A group analysis evaluation of the Kingdom Fungi of homoeopathic remedies in terms of known materia medica

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I, Kristian Leisegang, do hereby declare that this dissertation represents my own work in
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DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated firstly to my parents, Hans and Tina Leisegang. They have very happily given me the moral and financial support needed so that I may have the opportunity to complete these seemingly endless years of study, and have shown unlimited love and encouragement throughout my life, for which I am eternally grateful. Secondly, I dedicate this dissertation to my wife, Alta, with whom I am unbelievably lucky to share not only my life, but eternity too. I love you all very much.

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The work of Dr Rajan Sankaran, with which I am familiar with through his numerous publications and a seminar I attended in Johannesburg (May 2004). His ground breaking work in the group analysis approach and the systematization of homoeopathy has inspired me to undertake this study.

I must thank Dr David Naude, with whom I worked closely with on a previous dissertation proposal. He guided me through the correct methodology of a scientific paper, dedicating many hours to a project that ultimately never materialized. I must thank him too for his support in my decision to change my dissertation topic.

ABSTRACT

Until recently the most important method of studying homoeopathic remedies has been to look at each remedy separately and not in the context of a particular group to which it belongs. Group analysis, as defined by pioneering authors such as Sankaran (2002) and Scholten (1993), is an attempt to identify a mechanism for understanding groups of related remedies according to natural classification of the various sources used in homoeopathic practice.

Fungi, as a biological group, have been classified into a kingdom on its own, separating them from the plant kingdom (Mader, 1998: 539). The homoeopathic remedies obtained from this kingdom were analysed in terms of rubric representation (size) and a sample selection was chosen. This selection was analysed in terms of common sensation via a rubric extraction process using homoeopathic software packages, Radar 9.0 (Archibel, 2003) and Encyclopedia Homoeopathica (Archibel, 2004). The analysis focused on sensations, active and passive reactions and compensations of the group.

The primary sensations extracted were burning and itching, leading to restlessness. There were also sensations of cramps, spasms, dryness, heaviness and formication. Active reactions included convulsions and twitches, and irritation on various levels. Passive reactions included numbness, paralysis and dullness. Compensation included an increased sexual desire and a desire for masturbation, and restlessness. These sensations and reactions are to be considered as proposals, ideas that need to be further analysed and confirmed via more in-depth case material.

The differentiation of fungi remedies within the group focuses on miasmatic tendencies of the various remedies. The researcher classified each on the sample selection remedies based on keywords relating to each miasm, and according to central essence of each miasm as understood by Sankaran (2002: 53). The tubercular miasm was found to contain a few remedies, namely *Agaricus muscarius*, *Bovista lycoperdon*, *Boletus laricis* and *Sticta pulmonaria*. *Secale cornutum* was found to be in the leprous miasm, and *Ustilago maydis* was found to be in the ringworm miasm. Both *Psilocybe caerulescens* and *Monilia albicans* were found to be in the sycotic miasm.

Pathological tendencies of the fungi remedies were outlined based on the sensation analyses and the proposed themes. Fungi remedies were found to have the following patterns of disease processes: involuntary moments (twitching and jerking), paraesthesia's and neuralgia's, increased sexual desire and masturbation, female sexual organ pathology and haemorrhagic tendencies. Fungi remedies were also found to have chilly sensations and reaction to cold, ailments from suppression and ailments from excessive coitus/sexual abuse.

Common mental and emotional manifestations were analysed too, including anxiety, confusion of mind, various delusions, dullness and irritability.

The researcher found that the application of this methodology to the fungi group was possible in terms of execution, and believes an accurate picture of Kingdom fungi has been portrayed in this study.

CONTENTS

DEDICATION	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
ABSTRACT	iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vi
LIST OF TABLES	ix
LIST OF FIGURES	x
CHAPTER 1 – INTRODUCTION	1
1.1) Aim of the group analysis study	2
1.2) Rationale for the group analysis of Kingdom Fungi	4
CHAPTER 2 – LITERATURE REVIEW	6
2.1) Remedy Selection and the Systematization of Homoeopathy	7
2.2) Recent Advances in Homoeopathic Prescribing - Group Analysis	8
2.3) Kingdom Analysis in Homoeopathy	9
2.4) Scholten's Periodic Table	11
2.5) Miasmatic Theory	12
2.5.1) The 5-Miasm Model	13
2.5.2) Sankaran's Extended Miasmatic Model	13
2.6) Sankaran's Concept of 'Vital Sensation'	16
2.7) Group Analysis in Homoeopathic Software	18
2.7.1) Radar and Encyclopedia Homoeopathica	19
2.8) Fungi Taxonomy	20
2.8.1) Kingdom Fungi	21
2.8.2) Fungi in Homoeopathy	22
CHAPTER 3 – RESEARCH MEATHOD	23
3.1) Kingdom Fungi	23
3.2) Sample Selection	23

3.3) Data Processing	24
3.4) Data Analysis	
3.4.1) Determination of Common Sensations, Reactions and Compensations	25
3.4.2) Miasmatic Classification	26
CHAPTER 4 – RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	27
4.1) Fungi in Homoeopathy	27
4.2) Extraction of Rubrics	29
4.3) Analysis of Extracted Sensations	30
4.3.1) First Order Analysis	30
4.3.2) Second Order Analysis	36
4.3.3) Summary of Data Analysis	41
4.4) Proposed Table of Sensations	41
4.5) Miasmatic Classification of Fungi Family	42
4.5.1) <i>Agaricus muscarius</i>	49
4.5.2) <i>Bovista lycoperdon</i>	52
4.5.3) <i>Secale cornutum</i>	55
4.5.4) <i>Ustilago maydis</i>	59
4.5.5) <i>Psilocybe caerulescens</i>	62
4.5.6) <i>Monilia albicans</i>	64
4.5.7) <i>Sticta pulmonaria</i>	66
4.5.8) <i>Boletus laricis</i>	69
4.5.9) Summary of Miasmatic Classification	70
CHAPTER 5 – ANALYSES OF FUNGI REMEDIES	72
5.1) Sphere of Action	72
5.2) Pathological Tendencies Relating to Kingdom Fungi	73
5.3) Mental/Emotional Manifestations of Fungi Remedies	88
5.4) Fungi as a Kingdom	90

CHAPTER 6 – CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	92
6.1) Group Analysis Approach to Homoeopathy	92
6.2) Limitations of the Methodology	93
6.3) Recommendations for Further Research	95

LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table 1</u> : Fungi remedies used in homoeopathy and the relative homoeopathic significance in terms of number of rubrics	28
<u>Table 2</u> : Themes that have been isolated from the source sensations via the extraction process	41
<u>Table 3</u> : Proposed sensations, reactions and compensations common to Kingdom Fungi	42
<u>Table 4</u> : Miasmatic classification of the individual fungi remedies as suggested via a keyword search of the literature	45
<u>Table 5</u> : Final suggested miasmatic classification of the individual fungi remedies as suggested by the evidence	71

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1: A map of Sankaran's extended miasmatic model

14

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Faced with the enormous number of living organisms on earth, scientists have long realized that we needed a way of classifying and naming individual species. The Greek philosopher Aristotle devised a primitive classification system over two thousand years ago. In modern biology, an organism is generally classified on the basis of its evolutionary relationship to other species, including anatomy, genetics and reproductive behaviour (Mader, 1998: 491).

The need to classify our observation of nature is reflected in the evolution of homoeopathic practice. After the advent of homoeopathy in the late 18th century, there was an explosion of provings that has resulted in approximately 3000 remedies that make up the materia medica, a list that is constantly growing. As a result, a need to systematize the process of remedy selection became essential to homoeopathic practice. Miasmatic theory, the doctrine of signatures and the repertory have been some of the more useful attempts by practitioners to help ease the process of remedy selection for the individual (Gaier, 1991). However, the most important method of studying homoeopathic remedies has been to look at all the remedies separately (Sankaran, 1994: 313).

Group analysis is a relatively new approach to homoeopathic prescribing, understood as an attempt to identify a mechanism for understanding groups of related remedies according to natural classification of the various sources used in homoeopathic practice. In group analysis, therefore, we look at groups of

remedies and we extract from these groups that which is common (Scholten, 1993:23). This is a process that both classifies and differentiates homoeopathic remedies in order to ease the selection of the simillimum.

Allied to the group analysis method is the advent of software based homoeopathic repertories and encyclopedia, together with computer based intelligent search engines, has made it possible to analyse the collected observations of commonalities found in remedy groups (Wulfsohn, 2005).

Kingdom Fungi, as represented in homoeopathy, is a relatively small group. Considering the diversity of fungi in nature, and the biological importance within the ecosystem (Mader, 1998: 540), it is surprising that the kingdom does not have a deeper understanding and a greater use in homoeopathic practice.

1.1) Aim of the Group Analysis Study

The researcher aims to extract and evaluate common themes that can be applied to the Kingdom Fungi group of homoeopathic remedies based on the methodology proposed by Rajan Sankaran (2002). This methodology involves analysing a particular biological group according to the 3 steps outlined below:

- a) Definition of a common set of sensations according to known materia medica symptomatology (via rubric extraction process).

- b) Definition of reactions to the common sensations in terms of passive, active and compensatory reactions.
- c) The miasmatic classification of each individual remedy (species) used in the analysis, according to Sankaran's extended miasmatic model (Sankaran, 2002: 53).

Therefore the following research questions should be answered by the author as a result of this study:

- a) What is the common set of sensations peculiar to the fungi group of remedies?
- b) What are the reactions to these sensations, defined in terms of passive, active and compensatory reactions?
- c) What is the miasmatic classification of each individual remedy (species) within the group, according to Sankaran's extended miasmatic model?

As a result, the researcher hopes to illuminate the Kingdom Fungi in terms of known symptomatology by proposing broader concepts and themes that may be synonymous with the group as a whole, thus enabling an increased understanding and use of the various individual remedies (species) belonging to the kingdom, particularly the so called 'smaller' remedies or those used less frequently.

1.2) **Rationale for the Group Analysis of Kingdom Fungi**

- a) Rajan Sankaran has developed a methodology of group analysis based on the natural biological classification of organisms. This methodology has been applied to a number of plant families with apparent success (Sankaran, 2002).
- b) Other methodologies of group analysis have been proposed by various noted authors - such as Scholten (1993) and Mangialavori (Hiwat et al., 1996) - as a means of extending the understanding of remedy relationships (Wulfsohn, 2005).
- c) The application of the methodology, as proposed by Sankaran (2002), to the Kingdom Fungi is needed in order to increase the homoeopathic understanding of the group as a whole and to increase the utilization of the individual under-represented remedies belonging to the Kingdom. Therefore this study aims to subject a poorly understood biological kingdom with a view to extend the overall group understanding as-well-as the individual remedies within the group.
- d) The fungi currently have limited use in homoeopathy, with only 3 individual remedies reasonably well understood. Most remedies sourced from the fungi are relatively small and not well documented.

Fungi play a crucial role in the organised world and this should be reflected in homoeopathic literature (Vermeulen, 2002: 23).

- e) No other group analysis study of the fungi as a kingdom has been undertaken according to the knowledge of the author.

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

Homoeopathy is a system of medicine that uses natural remedies to boost the bodies own healing ability, and thereby aims to treat the whole person independent of the disease. The central principle to homoeopathic practice is known as the 'law of simillars', or 'similia similibus curentur' ('let like cure likes') (Lockie, 2000: 14), and was originally described and developed by the German physician Samual Hahnemann (1755 – 1843) in the late 18th century. Homoeopathy utilizes the vitalistic, subtle energies of material substances to produce a powerful medicine when 'potentised'. By stimulating the 'vital force' with a medicine that produces a similar but slightly stronger effect than the true disease, balance is restored and health ensues (Lockie, 2000: 14).

The basic principles of homoeopathy have remained unchanged since they were defined by Hahnemann. The process of remedy selection, however, is an area that has evolved over the subsequent generations of homoeopathic practitioners. Group analysis, as described by authors such as Sankaran (1994) and Scholten (1993), is a recent development in homoeopathic prescribing, and has sparked major debates and objections in the homoeopathic world (Saine, 2001; Moscovitz, 2002; Winston, 2004).

2.1) Remedy Selection and the Systematization of Homoeopathy

Samuel Hahnemann originally proved approximately 100 remedies during the course of his lifetime (Lockie, 2000: 14). In the early decades of the 19th century, an explosion of provings led to an unmanageable list of remedies being added to the materia medica. As a result, a need to systematize the process of remedy selection became essential to homoeopathic practice.

Hahnemann himself had started this process with the identification, definition and practical application of miasmatic theory (Gaier, 1991). He discovered that the chronic diseases nearly always had a pattern that could be related to *psora*, *sycosis* or *syphilis* – the chronic miasms (Sankaran, 1994:21) – and he subsequently grouped the initial remedies he knew into these miasms (Gaier, 1991), thus classifying remedy selection accordingly. The concept of miasms is a useful tool with which to classify disease states, and not only helps deepen the understanding of disease processes but also gives insight into other phenomena in the world around (for example, the reason for the recent increase in “new diseases”) (Sankaran, 1994:3).

“The Doctrine of Signatures”, where there is morphological relationship between the drug substance and the disease or organ affinity in question, was another attempt to make sense of the large and growing materia medica (Gaier, 1991).

However, the longest serving and most useful method of systemization was the development of the repertory which is credited to von Boenninghausen and Jahr in 1833 (Gaier, 1991). Many forms of repertories have since been published, including Kent's repertory and more recently the *Repertorium Homoeopathicum Syntheticum*, or *Synthesis*, by Schroyens (2001). As we move into the IT era, repertories have been converted into computer software formats for analysis and extraction purposes (a process vital to the development of group analysis as outlined below).

2.2) Recent Advances in Homoeopathic Prescribing - Group Analysis

The group analysis approach to homoeopathy is not new. Farrington used kingdom analysis in 1880 and Leeser used periodic table information in 1935 (Winston, 2004: 36). However, it was not until the 1990's that the first modern application of group analysis began to emerge. Group analysis is an attempt to identify a mechanism for understanding groups of related remedies according to natural classification of the various sources used in homoeopathic practice. Until recently the most important method of studying homeopathic remedies has been to look at each remedy separately and not in the context of a particular group to which it belongs.

The prime movers of group analysis of the modern era are Scholten and Sankaran (Wulfsohn, 2005). Scholten (1993: 23) has defined group analysis as the process of looking at a group of remedies and extracting what is common

from that group. Therefore, by extracting the common theme's within a particular group of remedies, the understanding of both particular remedy groups as a whole as-well-as the individual remedies belonging to each particular group is enhanced, which has subsequently added another invaluable tool for accurate remedy selection available to the homoeopathic practitioner.

Scholten (1993: 23) realized that homoeopathic practitioners have generally used symptoms as the only, or almost only, guide to the remedy, without really considering the source of the drug. It is, however, becoming very clear that the symptomatology of any drug is intimately related to the source it is drawn from, and that each drug has in it the essence of its source. However, this knowledge has not been actively or systematically used in differentiating remedies by studying their origin. If properly understood, this study could enable us to think directly of the kind of remedy needed for the patient, a sort of direct application of the law of similars.

2.3) Kingdom Analysis in Homoeopathy

Sankaran (1994:313) classified patients in terms of kingdoms by identifying the main differentiating features of each kingdom (i.e. the plant kingdom, the animal kingdom and the mineral kingdom). This makes it possible to determine which kingdom the practitioner is to choose his remedy from. The classification of each kingdom included the nature of the complaint, the nature of the individual (disposition), pace and causation factors of complaints, fears, dreams and

interests, cravings/aversions and even handwriting and words used by a particular patient.

The central themes common to remedies of the **mineral** kingdom are 'structure' and 'organization', and the problems of mineral remedies/personalities arise from a break in this structure and organization, breaking in relationships or failure in performance. As personalities they are very systematic and tend to be highly organized (Sankaran, 1997: 229). Sankaran continues to classify mineral remedies into metals, cations, anions, salts and acids.

Plants are of a 'sensitive' nature. They are affected by changes in the external environment and are capable of adapting to these changes. They are disorganized when compared to a mineral type personality, and are sensitive, soft and emotional beings. Complaints usually present with rapid onset and are changeable with many modalities. They are easily affected emotionally and have abrupt mood changes (Sankaran, 1997: 233).

Common to the **animal** remedies is a 'conflict' which has at its basis a 'split' in the self – the animal side and the human side. The animal side is concerned with competition and a need to attract attention and these personalities are therefore attractive in their behaviour and appearance. They can also be deceitful, malicious and aggressive (Sankaran, 1997: 233).

As outlined below, **fungi** have been classified into their own biological Kingdom, and have not been investigated as such via a group analysis methodology. The researcher hopes to shed more light on the fungi kingdom in order to provide a greater understanding of the individual remedies within the group (refer to Chapter 1.2).

2.4) Scholten's Periodic Table

Scholten (1993) turned his attention to the mineral kingdom and noticed trends within the periodic table of the elements. First he created groups of the major elements used in homoeopathy, such as the Carbonicums and the Muriaticums, including their respective salts (e.g. Calcarea carbonica and Natrum muriaticum respectively). By extracting what is common from each group, Scholten defined common themes that can be applied to the group as a whole. For example, the Carbonicum group has issues around the idea of self worth, needing to find meaning and values within themselves. They too are found to be rather shy and timid, and also hard and consistent workers. This theme is found in all Carbonicum remedies, such as Calcarea carbonica, Magnesia carbonica and Natrum carbonica, etc. Each individual element (calcarea, magnesia and natrum in the above example) that forms part of the remedy has its own themes that combine to produce the remedy picture.

Scholten (1996) later used the periodic table of elements to classify and group mineral remedies. He proposed that each row ('series') corresponds to a general

theme, and that each column ('group') showed the development of the general theme of each series. This allowed the practitioner to pin-point a remedy required from the mineral kingdom to a high degree of accuracy by using a systematic approach defined in *Homoeopathy and the Elements* (1996).

2.5) Miasmatic Theory

The term 'miasm' comes from the Greek, meaning "pollution or taint", and was used in relation to various unknown causes of illness from the time of Hippocrates, through the Middle Ages, and into the 18th century. Hahnemann eventually used the term in his great theory of the origins of chronic disease (de Schepper, 2001: 355). While pondering for years on the reason why some patients would improve with the help of a homoeopathic remedy only to return later with a recurrence of their former disease state that responded less effectively to repetitions of the same remedy, Hahnemann realized that diseases which were not acute infections had to be of a chronic, deep-seated nature (Sankaran, 2000, 449). Through tireless work studying these patients' cases, he found patterns of diseases in the patients and their family histories which he felt explained the true basis of chronic disease. He called these patterns 'miasms' (de Scheeper, 2001: 355) and classified diseases as venereal (sycosis and syphilis) and non-venereal (psora or scabies), and proposed that all disease states had their origin in these 'miasms' (Sankaran, 2000: 449). Hahnemann therefore proposed that underlying the symptoms of all diseases is an all pervasive miasm or tendency to react in an identifiable set of ways (Hahnemann

1996: 190). As mentioned earlier, this also began the tendency to systematize the prescription of homoeopathic remedies.

2.5.1) The 5-Miasm Model

Hahnemann's original theory of miasms was published in *Chronic Diseases* (1828) and outlined 3 miasms: *psora*, *sycosis* and *syphilis*. Later homoeopaths defined the *tubercular* miasm (a combination of psoric and syphilitic) and the *cancer* miasm (based on a mixture of at least 2, often 3 or even all 4 of the other miasms) (de Scheeper, 2001). De Scheeper (2001) describes *psora* as 'the sensitizing miasm', *sycosis* as 'the miasm of excess and overgrowth' and *syphilis* as 'the destructive miasm'. He also refers to the *tubercular* miasm as 'the reactive/responsive miasm' and the *cancer* miasm as 'the mixed miasm'.

2.5.2) Sankaran's Extended Miasmatic Model

Sankaran (1997: 217) extended the model by focusing more deeply on the responses and reactions evoked by specific remedy groups. He proposed a ten miasm model (illustrated in figure 1 below).

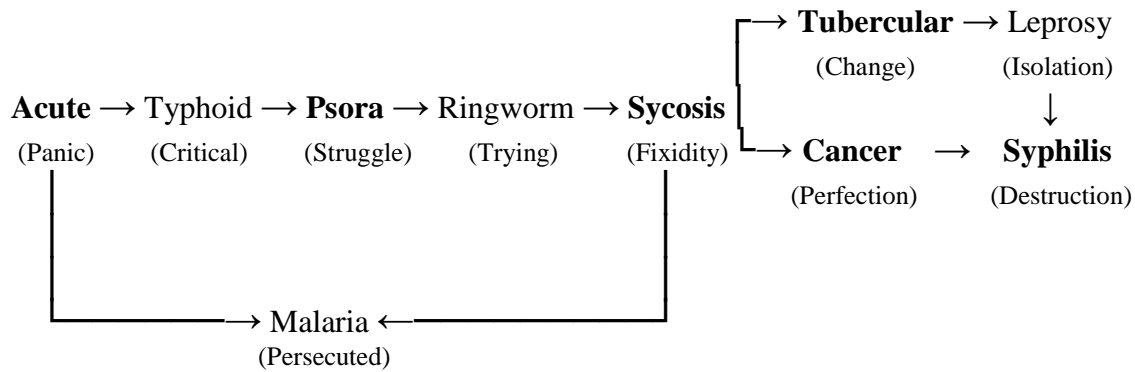


Figure 1: A map of Sankaran's extended miasmatic model with the main action of each miasm shown in brackets (Sankaran, 2000: 450).

Sankaran's model shows relationships between the miasms as-well-as a continuum of responses from the acute miasm through to the syphilitic miasm, compared to the discrete entities of the 5-miasm model (Wulfsohn, 2005). Interpretation of miasms using Sankaran's understanding of 'disease as delusion' is a very practical classification system (Sankaran, 1994: 3).

Below is a brief description of the sensation that is at the core of each miasm according to Sankaran.

- Acute Miasm: The feeling is of an acute threat and the reaction is strong and instinctive (Sankaran, 2002: 53).
- Typhoid Miasm: The feeling is that of a critical situation which, if properly handled for a critical period, will end in total recovery. The reaction is an intense struggle against it (Sankaran, 2002: 54).

- Psora: The feeling is that of a difficult situation where one has to struggle in order to succeed. There is anxiety with doubts about his ability, but he is hopeful and failure does not mean the end of the world. He must struggle in order to recover or maintain his position (Sankaran, 2002: 54).
- Ringworm Miasm: It is characterized by an alteration between periods of struggle with anxiety about success, and periods of despair and giving up (Sankaran, 2002: 54).
- Malarial Miasm: There is an acute feeling of threat that comes up intermittently, in phases, between which there is an underlying chronic, fixed feeling of being deficient. This miasm is characterized by sudden, acute manifestations that come up from time to time, followed by periods of quiescence (Sankaran, 2002: 54).
- Sycosis: The feeling is that there is fixed, irremediable weakness within the self. The action is to attempt to cope with it and hide it from others; hence he covers it up with egotism, compulsive acts, is very secretive etc. (Sankaran, 2002: 54).
- Tubercular Miasm: The feeling is of intense oppression and a desire for change. The reaction is intense, hectic activity in order to break free from this oppression (Sankaran, 2002: 54).

- Cancer Miasm: There is a feeling of weakness and incapacity within, and the need to perform exceedingly well and live up to very high expectations. The reaction is a superhuman effort, stretching himself beyond the limits of his capacity. It is continuous, prolonged struggle which seems to have no end. His survival depends on it, for failure would mean death and destruction (Sankaran, 2002: 54).
- Leprosy Miasm: The feeling is of intense oppression, intense hopelessness, isolation and an intense desire for change.
- Syphilis: The feeling is that he is faced with a situation beyond salvage, leading to complete hopelessness and despair. In a desperate effort, he tries to change the situation and the result is usually destruction.

The extended miasmatic model allows the differentiation between remedies that essentially share the same sensitivity (i.e. a particular family or group such as the *compositae* botanical family) by classifying each individual within the group (i.e. species or remedy) according to its miasmatic manifestations. Therefore, the intersection point between patients primary sensitivity and the patients miasmatic classification point to the remedy required in each case (Sankaran, 1997: 217).

2.6) Sankaran's Concept of 'Vital Sensation'

Sankaran has outlined 6 basic levels that should be traced during a homoeopathic case taking (Sankaran, 2005: 250):

- **Level 1: Pathological** (The main complaint or diagnosis)
- **Level 2: Symptomatic** (Description of actual symptoms, such as local symptoms, modalities and location)
- **Level 3: Emotional** (What does it feel like? What is the emotional state of the patient whilst experiencing the symptoms?)
- **Level 4: Delusion** (What does the patient feel like? Symptoms of the neuro-endocrine-immune axis)
- **Level 5: Sensation** (The sensation felt in the body when exploring the symptoms)
- **Level 6: Energy** (Background pattern, movements and patterns observed or evoked by the interview experience)

Sankaran (2005: 290) describes sensation as ‘discernment or consciousness of any experience’ where the experience itself and the nature of the experience qualify the sensation. Energy patterns received by nerves are experienced as sensation. Sanakran continues to describe the *vital sensation* as ‘the general sensation which is common to the mind and body’.

The sensation level provides a deeper understanding of the patient as a whole, a culmination of the previous four levels that is more reliable due to the multiple sources of evidence rather than relying on physical symptoms or mental/emotional symptoms on their own (Wulfsohn, 2005). According to this

view, pathology is a manifestation of the vital sensation – the local sensation and symptoms are expressions of the vital sensation (Sankaran, 2005: 312).

The vital sensation is specific, and the most accurate, in terms of kingdom analysis and source identification (Sankaran, 2004b: 5). Sankaran (2005: 293) suggests that all remedy states and disease states are essentially vital sensations, therefore kingdom classification is essentially a classification of vital sensations (where structure relates to the mineral kingdom, sensitivity relates to the plant kingdom and survival relates to the animal kingdom). This suggestion highlights the importance of the current growing trend in homoeopathic philosophy that leans towards the group analysis method, and underlines the need for more research into this realm of practice in order to add to the modern literature. Wulfsohn (2005) suggested that all rubrics that describe a felt 'sensation' in the body need to be analyzed for being as possibilities for the central sensation of the particular group. Examples of sensations include words such as, 'burning', 'tight' or 'tingling' sensations. Mental aspects of vital sensations are important too, such as 'trapped' or 'rage'.

2.7) Group Analysis in Homoeopathic Software

The group analysis approach to homoeopathy is mirrored by the development of homoeopathic computer software such as MacRepertory, Hompath and Radar¹. The software has allowed the extraction process to be undertaken with relative ease, making the analysis of particular remedy groups and families possible.

MacRepertory, for example, uses approximately 1300 homoeopathic families comprised of “...miasms of Sankaran and Bjørndal, Vega’s Boxes, Mangialavori’s families, Morrison’s organic chemicals, Scholten’s minerals, König’s groups, taxonomy and others...” (Wulfsohn, 2005).

2.7.1) Radar and Encyclopedia Homoeopathica

Archibel, a computer software company, has been creating cutting edge software for homoeopathic practitioners since 1989². ‘Radar’ is a repertory analysis software package that has been developed by Archibel, and is widely circulated to homoeopaths around the globe. Radar assists the professional in finding appropriate symptoms for each case via the worlds most popular repertories, incorporating approaches to case analysis and remedy studies used by contemporary master homoeopaths³. ‘Encyclopedia Homoeopathica’ is a homoeopathic Materia Medica software package also developed by Archibel. It contains thousands of pages of Materia Medica’s, Homoeopathic Journals and Homoeopathic Philosophy literature, including the original writings of Samuel Hahnemann, to the classic writings of Kent, Allen and Herring, the more modern works of George Vithoulkas and Jonathan Shore, to the most recent published works by renowned homoeopaths, such as Rajan Sankaran and Franz Vermeulen, to name but a few². The unique link between Radar and Encyclopedia Homoeopathica adds depth to the fundamental task of comparing repertorization and materia medica³. Therefore, through this technological advancement, the practitioner and student can quickly and easily access and

make use of the entire homoeopathic heritage for more precise prescribing, for studying and for research purposes.

2.8) **Fungi Taxonomy**

Man has classified the diversity of living things in a variety of ways based on their more striking features and metabolic criteria. The most fundamental distinction has traditionally been between animals (motile and food-ingesting) and plants (static and apparently drawing their nutrients from the soil or in some instances from other plants). The fundamental features of green plants are that they are *phototrophs*, utilizing energy from light, and *autotrophs*, synthesizing their organic components from atmospheric carbon dioxide. Animals on the other hand are *chemotrophs*, obtaining energy from organic materials, and *heterotrophs*, utilizing the same materials as the source of carbon for the synthesis of their own organic components (Carlile et al., 2001: 3).

Fungi resemble plants, but they lack chloroplasts and do not photosynthesize (Mader, 1998: 539), therefore they are unable to synthesis their energy requirements from sunlight as plants do. They also have no direct evolutionary connection with plants (Vermeulen, 2002: 22). On the fundamental metabolic criteria it is clear that fungi resemble animals rather than plants (Carlile et al., 2001: 4). Yet, fungi clearly aren't animals, nor do they resemble bacteria or protozoa. Based on their multicellular nature and mode of nutrition, Whittaker placed fungi in their own kingdom (Mader, 1998: 539).

2.8.1) Kingdom Fungi

Kingdom Fungi contains the fungi, which are mostly multicellular eukaryotes of varied structure that share a common mode of nutrition (Mader, 1998: 540). Fungi either live as parasites on other living plants or animals, or they live in decaying matter. In either way they derive their energy by breaking up highly complex substances (when these are broken down in another living organism, the organism suffers) (Vermeulen, 2002: 23). Therefore, like animals, fungi are *heterotrophic* and consume preformed organic matter. Fungi, however, are heterotrophic by absorption; animals are heterotrophic by digestion (Mader, 1998: 540). Most fungi act as *saprotrophic* decomposers that aid the cycling of chemicals in ecosystems. They, along with bacteria, enrich the immediate environs with inorganic nutrients and thereby keep chemicals cycling in the ecosystem. Some fungi are *parasitic*, especially on plants, and others are *symbiotic* with plant roots and algae (Mader, 1998: 540).

Fungi are characterized by non-motile bodies (thalli) constructed of apically elongating walled filaments (hyphae), a life cycle with sexual and asexual reproduction, haploid thalli resulting from zygotic meiosis, and heterotrophic nutrition. The characteristic cell wall components are chitin and glucans (Griffin, 1994). Exceptions to this characterization are well known (Alexopoulos et al., 1996: 868).

The organisms of the fungi lineage include mushrooms, rusts, smuts, puffballs, truffles, morels, molds and yeasts, as well as many less well-known organisms (Alexopoulos et al., 1996: 868). About 70 000 species of fungi have been described (Hawksworth, 1991); however, some estimates of total numbers suggest that 1.5 million species may exist (Hawksworth et al., 1995: 616). Their office in the organized world is to check exuberance of growth, to facilitate decomposition, to regulate the balance of the component elements of the atmosphere, to promote fertility and to nourish myriads of the smaller numbers of the animal kingdom⁴. It is clear they play a vital role in the cycle of life.

2.8.2) Fungi in Homoeopathy

The biological kingdom of fungi has a relatively limited use in homoeopathy, especially when considering the wide variety and ecological importance of the kingdom (Mader, 1998: 540). *Agaricus muscarius* (Fly agaric), *Bovista lycoperdon* (Puff ball) and *Secale cornutum* (Ergot) are the 3 well represented remedies in the materia medica derived from the kingdom. The other remedies represented in the materia medica and repertories are all considered small remedies and currently have limited use in homoeopathic practice. The author believes that a group analysis of the kingdom will shed more light on the use of fungi remedies in homoeopathy and allow the relatively small remedies derived from this kingdom to play a more significant role in homoeopathic practice.

CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH DESIGN

3.1) Kingdom Fungi

The first step was to accurately define the fungi group of remedies used in homoeopathic prescribing, i.e. species (remedies) belonging to the kingdom that have been subjected to a proving and can be found in homoeopathic literature. This step also defined the homoeopathic significance of each individual remedy in terms of number of rubrics (increased number of rubrics corresponds to an increase in significance).

The list of fungi remedies used in homoeopathic literature was obtained via Radar 9.0 computer software (Archibel, 2003), and was tabulated using the following headings: scientific name (species or remedy name); class subdivision; common name; homoeopathic significance according to rubric representation in the repertory according to Radar 9.0 (Archibel, 2003).

3.2) Sample Selection

The sample selection was chosen based on the homoeopathic significance of each remedy. The group of 32 was narrowed down by the researcher to just 8 of the more significant fungi remedies. This was done because the group analysis method is particularly focused on characteristic, well-defined features which are poorly represented in the so-called 'smaller' remedies (Sankaran, 2002: 25).

The selected sample group is listed below, in order of most significant to the least significant:

- *Agaricus muscarius* (Fly agaric)
- *Bovista lycoperdon* (Warted puff ball)
- *Secale cornutum* (Ergot)
- *Ustilago maydis* (Corn smut)
- *Psilocybe caerulescens* (Landslide mushroom)
- *Monilia albicans* (Candida)
- *Sticta pulmonaria* (Lungwort)
- *Boletus laricis* (White agaric mushroom; Larch agaric)

Boletus laricis, which has 172 rubrics in Radar 9.0, was made the end point for remedies in which to include in the extraction. Thus remedies with less than 172 rubrics were excluded from the comparative extraction process.

3.3) Data Processing

A computer repertory extraction was done using Radar Synthesis 9.0 (Archibel, 2003). Parameters were set to exclude rubrics containing more than 25 remedies, which ensured the data used contained sensations that are more characteristic in nature (i.e. the so-called 'smaller' rubrics will be extracted).

The researcher then scanned the extracted rubrics for those containing sensation. Sensation in this sense is defined as "...consciousness off perceiving or seeming to

perceive some state or condition of one's body or it's parts or senses or of one's mind or emotions..." (Allen 1990: 1102).

The extracted rubrics and the 'sensation' rubrics were ranked in order of those containing the least remedies to those containing the most remedies, arranging the most significant (smaller) rubrics at the top, and have been included in this study as Appendix A and Appendix B respectively.

3.4) Data Analysis

3.4.1) Determination of Common Sensations, Reactions and Compensations

The extracted data was analysed in order to propose common sensations of the Kingdom Fungi. The data was scanned for commonalities in sensation (including mental symptoms, general symptoms and symptoms particular to various parts of the body), which were then highlighted by the researcher. The accuracy of the common sensations was cross-checked via a search of the homoeopathic literature. This test was done by using keyword searches of Encyclopedia Homoeopathica (Archibel, 2004), restricting the set of remedies to the fungi group only.

An analysis of the confirmed common sensations was undertaken in an attempt to find common links between them, and to identify possible reactions (active and passive) or compensations to the various extracted sensations. Each sensation was subjected to a full definition via a dictionary, and then a thesaurus was consulted in order to identify various synonyms relating to the sensation. Each common synonym identified was

then subjected to a literature search via Encyclopedia Homoeopathica in order to test its validity. This was done using a keyword search of a particular sensation or common synonym, and limiting the results to the fungi remedies. If the sensation or common synonym was supported by the literature, the researcher submitted it as a sensation, reaction (active or passive) to a sensation, or as compensation. Detailed analysis of the common sensations has been tabulated in Appendix C.

The reactions selected by the researcher and confirmed by the literature were divided into 3 different classifications: active reactions, passive reactions and compensatory reactions (Sankaran, 2002). Reactions to a particular sensation may include actual actions, a desire to act and or the avoidance or lack of action (Wulfsohn, 2005).

3.4.2) Miasmatic Classification

The different fungi remedies were then individually studied and classified in terms of their miasmatic tendencies, based on Sankaran's extended miasmatic model (Sankaran, 2002: 53). Miasmatic keyword searches, limited to the fungi group, were done in Encyclopedia Homoeopathica. This gave the researcher an indication of the possible miasm of each remedy. This classification also involved an analysis of individual characteristics within each remedy, focusing on the particular expression of each in order to differentiate them within the group.

CHAPTER 4: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1) Fungi in Homoeopathy

Approximately 32 remedies in the Materia Medica are represented by species belonging to the fungi kingdom (Archibell, 2003). The homoeopathic significance of each individual fungi remedy (based on the number of rubrics) is widely varied, with only 3 remedies considered to have a major homoeopathic significance: *Agaricus muscarius*, *Bovista lycoperdon* and *Secale cornatum*. The kingdom is therefore relatively under-represented and a largely unknown area in homoeopathic literature. Listed below is a table of the fungi species that are represented in the literature, sourced via Radar 9.0 (Archibel, 2003).

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Class Subdivision</u>	<u>Homoeopathic Significance</u>
Candida parapsilosis	Candida	Ascomycota	6 rubrics
Cordyceps militaris	Caterpillar fungus	Ascomycota	18 rubrics
Monilia albicans	Candida albicans	Ascomycota	468 rubrics
Torula cerevisiae	Yeast plant (Saccharomyces)	Ascomycota	9 rubrics
Cetraria islandica	Iceland moss	Lichen	14 rubrics
Cladonia pyxidata	Pixie cup lichen	Lichen	3 rubrics
Sticta pulmonaria	Lungwart	Lichen	453 rubrics
Usnea barbata	Old man's beard	Lichen	21 rubrics
Agaricus campanulatus	Unknown	Basidiomycota	3 rubrics
Agaricus campestris	Common mushroom	Basidiomycota	11 rubrics
Agaricus citrinus	False death cap	Basidiomycota	3 rubrics
Agaricus emeticus	Acrid agaric	Basidiomycota	18 rubrics
Agaricus muscarius	Fly agaric	Basidiomycota	5916 rubrics
Agaricus pantherinus	Spotted amanita	Basidiomycota	19 rubrics
Agaricus phalloides	Amanita bulbosa	Basidiomycota	62 rubrics

Agaricus procerus	Parasol mushroom	Basidiomycota	8 rubrics
Agaricus semiglobatus	Half rounded mushroom	Basidiomycota	6 rubrics
Agaricus stercorearius	L'Orange-ciguë	Basidiomycota	13 rubrics
Boletus laricis	White mushroom; Larch agaric	Basidiomycota	172 rubrics
Boletus luridis	Lurid boletus	Basidiomycota	6 rubrics
Boletus satanas	Satan's fungus; Devil's boletus	Basidiomycota	19 rubrics
Bovista lycoperdon	Warted puff ball	Basidiomycota	3167 rubrics
Ergotinum	Alkaloid of ergot	Basidiomycota	22 rubrics
Muscarinum	Alkaloid of fly agaric	Basidiomycota	5 rubrics
Phallus impudicus	Stinkhorn	Basidiomycota	14 rubrics
Polyporus pinicola	Pine agaric	Basidiomycota	71 rubrics
Psilocybe caerulescens	Landslide mushroom	Basidiomycota	554 rubrics
Russula foetens	Russula	Basidiomycota	15 rubrics
Secale cornutum	Corn ergot; Ergot of rye	Basidiomycota	2853 rubrics
Solanum tuberosum aegrotans	Rotten potato; Diseased potato	Basidiomycota	293 rubrics
Ustilago maydis	Corn smut	Basidiomycota	574 rubrics
Mucor mucedo	Common Pinmould	Zygomycota	27 rubrics

Table 1: Fungi remedies used in homoeopathy and the relative homoeopathic significance in terms of number of rubrics (Archibel, 2003).

The sample selection was chosen based on the homoeopathic significance of each fungi remedy. For the purposes of an accurate group analysis study, the researcher limited the sample selection to the more significant remedies in terms of rubric representation. This was done because the group analysis method is particularly focused on characteristic, well-defined features which are poorly represented in the so-called 'smaller' remedies (Sankaran, 2002: 25).

The final selection is listed below, in order of significance:

- *Agaricus muscarius* (Agar.)
- *Bovista lycoperdon* (Bov.)
- *Secale cornutum* (Sec.)
- *Ustilago maydis* (Ust.)
- *Psilocybe caerulescens* (Psil.)
- *Monilia albicans* (Moni.)
- *Sticta pulmonaria* (Stict.)
- *Boletus laricis* (Bol-la.)

4.2) **Extraction of Rubrics**

The sample selection was subjected to the computer repertory extraction process, using Radar 9.0 (Archibel, 2003) computer software package. Parameters were set to exclude rubrics that contain more than 25 remedies (i.e. sensations that are more characteristic in nature), and all rubrics were extracted where there were at least 2 of the above remedies (sample selection) represented. The results of the extraction process have been included in Appendix A.

The researcher then scanned the extracted rubrics (Appendix A), selecting those that contain words representing sensation. This list, included as Appendix B, was ranked from smallest (least amount of remedies) to largest.

4.3) Analysis of Extracted Sensations

The most common sensations identified via the computer extraction process were **burning**, **itching** and **stitching**. Other common sensations extracted were **numbness**, **heaviness**, **stupefying/stunning**, **spasms**, **rheumatic**, **tearing**, **formication**, **dragging/bearing down** sensation, **dryness** and **cramps/labour like pain**.

The following methodology was used by the researcher in order to identify relationships between the extracted sensations: each sensation was subjected to a full definition via a dictionary, and then a thesaurus was consulted in order to identify various synonyms relating to the sensation. Each synonym was then subjected to a literature search via Encyclopedia Homoeopathica in order to test its validity. This was done using a keyword search of a particular sensation or synonym, and limiting the results to the fungi kingdom. If the sensation or synonym is supported by the literature, the researcher then submitted the word as a sensation, reaction (active or passive) to a sensation, or as compensation. Detailed analysis of this process has been tabulated in Appendix C.

4.3.1) First Order Analysis

The sensations of 'burning' and 'itching' were found by the researcher to share various common synonyms, namely **irritation**, **tingling** and **restlessness**.

These words were found to apply to the fungi group via the literature search.
Below is listed a selection of examples from the literature, in order to illustrate the
above ideas:

Agaricus muscarius

EXTREMITIES - RESTLESSNESS - Upper limbs

EXTREMITIES - RESTLESSNESS - Upper arm

EXTREMITIES - RESTLESSNESS - Fingers

EXTREMITIES - RESTLESSNESS – Leg

CHEST - TINGLING

EAR – TINGLING

COUGH - TINGLING - Larynx; in

COUGH - IRRITATION; from - Air passages; in

GENERALS - IRRITABILITY, physical - excessive

MIND – IRRITABILITY

GENERALS - IRRITABILITY, physical - sexual excesses

Agaricus phalloides

MIND – RESTLESSNESS

Agaricus stercorearius

MIND – RESTLESSNESS

Boletus laricis

MIND – RESTLESSNESS

MIND - IRRITABILITY

Boletus satanas

MIND – RESTLESSNESS

MIND – IRRITABILITY

Bovista lycoperdon

EXTREMITIES - RESTLESSNESS - Lower limbs - perspiration; during

GENERALS – RESTLESSNESS

MIND – RESTLESSNESS

GENERALS – TINGLING

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - TINGLING, voluptuous

GENERALS - IRRITABILITY, physical - excessive

MIND – IRRITABILITY

LARYNX AND TRACHEA - IRRITATION – Larynx

Monilia albicans

MIND – RESTLESSNESS

SLEEP – RESTLESS

CHEST - TINGLING - swallowing amel.

EXTREMITIES - TINGLING - Fingers

EXTREMITIES - TINGLING – Foot

MIND – IRRITABILITY

COUGH – IRRITABLE

Mucor mucedo

CHEST - PALPITATION of heart - irritable heart

Polyporus pinicola

MIND – RESTLESSNESS

Psilocybe caeruleascens

SLEEP – RESTLESS

LARYNX AND TRACHEA - IRRITATION - Larynx – talking

Secale cornutum

EXTREMITIES - RESTLESSNESS - Fingers

EXTREMITIES - RESTLESSNESS - Lower limbs - evening

GENERALS – RESTLESSNESS

MIND - RESTLESSNESS – anxious

GENERALS - IRRITABILITY, physical – excessive

MIND - IRRITABILITY

THROAT – IRRITATION

STOMACH - IRRITATION

Solanum tuberosum aegrotans

MIND – RESTLESSNESS

MIND - IRRITABILITY - expression, from unintelligible

Sticta pulmonaria

EXTREMITIES - RESTLESSNESS

EXTREMITIES - RESTLESSNESS - Upper limbs

GENERALS - RESTLESSNESS

MIND – RESTLESSNESS

EXTREMITIES – TINGLING

NOSE - TINGLING – Inside

LARYNX AND TRACHEA - IRRITATION - Trachea

SLEEP - SLEEPLESSNESS - irritability, from

Torula cerevisiae

MIND – IRRITABILITY

Ustilago maydis

EXTREMITIES - RESTLESSNESS - Leg

MIND – RESTLESSNESS

EXTREMITIES - TINGLING - Upper limbs

EXTREMITIES - TINGLING – Hand

LARYNX AND TRACHEA - IRRITATION - Trachea

SLEEP - SLEEPLESSNESS - irritability, from

Dryness, numbness, heaviness and dragging sensation was found by the researcher to all correspond to an idea of **dullness** or **dull**. **Paralysis** was also identified via numbness. Both dullness and paralysis were confirmed via a literature search as being relevant to the fungi group. Examples from the literature are listed below:

Agaricus muscarius

MIND – DULLNESS

MIND - SENSES – dull

BACK - PARALYSIS - sensation of - Lumbar region

EXTREMITIES – PARALYSIS

RECTUM – PARALYSIS

MOUTH - PARALYSIS - Tongue

GENERALS – PARALYSIS

Boletus luridus

MIND – DULLNESS

Bovista lycopodon

EYE - DULLNESS

GENERALS - PAIN – dull

EXTREMITIES – PARALYSIS

GENERALS - PARALYSIS - Organs, of

Ergotinum

CHEST - PARALYSIS - Heart

Monilia albicans

MIND - DULLNESS - thinking - long; unable to think

MIND - EXCITEMENT - alternating with – dullness

Psilocybe caerulescens

HEAD - PAIN - dull pain - Forehead

MIND - DULLNESS

GENERALS - PARALYSIS AGITANS

Secale cornutum

GENERALS - PAIN – dull

ABDOMEN - PARALYSIS of intestines

EYE - PARALYSIS - Optic nerve

EXTREMITIES - PARALYSIS – spastic

Ustilago maydis

MIND – DULLNESS

HEAD - PAIN - dull pain

4.3.2) Second Order Analysis

Passion emerged from the sensations of ‘burning’ and ‘itching’, but did not have a good number of matches via the literature search. The researcher found that various synonyms corresponding to passion reflected a theme of increased sexual desire, lust and erotic fancies. The literature was searched again using keywords relating to the sexual sphere, such as sexual desire and masturbation, and also organic pathology relating to the reproductive system, and a large number of matches were indeed found to relate to the fungi group. A few examples are listed below:

Agaricus muscarius

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - SEXUAL DESIRE – increased

MALE GENITALIA/SEX - SEXUAL DESIRE - increased

GENERALS - IRRITABILITY, physical - sexual excesses

GENERALS - SEXUAL EXCESSES; ailments after

GENERALS - SEXUAL EXCITEMENT agg.

MIND - AILMENTS FROM - sexual excesses

MALE GENITALIA/SEX - MASTURBATION; disposition to

Bovista lycoperdon

GENERALS - MASTURBATION; ailments from

GENERALS - SEXUAL EXCESSES; ailments after

MIND - AILMENTS FROM - sexual excesses
FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - SEXUAL DESIRE – increased
MALE GENITALIA/SEX - SEXUAL DESIRE – increased

Psilocybe caerulescens

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - SEXUAL DESIRE – increased
MALE GENITALIA/SEX - SEXUAL DESIRE – increased

Secale cornutum

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - MASTURBATION, disposition to
MALE GENITALIA/SEX - MASTURBATION; disposition to
GENERALS - SEXUAL EXCESSES; ailments after
MIND - AILMENTS FROM - sexual excesses

Sticta pulmonaria

MALE GENITALIA/SEX - MASTURBATION; disposition to
MALE GENITALIA/SEX - SEXUAL DESIRE – increased

Ustilago maydis

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - MASTURBATION, disposition to
MALE GENITALIA/SEX - MASTURBATION; disposition to
GENERALS - WEAKNESS - sexual - excesses, after
MIND - THOUGHTS - sexual
MIND - THOUGHTS - sexual - masturbation, with
FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - SEXUAL DESIRE – increased

The sensation of stitching was found to be defined in relation to sewing fabric - “making a stitch” (Oxford, 1998: 220). The author thus turned to a medical dictionary, finding a more suitable alternative definition: “a sharp localized pain, commonly in the abdomen, associated with strenuous physical activity, especially shortly after eating - it is a form of a **cramp**” (Oxford, 1996: 627). As no useful

synonyms to stitching was found in the thesaurus, the researcher instead used 'cramp' as a substitute, based on the word forming part of the definition of stitching and the fact that cramp was identified as a sensation via the extraction process. Synonyms relating to cramp that proved to belong to the fungi group were **spasm** and **stitch** (further confirming the link), and from spasm, the researcher isolated and confirmed **convulsions** and **twitches**. Below the researcher has included literature evidence supporting these ideas:

Agaricus muscarius

ABDOMEN - PAIN – cramping
EXTREMITIES - CRAMPS – Leg
GENERALS - PAIN - cramping – Muscles
FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - PAIN - cramping – Muscles

FACE - CONVULSIONS, spasms
RESPIRATION - ASTHMATIC – spasmodic
MOUTH - SPEECH - difficult - spasms; from - tongue, from

EXTREMITIES – CONVULSION
GENERALS - CONVULSIONS - coition – after
GENERALS – CONVULSIONS

ABDOMEN - TWITCHING and jerking
EXTREMITIES - TWITCHING - electric shocks, as from
EXTREMITIES - TWITCHING – Muscles

Agaricinum

GENERALS - CONVULSIONS – epileptic

Agaricus pantherinus

GENERALS – CONVULSIONS

Agaricus phalloides

EXTREMITIES - CRAMPS - Leg – Calf

GENERALS - CONVULSIONS - tetanic rigidity

Agaricus stercorearius

MIND - EXCITEMENT - convulsions – after

Boletus luridus

GENERALS - TWITCHING - subsultus tendinum

Bovista lycopodium

GENERALS - PAIN - cramping – Muscles

ABDOMEN - PAIN – cramping

FACE - CONVULSIONS, spasms

MIND - WEEPING – spasmodic

GENERALS - CONVULSIONS – clonic

FACE - TWITCHING - asthma - before

GENERALS - TWITCHING - subsultus tendinum

Monilia albicans

ABDOMEN - PAIN - cramping – night

ABDOMEN - INFLAMMATION - Colon – spasmodic

Mucor mucedo

NOSE - CORYZA – spasmodic

Russula foetens

GENERALS - CONVULSIONS – clonic

Secale cornutum

EXTREMITIES – CRAMPS

GENERALS - PAIN - cramping – Muscles

BLADDER - SPASM - urination – after

EXTREMITIES - PARALYSIS – spastic

MIND - LAUGHING – spasmodically

MIND - FOOLISH behavior - spasms, during

ABDOMEN - COMPLAINTS of abdomen - accompanied by – convulsions

EXTREMITIES - CONVULSION - alternately extended and flexed

ABDOMEN - TWITCHING and jerking

EXTREMITIES - TWITCHING - paralyzed parts

Sticta pulmonaria

COUGH - WHOOPING - convulsions; with

FACE - TWITCHING - Jaws - Lower - Along

Ustilago maydis

EXTREMITIES - CRAMPS - Leg - Calf

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - PAIN - cramping – Uterus

EYE - TWITCHING

4.3.3) Summary of Data Analysis

After extensive analysis of the data obtained via the extraction process, various words have been identified to represent the fungi remedies as a collective group. Table 2 below is a summary of these themes listed next to the source sensation from which they were isolated:

<u>Burning</u>	Passion (Sex); Irritation; Restlessness
<u>Itching</u>	Passion (Sex); Irritation; Restlessness; Burning
<u>Stitching</u>	Cramp; Spasm; Convulsions; Twitch
<u>Numbness</u>	Dullness; Paralysis
<u>Dryness</u>	Dullness
<u>Heaviness</u>	Dullness; Numbness
<u>Dragging</u>	Dullness

Table 2: Themes that have been isolated from the source sensations (underlined) via the extraction process.

4.4) Proposed Table of Sensations

From the above data, the researcher has proposed an array of sensations that represent the fungi group. Included in this model are possible reactions to these sensations and possible compensation as a result.

<u>SENSATION</u>	<u>ACTIVE REACTION</u>	<u>PASSIVE REACTION</u>	<u>COMPENSATION</u>
Burning Itching Stitching Cramp Spasm Dryness Heaviness Formication	Irritation Convulsions Twitches	Numbness Paralysis Dullness	Sexual Desire Masturbation Restlessness

Table 3: Proposed sensations, reactions and compensations common the Kingdom Fungi.

4.5) Miasmatic Classification of Fungi Family

The fungi remedies were then classified into miasmatic groups, based on Sankaran's extended miasmatic model (Sankaran, 2002: 53). Miasmatic keyword searches, limited to the fungi group, were done in Encyclopedia Homoeopathica. The keywords used for each miasm are based on Sankaran's keywords used to

describe the sensation of a particular miasm (Sankaran, 2002: 60). The following keywords were used for each of the miasms:

Acute

acute; sudden; violent; panic; danger; reflex; escape; helpless; terror; insanity; fright; alarm; instinctive.

Typhoid

crises; intense; recover; typhoid; emergency; homesick; sub-acute; collapse; impatient; critical

Malaria

stuck; persecution; colic; paroxysmal; malaria; worms; migraine; periodicity; hindered; obstructed; torture

Ringworm

trying; giving up; irritation; try; ringworm; tinea; acne; discomfort; herpetic

Sycosis

fixed; guilt; hide; secretive; warts; tumours; gonorrhea; neurosis; avoidance; weakness; accepting; covered

Tubercular

hectic; intense; suffocation; trapped; change; activity; freedom; defiant;
tuberculosis; oppression

Cancer

control; perfection; fastidious; superhuman; cancer; expectation; capacity;
chaos; order

Leprous

disgust; contempt; isolation; leprosy; mutilation; hopeless; oppression;
dirty; despair; outcast; sadism; repulsion

Syphilis

destruction; homicide; suicide; syphilis; ulcers; impossible; despair;
psychosis; devastation

A picture of possible miasmatic tendencies emerged as a result of the above keyword search, and has been tabulated below for illustrative purposes:

	<u>Agar.</u>	<u>Bov.</u>	<u>Sec.</u>	<u>Ust.</u>	<u>Psil.</u>	<u>Moni.</u>	<u>Stict.</u>	<u>Bol-la.</u>
<u>Acute</u>								
<u>Typhoid</u>	+		++					
<u>Malaria</u>	+	++	++	++				
<u>Ringworm</u>	++	+	+	++			+	+
<u>Sycosis</u>	++	+	++	++	+	+	+	+
<u>Tubercular</u>	++	++	++	++	+	+	++	++
<u>Cancer</u>	++	+	++	++	+	+	+	
<u>Leprous</u>			++					
<u>Syphilis</u>			+					

Table 4: Miasmatic classification of the individual fungi remedies as suggested via a keyword search of the literature.

The search of the literature using the above keywords resulted in a quantitative ranking of the fungi remedies, in terms of number of positive matches. The keyword search offers an insight into possible miasms of the fungi remedies, and is also useful in excluding remedies from a certain miasm. As illustrated by the above table, relatively larger remedies seem to have multi-miasmatic covering according to the number of matches, which is also due to re-quotation of original sources by other authors through the generations. Therefore, a quantitative ranking does not represent the final word on miasmatic classification, but provides a framework for the more detailed methods.

The researcher thus classified the fungi remedies based on a more detailed and insightful qualitative method, according to Sankaran's description of each miasm. Below is a brief description of the sensation that is at the core of each miasm (Sankaran, 2002: 53):

Acute Miasm

The feeling is of an acute threat and the reaction is strong and instinctive (Sankaran, 2002: 53).

Psora

The feeling is that of a difficult situation where one has to struggle in order to succeed. There is anxiety with doubts about his ability, but he is hopeful and failure does not mean the end of the world. He must struggle in order to recover or maintain his position (Sankaran, 2002: 54).

Typhoid Miasm

The feeling is that of a critical situation which, if properly handled for a critical period, will end in total recovery. The reaction is an intense struggle against it (Sankaran, 2002: 54).

Ringworm Miasm

It is characterized by an alteration between periods of struggle with anxiety about success, and periods of despair and giving up (Sankaran, 2002: 54).

Malarial Miasm

There is an acute feeling of threat that comes up intermittently, in phases, between which there is an underlying chronic, fixed feeling of being deficient. This miasm is characterized by sudden, acute manifestations that come up from time to time, followed by periods of quiescence (Sankaran, 2002: 54).

Sycosis

The feeling is that there is fixed, irremediable weakness within the self. The action is to attempt to cope with it and hide it from others; hence he covers it up with egotism, compulsive acts, is very secretive etc. (Sankaran, 2002: 54).

Tubercular Miasm

The feeling is of intense oppression and a desire for change. The reaction is intense, hectic activity in order to break free from this oppression (Sankaran, 2002: 54).

Cancer Miasm

There is a feeling of weakness and incapacity within, and the need to perform exceedingly well and live up to very high expectations. The reaction is a superhuman effort, stretching himself beyond the limits of his capacity. It is continuous, prolonged struggle which seems to have no end. His survival depends on it, for failure would mean death and destruction (Sankaran, 2002: 54).

Leprosy Miasm

The feeling is of intense oppression, intense hopelessness, isolation and an intense desire for change.

Syphilis

The feeling is that he is faced with a situation beyond salvage, leading to complete hopelessness and despair. In a desperate effort, he tries to change the situation and the result is usually destruction.

The researcher studied each individual fungi remedy of the sample selection to determine the miasmatic expression of each. This was based on the results of the miasmatic keyword search and the core sensations of each miasm as described by Sankaran. The results are given below:

4.5.1) Agaricus muscarius

The keyword literature search indicated multi-miasmatic tendencies of *Agaricus muscarius*, as is often found with archetype remedies. The major indications were the ringworm, sycotic, tubercular and cancer miasms.

The researcher focused on the disease central to each miasm, and found that *Agaricus muscarius* has a large tendency towards tuberculosis, and cited the following examples:

Incipient phthisis; is related to the **tubercular** diathesis, anaemia, chorea, twitching ceases during sleep (Boericke, 1927).

An addition has been made of Th. Rückert's essay, comparing the symptoms of this remedy [Agar.] with the symptoms of incipient **tuberculosis**; they are marked (Hering, 1879).

Respiration - Short breath in walking, has to stand still to get breath. Incipient **tuberculosis** (Hering, 1879).

Agaricus will cure the most inveterate chronic catarrhs with dryness and crusts, in **tubercular** constitutions, so deep-seated is it (Kent, 1904).

I let it alone and watched and waited patiently and the symptoms of Agaricus came up and established the relationship between these two remedies, and confirmed Hering's observation of the relationship of Agaricus to the **tubercular** diathesis (Kent, 1904).

Constitutions - **TUBERCULOSIS**, constitutions (Murphy, 1993).

Diseases - **TUBERCULOSIS**, lungs (Murphy, 1993).

GENERALS - FAMILY HISTORY of – **tuberculosis** (Schroyens, 2001).

GENERALS - HISTORY; personal - **tuberculosis**; of (Schroyens, 2001).

Generals - **TUBERCULAR** miasm: wide variety of symptoms (Vermeulen, 2002).

This indicated that *Agaricus muscarius* falls within the tubercular miasm. The oppression and suffocation sensations, intenseness of symptoms and active nature of the tuberculinic miasm are well documented in the literature:

Stomach - After a meal, **oppression** at the stomach and choking at the oesophagus (Allen, 1898).

Stomach - **Oppressive** weight in the stomach (Allen, 1898).

Chest - Burning inside the chest, and a kind of **oppression** (Allen, 1898).

Respiratory organs - Labored, **oppressed** breathing (Boericke, 1927).

Heart - Cardiac region **oppressed**, as if thorax were narrowed (Boericke, 1927).

Voice and larynx - **Oppression** and constriction of larynx; he fears **suffocation** (Hering, 1879).

GENERALS - PAIN – **oppressive** (Schroyens, 2001).

Respiratory apparatus - Anxiety;attacks of **suffocation** (Allen, 1898).

Sleep and dreams - At night, fear of **suffocation**;sensation as if the nose were entirely stopped (Allen, 1898).

Coughing - **SUFFOCATIVE**, cough (Murphy, 1993).

Chest - **Suffocation**; a feeling of tightness; chest feels too narrow (Vithoulkas, 1992)

Intense thirst for cold water, dry skin (Boericke, 1927).

Sexual organs - **Intense** exhaustion after coition (Boger, 1938).

On the skin we find many miliary eruptions, the parts looking red and swollen with **intense** burning as in frost-bite (Choudhuri, 1986).

Sexually Agaricus is easily excitable, **intense** and overactive. The desire is excessive in the morning (Master, Undated - A).

Convulsive disorders - Mental:**Intense** theorizing, clairvoyant and with love of drums or dancing (Morrison, 1997).

Calm, composed, sociable, **active**, and glad of having done his duty (healthful reaction of the organism) (Allen, 1898).

It is useful in children whose development is arrested, and who refuse to study.

They are unable to concentrate while learning, and have an aversion to mental work. The internal restlessness gives them the title of being 'hyper-**active**'. As a teenager an Agaricus has bold plans. He tends to reach his father's bar at an early age and develops a craving for alcohol later. The red letter symptom to describe Agaricus is 'Internal Restlessness' (Homoeopathic Links, 1998a).

It renders some remarkably **active**, and proves highly stimulant to muscular exertion; by too large a dose, violent spasmodic effects are produced (Hughes, et al. 1891).

MIND - **ACTIVITY** - desires activity (Schroyens, 2001).

MIND - MEMORY – **active** (Schroyens, 2001).

SLEEP - SLEEPLESSNESS - thoughts - **activity** of thoughts; from (Schroyens, 2001).

4.5.2) **Bovista lycoperdon**

According to the quantitative keyword literature search, this remedy has an affinity for the malarial, ringworm, sycotic, tubercular and cancer miasms. However, there is a much larger affinity towards the malarial and tubercular miasms.

The researcher found that there was a wide variation of keywords that relate to the tubercular miasm, such as oppression and suffocation sensations, intensiveness and changeability, as-well-as a family history of tuberculosis itself:

Frequent heat and **oppression** of the chest, with thirst, anxiety, restlessness; relieved by uncovering (Allen, 1879).

Respiratory organs - **Oppressed** breathing (Allen, 1898).

Chest - **Oppression** in the middle of the chest, with fine stitches, on breathing

(Allen, 1898).

Chest - Constrictive **oppression** of the chest; everything seems to be too tight

(Clark, 1904).

Upper limbs - Tremor of the hands, with palpitation of the heart and **oppressive** anxiety (Clark, 1904).

Oppression of the chest (Clark, 1904).

Fever - **oppression** of chest (Hering, 1879).

CHEST – **OPPRESSION** (Schroyens, 2001).

GENERALS - PAIN – **oppressive** (Schroyens, 2001).

STOMACH - **OPPRESSION** – Epigastrium (Schroyens, 2001).

Respiratory organs - Great scraping in the larynx as if sore, extending down into the chest, with much tough mucus in the chest, which threatens to **suffocate** her; this mucus is raised with difficulty and tastes salty (Allen, 1928).

Suffocation from carbon vapors (Hering, 1879).

Another type of reaction preceding menses is a constant inclination to yawn, followed by stitching in throat and a sensation as if the tongue were cut through with a knife, accompanied by painful tensions in the mouth and convulsions of all the facial muscles. This is followed by spasmodic laughter with **suffocation**, constriction or distention of the throat and lastly by spasms of chest and a dark red face (Vithoulkas, 1992).

Sexual organs -**Intensified** sexual desire (Boger, 1938).

There is one particular locality, a special cite in Bovista where we find **intense**

itching and that part is the tip of the coccygeus (Choudhuri, 1986).

Phthisis pulmonum - Incessant cough about 5 P. M., from a tickling and rawness

in larynx; anxious respiration, amel. in fresh air, aggr. by moving arms;

sensation of **intense** burning in middle of chest, stitches in chest;

abundant expectoration of tough bronchial mucus; chill with burning heat

in face; chill mornings, heat afternoon (Lilienthal, 1879).

Bovista is an **intense** remedy both mentally and emotionally.....overflowing

anxiety coupled with restlessness and excitement put the patient into such

a state that you feel as though she were talking over your head

(Vithoukas, 1992).

Face - Great **changes** of color in the face, which is at one time red, at another

pale (Allen, 1898).

Pustules, **changing** to obstinate crusts, under the nose, with swelling of the

upper tip (Buck, 1987).

Mind - MOODS, general - **changeable**, variable (Murphy, 1993).

Bovista patients, as mentioned, are very emotional. Their emotions are strong

and **changeable**, alternating despair with hope, or anger with exhilaration.

Life to them seems charming at certain times and they love it, whereas at

other times it seems difficult and they hate it (Vithoukas, 1992).

EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Joints - **tubercular** family history (Schroyens, 2001).

GENERALS - HISTORY; personal - **tuberculosis**; of (Schroyens, 2001).

The researcher also cited examples relating to the keywords hectic and activity:

Coughing - **HECTIC**, cough (Murphy, 1993).

Mind - MEMORY, general, **active** (Murphy, 1993).

Mind - MEMORY, general, **active** - weakness, of (Murphy, 1993).

These are spontaneous, lively, quick acting, **active** people (Vithoulkas, 1992).

Increased sexual desire with frequent pollutions; aggravation from excess of sexual **activity** (Vithoulkas, 1992).

4.5.3) Secale cornatum

This remedy featured under almost every miasm (except acute) when subjected to the quantitative keyword search via the literature. However, Sankaran states that *Secale cornatum* is a 'keynote or signature' remedy under the leprosy miasm (Sankaran, 2002: 55). The researcher was not able to find any major evidence in the literature to counter this statement, as themes of the leprosy miasm are prominent throughout the remedy picture.

Firstly, *Secale cornatum* is indicated as a treatment for leprosy:

Leprosy - principal remedy (Guanavante, Undated)

Diseases - **LEPROSY**, skin (Murphy, 1993).

Diseases - **LEPROSY**, skin - spots, on – face (Murphy, 1993).

Face - ERUPTIONS, facial - **leprous**, spots (Murphy, 1993).

In carbuncles with gangrenous degeneration (82), in senile gangrene (82) and in

leprosy, *Secale cor.* is to be thought of with the dry, cool and shrunken skin and aggravation from heat or warm applications (Pierce, Undated)

FACE - ERUPTIONS - **leprous** spots (Schroyens, 2001).

The leprosy miasmatic themes of oppression, dirtiness, despair and disgust are prominent in *Secale cornatum*:

Inner head - Feels **oppressed**; stupid, heavy; aches every night; would waken me at night; ameliorated by eating breakfast and exercise (Allen, 1910).

Scrobiculum and stomach - Great distress and **oppression** of stomach (Allen, 1910).

Chest - Dyspnoea and **oppression**, with cramp in diaphragm (Boericke, 1927).

It is following by exhaustion, debility, **oppression**, heart-burn, and a ravenous appetite, which it is dangerous to gratify (Durham, 1879).

Constant retching and **oppression** (Durham, 1879).

Chest – **OPPRESSION** (Murphy, 1993).

GENERALS - PAIN – **oppressive** (Schroyens, 2001).

The patient generally has a **dirty** appearance with brown or brownish-white spots all over her face and body (Choudhuri, 1986).

Pregnancy, parturition - Lochia : dark, very offensive; scanty or profuse; painless or accompanied by prolonged bearing-down pain; suppressed, followed by metritis; suddenly change character and become of a **dirty** brown or chocolate color, with fetid odor, grows sad and melancholy and fears death; of too long duration (Hughes, et al. 1891).

She snaps greedily at everything, is very thirsty, is **dirty**, stools diarrheic, temperature normal, tongue moist (Hughes, et al. 1891).

The face looks like dried beef, wrinkled, shrivelled, scrawny, as if it had not been washed, as if grey **dirt** had dried on the skin, and this especially on the extremities, a **dirty**, grey appearance (Kent, 1904).

Face - DISCOLORATION, face - **dirty**, looking (Murphy, 1993).

Female - DISCHARGE, vagina, - **dirty** (Murphy, 1993).

Pregnancy - LOCHIA, discharge - fetid - character, suddenly changes, becomes **dirty** brown or chocolate colored (Murphy, 1993).

Skin - DISCOLORATION, skin – **dirty** (Murphy, 1993).

Female genitalia/sex - LEUKORRHEA – **dirty** (Schroyens, 2001).

Mind - Loathing of life, **despair** (Allen, 1910).

Mind – **Despair** (Guanavante, Undated)

Tuczek relates a long series of cases in which ergotism was attended by various

symptoms pointing to affections of the nervous centres, such as epileptic fits, mania, ataxia, stupor, dementia, extreme anxietas, vertigo, religious **despair**, great lethargy, impossibility to remain standing with eyes shut, loss of power of coherent speech, feeling of being surrounded by a tight girdle, occipital headache, analgesia, Romberg's symptoms, and in every case loss of knee-jerk (Hughes, et al. 1891).

Moods of joy, **despair**, emptiness; and various violent and demented behaviour (Vermeulen, 2002).

Female sexual organ - Menstrual blood; thin and black, lumpy or brown fluid and of **disgusting** smell (Allen, 1910).

Disgust for food, meat and fats (Allen, 1879).

In afternoon became limp and ill, the transpiration had a **disgusting** odour, he felt out of sorts (Hughes, et al. 1891).

Further evidence supporting this notion is found contemptuous nature and hopelessness of *Secale cornatum*:

Mind - Paralytic mental diseases; treats his relations **contemptuously** and sarcastically; wandering talk and hallucinations; apathy and complete disappearance of the senses (Hering, 1879).

MIND – **CONTEMPTUOUS** (Schroyens, 2001).

MIND - **CONTEMPTUOUS** - relations, for (Schroyens, 2001).

Mental - Sarcasm and **contempt** (Vermeulen, 2002).

Clinical - Dysentery, particularly valuable in the collapsed stage, stools

involuntary, grumous; with these conditions it has saved many apparently **hopeless** cases (Allen, 1910).

He passed one stool quite involuntarily in my presence, which was very

offensive. The thermometer indicated the temperature of the boy to be 102°

F. The eyelids were stiff and did not at all respond to the touch of my finger.

The tongue was dry and stiff like a piece of wood. The lower jaw having dropped, the boy lay with his mouth half open. The eyes were half closed.

The part of the conjunctiva which could be seen appeared to be covered with

a thin, hazy, layer. The pulse at the wrist was full but soft. The case appeared

to be all but **hopeless**. But we homoeopaths are not quite at sea, as the men

of other schools are, when the brain is gravely involved. I prescribed Phos.

ac. Again, but in the third decimal potency, to be exhibited every hour

(Homoeopathic Recorder, The, 1910).

4.5.4) Ustilago maydis

Evidence extracted via they keyword search indicated that *Ustilago maydis* covers the material, ringworm, sycotic, tubercular and cancer remedies fairly equally.

The researcher searched the literature for all fungi remedies useful in the treatment of ringworm (tinea), finding that *Ustilago maydis* produced a large number of matches, along with *Tinea unknown species*, which, according to Sankaran, is the nosode of the ringworm miasm.

SKIN - The scalp became one filthy mass of inflammation, two thirds of the hair came out, the rest matted together, with oozing of watery semen from scalp, eruption like rubeola on neck and chest, gradually extending to feet, thickest on chest and joints, itching aggravated night, rubbing any part brought out the eruption, on face and neck it was in patches like **ringworm (Herpes circinatus)**, but not vesicular (Allen, 1910).

Skin - **TINEA**, general - tinea, capitis, favosa (Murphy, 1993).

Head - **TINEA**, favosa (Murphy, 1993).

The researcher thus places this remedy in the ringworm miasm, citing further evidence from the literature:

Mind - great **irritability**, mental weakness and depression (Allen, 1910).

Mind - **IRRITABILITY** - emission; after (Schroyens, 2001).

Mind - Very depressed. Weeps frequently. **Irritability** at climax. Aversion to company; desires solitude to practise masturbation. **Irritability**; after emission; when questioned; when spoken to (Vermeulen, 2000).

Male sexual organs - **Irritable** weakness and relaxation of the male sexual organs, with erotic fancies and seminal emissions (Allen, 1910).

Sexual organs, Male - Sexual dreams, followed the next day with great physical prostration; pain in the lumbar region; great despondency and **irritability** (Burt, 1883).

Male - Dull pain in lumbar region, with great despondency and mental **irritability** (Boericke, 1927).

Sexual organs, Female - Scanty menstruation, from ovarian **irritation** (Burt, 1883).

Female genitalia/sex - **IRRITATION** – Ovaries (Schroyens, 2001).

Throat – **IRRITATION** (Schroyens, 2001).

Generalities - Adapted to thin, scrawny, feeble, Adapted to weak, relaxed, atonic cachectic women; **irritable**, nervous, patients; **irritable**, despondent, weak pale sunken countenance. (Allen, 1910).

Examples from case material reflecting the essence of the miasm (try):

I wasn't a great student. I don't think I **tried** very hard. Boys were always more important than school work (International Foundation for Homeopathy, 1991).

But I would like to **try** to get pregnant. He (gynecologist) says that it's not very likely (International Foundation for Homeopathy, 1991).

He has taken the keys to my car and has threatened to take the credit cards. I **try** not to react, but I feel so helpless and small (International Foundation for Homeopathy, 1991).

I don't know why I want to get pregnant. I think maybe I am **trying** somehow to connect us again (International Foundation for Homeopathy, 1991).

My whole belly feels like it is heavy, like a big lead weight is in there **trying** to dissolve, but never does. In the last six months my belly is bigger. I am always touching it and feeling for this big thing in there that never seems to leave me (International Foundation for Homeopathy, 1991).

That is what the dreams are about, wanting and **trying** to say goodbye and just not being able to let go (weeping). Letting my mother go would seem like freedom, but I hold on to something - her? I don't know. But I can't go on like this; I will weep myself to death and still not have let go. Maybe it isn't her I can't let go of; maybe it's the anger and the guilt that I swallowed and pushed down inside all those years (weeping) (International Foundation for Homeopathy, 1991).

4.5.5) Psilocybe caerulescens

The researcher found very little evidence linking this remedy to a particular miasm, with only a few indications pointing to the sycotic, tubercular and cancer miasms. There is however a tremendous amount of weakness running through the remedy picture of *Psilocybe caerulescens*, indicating the sycotic miasm:

Mind - MEMORY, general, active - **weakness**, of (Murphy, 1993).

BACK - **WEAKNESS** - Cervical region (Schroyens, 2001).

GENERALS – **WEAKNESS** (Schroyens, 2001).

LARYNX AND TRACHEA - VOICE - **weak** - talking – after (Schroyens, 2001).

SLEEP - FALLING ASLEEP - weakness, from (Schroyens, 2001).

Failed five times an examination, from mental **weakness** (in a prover who never had failed an examination before) (Vermeulen, Undated).

All persons taking the LM6 experienced an extreme **weakness** and tiredness (Vermeulen, Undated).

Another key feature of the sycotic miasm is warts, with the researcher finding only a single reference:

EXTERNAL THROAT – **WARTS** (Schroyens, 2001).

The researcher feels that there is enough evidence to support the idea that *Psilocybe caerulescens* belongs to the sycotic remedy, especially as there are so few rubrics supporting any other miasm.

4.5.6) Monilia albicans

This remedy was very difficult to classify, as very few clues were obtained via the keyword literature search.

The researcher believes that *Monilia albicans* belongs to the sycotic miasm, based on the source material and original provings. The remedy is sourced via a fungus that is naturally found in the human organism (Archibel, 2004), but if there is over-growth of the organism for various reasons, symptoms manifest, known medically as Candida or thrush. This disease process is more common in females, usually affecting the genitor-urinary system (Robbins. et al. 2003: 684). This indicates the sycotic miasm, as it has an affinity for the genitor-urinary system (de Schepper, 2001: 383).

A major factor for the over-growth of the fungus is due to the over use of antibiotics in the human organism (Robbins. et al. 2003: 684). This results in a suppression of the immune system, allowing the fungus to freely proliferate. Suppression plays a major role in the sycotic miasm. Any form of suppression, such as vaccinations, overuse of antibiotics or cortisone and even the use of oral contraceptive pills (suppressing the natural cycle of the female hormonal system) can “fuel the fire” of the sycotic miasm (de Schepper, 2001: 382). Below the researcher has cited evidence of suppression in *Monilia albicans*.

Thoughtless use of **antibiotics** (as well as cytostatic and immune-suppressing drugs) damages the intestinal flora and promotes, amongst other things, the expansion of fungi (Homoeopathic Links. 1998b).

The phenomenon of **suppression** is very evident in Candida albicans, first of all in the form of suppressed anger (Homoeopathic Links. 1998b).

Suppression (especially **suppressed** anger) describes the central characteristic of the remedy, the more so as the parasitic growth, e.g. of Candida albicans in the bowels, is suppressive as well (Homoeopathic Links. 1998b).

These people have been inhibited, often hindered and **suppressed** in expressing their free will and this **suppression** has become the central theme of their lives (Homoeopathic Links. 1998b).

The resulting (suppressive) effects are enormous and far reaching: It has caused a shifting of existing diseases and a manifestation of new diseases (Homoeopathic Links. 1998b).

Some evidence of suppression as an aetiology:

MIND - AILMENTS FROM - anger – **suppressed** (Schroyens, 2001).

MIND - DESTRUCTIVENESS - emotions; destructiveness from **suppressed** (Schroyens, 2001).

Skin - URTICARIA, hives - **antibiotics, after** (Murphy, 1993).

Weakness is prominent in *Monilia albicans*, further evidence suggesting the sycotic miasm:

GENERALS – **WEAKNESS** (Schroyens, 2001).

GENERALS - **WEAKNESS** – nervous (Schroyens, 2001).

MIND - MEMORY - **weakness** of memory (Schroyens, 2001).

MIND - MEMORY - **weakness** of memory - do; for what was about to
(Schroyens, 2001).

MIND - MEMORY - **weakness** of memory - proper names (Schroyens, 2001).

MIND - WILL - **weakness** of (Schroyens, 2001).

4.5.7) Sticta pulmonaria

Sticta pulmonaria belongs to the tubercular miasm, with very little evidence supporting any other miasm.

Firstly, this remedy is indicated for tuberculosis as a disease, strongly indicating the tuberculinic miasm:

Lungwort has been suggested in the treatment of pulmonary **tuberculosis** and
other chronic bronchial conditions... (British Homoeopathic Journal, 1912).

Diseases - **TUBERCULOSIS**, lungs (Murphy, 1993).

Lungs - **TUBERCULOSIS**, infection (Murphy, 1993).

BACK - **TUBERCULOSIS** - Vertebrae; of (Schroyens, 2001).

There too is much suffocation and oppression running through the remedy picture:

Mrs. P. thirty-six years of age in robust health, took cold and from it a

catarrh.....She cannot lie down because she has a sensation of **suffocation** as soon as she is in a recumbent position; unsuccessful desire to sneeze from a titillation in the upper nares; if she falls into a dose while sitting up at night, she awakes with a sensation of **suffocation** (Hahnemannian Monthly, The, 1865 – 1866).

Dull **oppressive** pain in cardiac region (Allen, 1910).

Oppression of lungs (Allen, 1910).

Respiratory organs - Whooping cough in early stages. Croupy coughs, during

catarrh or influenza. Bronchial catarrh with **oppression** of the chest; hard racking coughs excited by inspiration (British Homoeopathic Journal, 1912).

Cough - After taking a severe cold, hard, racking cough, agg at every inspiration; considerable **oppression** of chest (Hering, 1879).

Inner chest and lungs - **Oppression** of chest and feeling of a hard mass there; hard, racking cough, excited by inspiration (Hering, 1879).

CHEST – **OPPRESSION** (Schroyens, 2001).

CHEST - **OPPRESSION** – Heart (Schroyens, 2001).

Finally, there is an intense and hectic nature documented in the literature:

Mind - Inability to concentrate the mind upon any one subject; a general confusion of ideas, increasing in **intensity** all day (after one hour, third day) (Allen, 1910).

Eye - Burning in the eyelids, with soreness of the ball, on closing the lids or turning the eye, increasing in **intensity** during the entire day (after one hour, third day) (Allen, 1910).

It was found to cause severe coryza, with violent sneezing, **intense** headache, and conjunctivitis (Clark, 1904).

Case IV. Mr. F., aged 50 years, came to me, saying he had rheumatism all over him.....the pain in the neck and head were **intense**.....I gave Sticta Ist, five drops to a tumbler of water, table-spoonful to be taken every hour. Aug. 23. Mr. F. reports himself greatly improved; pains not so severe (Hale, 1886).

Clarke writes that Price noticed "one symptom so frequently present in the cases he cured with Sticta that he began to regard it as a characteristic although it was not in the provings: A spot of inflammation and redness on the affected joint like the **hectic** flush on the cheeks in phthisis." Commenting on the

connection between tuberculosis and rheumatism, Clarke says: "Phthisis and rheumatism not infrequently occur in different members of a phthisical family; and rheumatism [as the word implies] is related to catarrh. Sticta meets all these conditions; and it has, like Bacillinum, 'a deep-in headache' " (Vermeulen, 2002).

4.5.8) **Boletus laricis**

Boletus laricis belongs to the tubercular miasm.

Night sweats in **Tuberculosis** (Master, Undated - B).

Perspiration - Sweat is light and without relief. Night-sweat in **tuberculosis** (Murphy, Undated).

Tubercular and other enervating night-sweats 1-4 to 1-2 grains doses, also in chorea in dilatation of heart with pulmonary emphysema, fatty degeneration, profuse perspiration and erythema (Murphy, Undated).

Forehead - Continuous **oppressive** headache in forehead and temples, all day (sixth day) (Allen, 1898).

Chest - Sharp darting pains in the left lung, with slight **suffocating** feeling, causing me to rise up in bed, lasting four hours (fourth day) (Allen, 1983).

Nausea and vomiting - Nausea and slight vomiting of a sour watery fluid,

intensely bitter (after four hours, fourth day) (Allen, 1898).

Upper face - Weak and languid; poor appetite; every day for the last week, at 12

M., burning pain in upper teeth, left side of jaw, also in left temple; pain

intense, lasts until midnight, when it gradually passes off; feels it slightly through forenoon. Intermittent neuralgia (Hering, 1879).

Fever - **Hectic** chills and fever in phthisis, with copious night sweats (Burt, 1883).

FEVER - **HECTIC** fever (Schroyens, 2001).

Sweat - Profuse, at night, & **hectic** chills and fever (Vermeulen, Undated).

4.5.9) Summary of Miasmatic Classification

The final miasmatic classification of the fungi remedies, as hypothesized by the researcher based on the evidence, is tabulated below. Generally, the researcher found strong affinity for the fungi remedies to the tubercular miasm (Agar, Bov, Stict and Bol-la).

	<u>Agar.</u>	<u>Bov.</u>	<u>Sec.</u>	<u>Ust.</u>	<u>Psil.</u>	<u>Moni.</u>	<u>Stict.</u>	<u>Bol-la.</u>
<u>Acute</u>								
<u>Psora</u>								
<u>Typhoid</u>								
<u>Malaria</u>								
<u>Ringworm</u>				+				
<u>Sycosis</u>					+	+		
<u>Tubercular</u>	+	+					+	+
<u>Cancer</u>								
<u>Leprous</u>			+					
<u>Syphilis</u>								

Table 5: Final suggested miasmatic classification of the individual fungi remedies as suggested by the evidence.

CHAPTER 5: ANALYSIS OF FUNGI REMEDIES

Common sensations have been extracted and analysed by the researcher (Chapter 4) as an attempt to further understand the Kingdom Fungi in terms of known symptomatology. In this chapter, the researcher aims to discuss broader concepts and themes that may be synonymous with the group as a whole and to propose more specific pathological tendencies produced by fungi remedies

5.1) Sphere of Action

It is noted that certain remedies have an affinity towards specific physiological systems, and the following sphere of action was noted in the case of the Kingdom Fungi:

- a) Central Nervous System
- b) Peripheral Nervous System
- c) Circulation – haemorrhage tendencies
- d) Female Sexual Organs – especially uterine and menstrual complaints
- e) Male Sexual Organs – sexual desire and masturbation

Pathological processes, as manifested by the fungi remedies, generally gravitate around the above systems. This is further explored below in Chapter 5.2.

5.2) Pathological Tendencies Relating to Kingdom Fungi

As a direct result of the proposed sensations that represent the fungi group of remedies, certain pathological tendencies have been found by the researcher. Please note that the evidence produced below is sourced from “Concordant Materia Medica” as compiled by Frans Vermeulen (2000), unless stated otherwise.

a) Involuntary movements (twitching and jerking)

There is a clear indication that the fungi remedies produce involuntary movements of the organism, such as twitching and jerking, spasms, and convulsions. Jerking and twitching can be described as a sudden contraction of a muscle in response to a nerve impulse (Oxford, 1998: 349), or a sustained involuntary muscular contraction which may be part of a generalized disorder or a local response to an unrelated condition (Oxford, 1998: 611). These motions can also be defined as chorea, defined as jerky, involuntary movements (Oxford, 1998: 124).

Agaricus muscarius

- Jerking, twitching, trembling and itching are strong indications.
- Choreia and twitching ceases during sleep.
- IRREGULAR, UNCERTAIN and EXAGGERATED MOTIONS.
- Nervousness and restlessness.
- TWITCHING, JERKING, TREMBLING; here and there.

- Involuntary movements while awake; cease during sleep: chorea, from simple motions and jerks of single muscles to dancing of whole body; trembling of whole body.
- It is esp. useful in muscular twitching of a choreic nature, but where chorea has not fully developed.

Bovista lycoperdon

- Spasms before menses or after strong emotions (Vithoulkas, 1992).
- Twitching in both external ears (Vithoulkas, 1992).
- Restlessness.
- Hiccough [spasm of the diaphragm] before and after dinner.

Secale cornutum

- Twitching; spasms.
- Choreia; expression of face varied every moment from a constant play of the muscles.
- Cramps in calves and spasmodic twitching of limbs.
- Convulsive jerks and shocks in paralyzed limbs. Spasmodic jerks of hand
- Tetanic spasms & full consciousness.
- Formication, pain and spasmodic movements [Limbs].

Ustilago maydis

- Twitching of eyes, they seem to revolve in circles and dart from object to object.
- Clonic and tetanic movements [Limbs].
- Restless [sleep]; tossing about.
- Nerves - CONVULSIONS, general (Murphy, 1993).

Sticta pulmonaria

- Choreia; after loss of blood.
- Restless hands and feet.
- Choreia-like spasms [Lower limbs].
- GENERALS – CHOREA (Schroyens, 2001).

b) Paraesthesia and Neuralgia

Paraesthesiae, defined as “spontaneously occurring abnormal tingling sensations”, is also referred to as “pins and needles”. It is usually due to partial damage to peripheral nerves, such as external pressure, and may be due to damage of sensory fibers in the spinal cord (Oxford, 1998: 484). Neuralgia is usually described as a burning or stabbing [shooting] pain that follows the course of a nerve (Oxford 1998: 442). It is a form of peripheral neuropathy, a syndrome of sensory loss [numbness], atrophy and vasomotor symptoms (Berkow, R. et al. 1999: 1491). These conditions reflect the affinity of the fungi remedies too the peripheral nervous system.

Agaricus muscarius

- Sensation as if pierced by needles of ice; 2 or hot needles.
- Various forms of neuralgia and spasmodic affections, and neurotic skin troubles are pictured in the symptomatology of this remedy.
- Pains are accompanied by sensation of cold, numbness and tingling.
- Neuralgia & icy cold head.
- Neuralgia, as if cold needles ran through nerves or sharp ice touched them.
- Neuralgia in locomotor ataxia.
- GENERALS - PAIN – neuralgic (Schroyens, 2001).
- Trigeminal neuralgia of the right side of the face where the pain feels like cold needles piercing the nerves (Vithoukas, 1992).

Bovista lycoperdon

- Stage of numbness and tingling in multiple neuritis.
- Numbness and tingling in multiple neuritis (Vithoukas, 1992).
- Shooting pains between scapulae, along borders, has to "straighten up" to be relieved.

- GENERALS – TINGLING (Schroyens, 2001).
- Lower limbs - Numbness and tingling in the legs with inability to stand upright, especially in the afternoon (Vithoulkas, 1992).

Secale cornutum

- Chronic, sharp, stinging neuralgic pains, which burn like fire.
- Neuralgia caused by pressure on nerves by a distended vein.
- Insufferable tingling, crawling.
- Numbness.
- Paralysis... tingling, numbness and prickling. Restlessness.
- Numbness of fingertips.

Ustilago maydis

- Severe neuralgic, in one or both testicles.
- Arms - TINGLING, prickling, asleep feeling (Murphy, 1993).
- EXTREMITIES - TINGLING - Upper limbs (Schroyens, 2001).
- Intermittent, numb tingling sensation in right arm and hand every day. (Clarke, 1904).

Psilocybe caerulescens

- GENERALS - MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS (Schroyens, 2001).
- GENERALS - PARALYSIS AGITANS (Schroyens, 2001).
- EXTREMITIES - NUMBNESS - Upper limbs (Schroyens, 2001).
- EXTREMITIES - NUMBNESS - Lower limbs (Schroyens, 2001).

Monilia albicans

- CHEST - TINGLING - swallowing amel. (Schroyens, 2001).
- EXTREMITIES - TINGLING – Fingers (Schroyens, 2001).
- EXTREMITIES - TINGLING – Foot (Schroyens, 2001).
- EXTREMITIES - NUMBNESS – Hand (Schroyens, 2001).
- EXTREMITIES - NUMBNESS - Fingers - extending to – upwards (Schroyens, 2001).

Sticta pulmonaria

- GENERALS - PAIN – neuralgic (Schroyens, 2001).
- EXTREMITIES - NUMBNESS - Foot – Heel (Schroyens, 2001).
- HEAD - NUMBNESS; sensation of (Schroyens, 2001).

c) Increased sexual desire and masturbation

The researcher found a strong influence of the fungi remedies on the sexual desires of both male and female, often leading to sexual pathology, nymphomania and an uncontrollable desire to masturbate. This was found to even result in the desire to watch pornographic material and to be alone to practice masturbation. However, no evidence of violence was found by the researcher to relate to this desire.

Agaricus muscarius

- Great sexual desire (Vermeulen, 2002).
- Increased sexual desire in morning [Male].
- Sexual excitement; Desire for coition [Female].
- FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - MASTURBATION, disposition to - itching, from – Clitoris (Schroyens, 2001).
- MALE GENITALIA/SEX - MASTURBATION; disposition to (Schroyens, 2001).
- Quite a lot of masturbation, with a heavy reliance on pornographic magazines or films to stimulate sexual excitement, may be seen in both sexes. This desire is very strong in Agaricus and is in keeping with the general character of the remedy -- the search for easy pleasure without much responsibility. These patients, despite the fact that they may feel rotten after coition on a physical or mental level, are not much bothered by masturbation. The women are many times driven to masturbation by a voluptuous itching of the clitoris (Vithoulkas, 1992).

Bovista lycoperdon

- Excessive sexual desire [Male].
- MALE GENITALIA/SEX - SEXUAL DESIRE – excessive (Schroyens, 2001).
- FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - SEXUAL DESIRE – increased (Schroyens, 2001).

Secale cornutum

- MALE GENITALIA/SEX - MASTURBATION; disposition to (Schroyens, 2001).
- FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - MASTURBATION, disposition to (Schroyens, 2001).
- MIND – NYMPHOMANIA (Schroyens, 2001).

Ustilago maydis

- Desires solitude to practise masturbation.
- Uncontrollable masturbation; says he can't break off habit, has no control of himself when passion is aroused [Male].
- Spermatorrhoea, & erotic fancies and amorous dreams. Emissions, & irresistible tendency to masturbation [Male].
- Talking about women causes an emission [Male].

Psilocybe caerulescens

- FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - SEXUAL DESIRE – increased (Schroyens, 2001).
- MALE GENITALIA/SEX - SEXUAL DESIRE – increased (Schroyens, 2001).
- Mind - SEXUAL, behavior, - nymphomania, women (Murphy, 1993).

Sticta pulmonaria

- MALE GENITALIA/SEX - MASTURBATION; disposition to (Schroyens, 2001).
- MALE GENITALIA/SEX - SEXUAL DESIRE – increased (Schroyens, 2001).
- Mind drawn to sexual subjects (Clarke, 1904).

d) Female sexual organs

Pathology relating to the female sexual organs is very marked in the fungi remedies, particularly focusing on the uterus and menstrual cycle. There is much haemorrhage and leucorrhoea. The established sensations of itching and burning are apparent here too, especially on the external female sexual organs.

Agaricus muscarius

- Severe bearing-down [pain], almost intolerable, esp. after menopause; post-climacteric prolapsus.
- Spasmodic dysmenorrhoea.
- Menses increased, earlier.
- Nipples burn, itch; look red; during pregnancy.
- Complaints following parturition and coition.
- Leucorrhoea, & much itching.
- Leucorrhoea, dark, bloody, excoriating, patient is unable to walk.
- Itching, & sexual desire.
- Menses & titillation in genital organs.
- Female - BLEEDING, uterus, metrorrhagia (Murphy, 1993).

Bovista lycoperdon

- Before, during and after menses: pain as if bruised and weary in loins.
- Painful urging toward genitals (before menses) & weight in lumbar region. Burning in genitals.
- Menses too early and profuse.
- Leucorrhoea acrid, thick, tough, greenish (leaving green spots on linen), follows menses.
- Traces of menses between periods.
- Menses every two weeks, much dark and clotted blood.
- Diarrhoea agg. before and during menses.
- Disordered menstruation. Metrorrhagia. Affections of the ovaries (Vithoulkas, 1992).
- Female - SEXUAL, behavior - voluptuous sensation, tingling, coitus-like (Murphy, 1993).

Secale cornutum

- Nymphomania during menses; during metrorrhagia.
- Brownish, offensive leucorrhoea.
- Menses irregular, copious, dark; continuous oozing of watery blood until next period.
- During labour no expulsive action, though everything is relaxed. Afterpains; too long and too painful.
- Dark, offensive lochia.
- Gangrene of female organs.
- Menstrual blood of disgusting smell. Uterine haemorrhage.
- Uterine haemorrhage & tingling or formication all over body.
- Uterine ulcer, feels as if burnt, discharges putrid, bloody fluid.
- Labour ceases and twitchings or convulsions begin.
- Ulcers on external genitals, discoloured and rapidly spreading.
- Puerperal mania; exposes body, tears at genitals, inserts her finger into vagina and scratches until it bleeds.

Ustilago maydis

- Affects the female sexual organs.
- Flabby condition of uterus.
- Congestion to various parts, esp. at climaxis.
- Irritability at climaxis.
- [Vertigo] at climaxis, and profuse menses.
- Nervous [head pain], from menstrual irregularities.
- Congestive dysmenorrhoea & severe pain in ovaries, uterus and back; scanty, pale flow with false membranes; & thickly coated tongue and poor appetite.
- Cervix (cervix spongy) bleeds easily. [Uterus] Oozing of dark blood, clotted, forming long black strings.
- Foul, yellow or brown leucorrhoea.
- Agalactia; chronic inflammation and induration of mammae.
- [Generally] worse: Climaxis.

Monilia albicans

- FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - CANCER of - Uterus - precancerous stage (Schroyens, 2001).
- FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - CONGESTION – Ovaries (Schroyens, 2001).
- FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - ITCHING - leukorrhea; from (Schroyens, 2001).
- FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - PAIN - cramping - Uterus - menses – during (Schroyens, 2001).

Sticta pulmonaria

- Scanty flow of milk; absence of milk after delivery.

e) Haemorrhagic tendencies

The action of fungi remedies on the circulatory system manifests in both haemorrhagic diathesis and congestive symptoms. Complications of circulatory disturbances are also noted by the researcher, such as gangrenous conditions.

Agaricus muscarius

- Epistaxis when blowing nose, early in morning; followed by violent bleeding.
- Swelling and bleeding gums, & pain.
- Itching eruption of easily bleeding whitish nodules.
- GENERALS – HEMORRHAGE (Schroyens, 2001).
- GENERALS - HEMORRHAGE - blood – dark (Schroyens, 2001).
- GENERALS - HEMORRHAGE - blood – thick (Schroyens, 2001).
- RECTUM - HEMORRHAGE from anus (Schroyens, 2001).
- Blood - BLEEDING, general (Murphy, 1993)

Bovista lycoperdon

- Has a marked effect ...circulation, predisposing to haemorrhages (due to relaxation of capillary system).
- Oozing haemorrhages, agg[revated at] night.
- Bleeding of nose (early in morning, during sleep; vertigo) and gums.
- Haemorrhage; after extraction of teeth.
- [Consider] in cases where the circulation is influenced, with relaxation of the capillary system, thereby producing a hemorrhagic diathesis (Vithoulkas, 1992).

Secale cornutum

- GENERALS – HEMORRHAGE (Schroyens, 2001).
- Haemorrhages; continued oozing; thin, fetid, watery black blood.
- Passive haemorrhages in feeble, cachectic women.
- Threadlike pulse in haemorrhages.
- Purpura haemorrhagica.
- Small wounds bleed much. Slight wounds continue to bleed.
- Bleeding from gums. Bleeding from bowels.
- Olive-green, thin, putrid, bloody stool.

Ustilago maydis

- Haemorrhage.
- Congestive, passive or slow bleeding or clots; blood dark, but watery.
- Haematemesis of a passive nature, profuse, blood venous, & nausea, which amel. after haemorrhage.
- GENERALS – HEMORRHAGE (Schroyens, 2001).

Psilocybe caerulescens

- MOUTH - APHTHAE - bleeding – easily (Schroyens, 2001).
- MOUTH - BLEEDING – Gums (Schroyens, 2001).

Monilia albicans

- MOUTH - BLEEDING – Gums (Schroyens, 2001).

- SKIN - ITCHING - bleeding - scratching; after (Schroyens, 2001).
- FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - CONGESTION – Ovaries (Schroyens, 2001).
- FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - CONGESTION – Uterus (Schroyens, 2001).

Sticta pulmonaria

- Haemorrhages [Causation].
- GENERALS – HEMORRHAGE (Schroyens, 2001).
- Hysterical chorea coming on after profuse haemorrhage has been cured by Stic[ta pulmonaria]. (Clarke, 1904).

f) Chilly sensations and reaction to cold

Although no evidence of an aggravation due to cold was uncovered by the researcher via the proposed methodology, it was noted that evidence relating to this tendency was found throughout the literature of the fungi remedies. There is a general aversion to cold, and tendency to become cold easily and an aggravation of symptoms by cold. This includes cold air, weather, food or drink, and even sensations of coldness in various parts. The researcher has found this to be an integral manifestation of the fungi remedies.

Agaricus muscarius

- Pains are accompanied by sensation of cold, numbness and tingling.
- Sensation of a cold drop or cold weight on parts.
- Painful twitching, then parts become stiff and cold.
- Burning, itching and redness of various parts, as if frostbitten (nose, ears, fingers and toes).
- Icy coldness, like icy needles, or splinters.
- Patients are exceedingly sensitive to cold air and damp.

- Worse: COLD AIR; FREEZING AIR; OPEN AIR.
- Many symptoms appear when walking in the open air; this is a very general and characteristic aggravation.
- Great chilliness in open air, strikes through whole body.
- The feeling that the painful part is affected by frost; the pain felt is similar to that of frostbite: this is actually a more general characteristic of Agaricus (Vithoukas, 1992).

Bovista lycoperdon

- Very sensitive to [cold] drafts.
- [Chill] during pain. [Chill] After going to bed at night. [Chill] Predominating; becomes chilly even with the pains.
- Shivering in evening, spreading from back; and drawing pain in bowels.
- [Worse] Cold food.
- Chilliness predominates with sensitivity to drafts (Vithoukas, 1992).

Secale cornutum

- Coldness, but doesn't want to be covered up. Coldness and intolerance of heat.
- Sensation of coldness in stomach.
- Cold feeling in abdomen and back.
- [Abdomen] Coldness and cramps. Coldness and intolerance of being covered & great exhaustion.
- Fingertips sensitive to cold.
- Coldness; cold, dry skin; cold, clammy sweat.
- ICY COLD EXTERNALLY, YET BURNING HOT INTERNALLY.

Psilocybe caerulescens

- GENERALS - BATHING - cold bathing - agg. (Schroyens, 2001).
- GENERALS - COLD - agg. (Schroyens, 2001).
- GENERALS - FOOD and DRINKS - cold drink, cold water - agg. (Schroyens, 2001).
- HEAD - PAIN - cold - becoming; from (Schroyens, 2001).

Monilia albicans

- GENERALS - COLD - becoming cold - after, agg. (Schroyens, 2001).

- GENERALS - COLD - take cold; tendency to (Schroyens, 2001).
- HEAD - COLD - air - sensitive to (Schroyens, 2001).

Boletus laricis

- Yawns and stretches when chilly.
- Severe aching in shoulders and joints and lumbar region [when chilly].
- Profuse [sweat], at night, & hectic chills and fever.

g) Ailments from suppression

Aetiology shared by fungi remedies for various symptom manifestations was observed by the researcher to relate to suppression of other sensation or symptoms, as-well-as from sexual excesses or abuse (see below). The causation of various conditions is an important aspect of homoeopathic case taking and prescribing, resulting in the researcher to search for common aetiologies shared by this group.

Agaricus muscarius

- Convulsions from suppressed milk.
- Epilepsy from suppressed eruptions.
- GENERALS - CONVULSIONS - suppressions, from (Schroyens, 2001).
- MIND - AILMENTS FROM - anger – suppressed (Schroyens, 2001).
- CHEST - MILK - suppressed - metastasis from suppressed milk (Schroyens, 2001).
- Convulsions ... from suppressed eruptions, and from suppressed milk in nursing women (Vithoulkas, 1992).

Secale cornutum

- Sec[ale cornutum] is indicated in suppressions.
- GENERALS - SUPPRESSED COMPLAINTS; ailments from (Schroyens, 2001).

- Lachrymation suppressed. Urine suppressed.
- Suppression of milk; breasts don't fill properly.
- FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - MENSES – suppressed (Schroyens, 2001).

Ustilago maydis

- GENERALS - SUPPRESSED COMPLAINTS; ailments from (Schroyens, 2001).
- CHEST - HEMORRHAGE of lungs - menses - suppression of; after (Schroyens, 2001).
- FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - MENSES – suppressed (Schroyens, 2001).

Monilia albicans

- MIND - AILMENTS FROM - anger – suppressed (Schroyens, 2001).
- MIND - DESTRUCTIVENESS - emotions; destructiveness from suppressed (Schroyens, 2001).

Sticta pulmonaria

- CHEST - MILK – suppressed (Schroyens, 2001).

h) Ailments from excessive coitus/sexual abuse

The researcher found that consequences of sexual excess and/or sexual abuse to be an important aetiology for various seemingly unrelated conditions manifesting in fungi pathology. This was not a surprise as this project has already established the increased sex drive of the fungi remedies leading to excessive coitus or masturbation. Generally, the overuse or abuse of any vice leads to symptoms manifesting to various degrees.

Agaricus muscarius

- Convulsions after coition.
- Young nervous hysterical married women who faint after coition.
- General agg[ravation from] coition.
- Hysteria, after sexual excesses.
- After coition, great debility, profuse sweat, burning and itching of skin; tension and pressure under ribs. [Male]
- Coition, subjective symptoms arising after.
- [Causation] Sexual excesses.
- GENERALS - CHOREA - masturbation, from (Schroyens, 2001).
- GENERALS - MASTURBATION; ailments from (Schroyens, 2001).
- Depletion of energy as a consequence of sexual excesses, masturbation, coitus, etc. (Vithoukas, 1992).
- Convulsions after coition and excitement (Vithoukas, 1992).

Bovista lycoperdon

- Mental symptoms from sexual excesses. Complaints from sexual excess.
- Confusion and numbness in head, after coition, & staggering.
- Vertigo and confusion of head after coition.
- Numbness in the head after coition (Vithoukas, 1992).
- MIND - AILMENTS FROM - sexual excesses (Schroyens, 2001).

Secale cornutum

- MIND - AILMENTS FROM - sexual excesses (Schroyens, 2001).
- MIND - FORGETFUL - sexual excesses, after (Schroyens, 2001).
- MALE AND FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - COITION - agg. (Schroyens, 2001).
- GENERALS - SEXUAL EXCESSES; ailments after (Schroyens, 2001).

Ustilago maydis

- Prostration from sexual abuse.
- Irritability; after emission.
- Great weakness of sexual system.

- GENERALS - WEAKNESS - sexual - excesses, after (Schroyens, 2001).
- MIND - AILMENTS FROM - abused; after being – sexually (Schroyens, 2001).

5.3) **Mental/Emotional Manifestations of Fungi Remedies**

The researcher has so-far discussed sensations and pathological conditions of the fungi remedies that pertain mostly to the physical plane of manifestation, with very few references to the deeper mental and emotional states of the kingdom as a whole. The researcher has just touched on these themes as they are outside the aims of the study as defined in Chapter 3, but they do however colour the picture of the proposed sensations of the fungi group. Below in an outline of common manifestations of mental symptoms found in the fungi remedies:

a) Anxiety

There is a sense of anxiety that is common to the fungi group. The anxiety is usually manifested as a mental symptom, but is also felt as a deeper physical sensation that is felt in various parts of the body, but which stems from a more deep-seated anxious mentality.

The following remedies are listed under the rubric 'MIND – ANXIETY': Agaricus muscarius; Agaricus emeticus; Agaricus phalloides; Bovista lycoperdon; Ergotinum; Monilia albicans; Psilocybe caerulescens; Secale cornutum; Solanum tuberosum aegrotans.

b) Confusion of mind

There is much confusion in the mentality of the fungi remedies. The confusion is especially apparent around their own identity,

The following remedies are listed under the rubric 'MIND – CONFUSION of mind': *Agaricus muscarius*; *Agaricus phalloides*; *Bovista lycoperdon*; *Monilia albicans*; *Psilocybe caerulescens*; *Secale cornutum*; *Sticta pulmonaria*; *Ustilago maydis*

c) Delusions

This is an area of great affinity for the fungi remedies. Delusions seem to be such a large manifestation in fungi remedies that it almost seems as if a remedy from this kingdom should not be considered without some sense of delusions within the symptom picture presented by the patient.

The following fungi remedies are listed under the rubric 'MIND – DELUSIONS': *Agaricus muscarius*; *Bovista lycoperdon*; *Monilia albicans*; *Psilocybe caerulescens*; *Russula foetens*; *Secale cornutum*; *Solanum tuberosum aegrotans*; *Sticta pulmonaria*; *Ustilago maydis*.

The scope of delusions as presented in various fungi remedies is far-reaching. Some of the more common delusions include the following:

- enlarged (distances; body; body parts)
- intoxicated

- poisoned
- under superhuman control
- low weight/incorporeal
- visions (fantastic; beautiful; on closing eyes)

d) Irritability

This is a sensation that runs through the whole being of a fungi remedy, as it was part of the sensation extraction section of this study. It is an example of how a theme can run through the organism from a physical level to the sensation level.

The following remedies are listed under the rubric 'MIND – IRRITABILITY':
 Agaricus muscarius; Boletus laricis; Boletus satanas; Bovista lycoperdon; Monilia albicans; Secale cornutum; Solanum tuberosum aegrotans; Torula cerevisiae; Ustilago maydis.

5.4) Fungi as a Kingdom

The fungi have been recently classed biologically as a kingdom in their own right, separating them from both the plant and animal groups. They are essentially placed between the plant and animal kingdoms, sharing commonalities with both (Mader, 1998:539). Taking this into consideration, the researcher expected to identify homoeopathic characteristics of both the plant and animal kingdoms within the group symptomatology of the fungi remedies. Evidence of an 'animal nature' is reflected in the strong sexual desire of the fungi remedies, leading to

sexual excesses or even masturbation. However, there is little evidence of the fungi sharing the more central animal characteristics of 'competition' and a 'need to attract attention', making them 'attractive in their behaviour and appearance' (Sankaran, 1997: 233).

The researcher believes that, generally, the characteristics of the fungi remedies suggest that the fungi manifests homoeopathically closer to the plant kingdom than the animal kingdom. They seem to be more 'disorganised', manifesting in mental confusion and various delusions, and have a more 'sensitive', 'emotional' personalities (Sankaran, 1997: 233).

However, the themes of 'confusion to identity' are very curious indeed, as that is how the fungi are viewed biologically. With the scientific problem of classifying the fungi into a an appropriate group, biologists have created a sense of 'confusion' about the definition of a fungi and which organisms can be placed within that definition, as they are not an animal and they are not a plant.

CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1) Group Analysis Approach to Homoeopathy

The group analysis approach to homoeopathy, although not entirely new (Winston, 2004: 36), has created a major paradigm shift within the profession. It proposes a different method of case taking, analyses of a case, and ultimately in the prescription of the simillimum. As a result, there is now dispute between various authorities of those who are opposed to the notion, those who fully accept the 'change', and those who are unsure about it.

It is the view of the researcher that group analysis promises a deeper understanding of the materia medica, especially as it relates to the nature of each substance. In this modern age, where scientific thinking dominates what's fact, a more systematic methodology and approach to homoeopathy is vital. This will help move the profession closer to mainstream science, which in turn will open the path to more stringent and serious scientific studies into the principles governing homoeopathic philosophy.

Ultimately though, the researcher believes that by gaining a greater insight into the various groups of remedies, and by allowing 'smaller' remedies to be viewed in a new light, that the patient will benefit most of all. Armed with a new dimension and understanding of the materia medica, the homoeopathic

practitioner is better able to determine the simillimum needed by an individual so that a curative effect can be initiated.

This research has shown that Sankaran's methodology of group analysis can be used in order to explore other biological groups of remedies, and that biologically related remedies share common characteristics that can define them as a group, adding depth to the homoeopathic literature. However, much care is needed in order to obtain accurate results, and much confirmation of proposed themes is needed before the results can be written into stone.

6.2) Limitations of the Methodology

Smaller, less adequately proved and homoeopathically less well defined remedies generally provide few, relatively unconnected physical symptoms. There is often a lack of detailed mental and emotional symptoms, making it difficult to outline and understand a central theme/essence of the substance.

The fungi remedies are a relatively small group in terms of rubric representation. They too have a very limited use in homoeopathic prescribing, especially outside the 3 archetype fungi remedies, namely *Agaricus muscarius*, *Bovista lycoperdon* and *Secale cornutum*. Of the 32 fungi remedies used in homoeopathy, 22 have less than 72 rubrics, 9 remedies represented by less than 10 rubrics (Archibel, 2003). Although the sample selection used for the purposes of this study

revealed enough data for an accurate extraction of common sensation, the researcher was unable to confirm some ideas proposed in this study by applying them to the lesser known remedies.

There too is a lack of in-depth, 'cured' cases of the lesser known fungi remedies. Case studies provide detailed insight into the essence of a remedy, allowing a deeper understanding of the symptomatology as manifested by the substance, and also confirming and expanding on symptoms produced through provings. Again, this creates a problem as the themes proposed in this study can't be fully tested and confirmed in the smaller fungi remedies.

Both these problems have a solution in the form of supergroups. A supergroup is essentially a larger group consisting of multiple related families that are individually too small to expose to the sensation extraction process. By joining these 'small' groups together, larger, well known remedies become part of the extraction process, allowing common sensations to be extracted and confirmed with greater accuracy. For the purposes of this study, the researcher basically formed a supergroup by using fungi remedies from multiple sub-divisions, namely *Ascomycota*, *Lichen* and *Basidiomycota*. However, the main reasoning for this was so that an understanding of the entire kingdom may be obtained, and not the individual sub-divisions.

6.3) Recommendation for Further Research

Research into the Kingdom Fungi is important, especially considering that very few remedies used in homoeopathy are derived from this ecologically vital component of any ecosystem (Mader, 1998:540).

Firstly, more high quality, in-depth provings of both the smaller fungi remedies and previously unproven fungi remedies are needed. This is of great importance, as more rubrics representing individual fungi remedies in the literature will greatly increase the homoeopathic importance of the kingdom. In conjunction with this, more cured case studies need to be compiled and analysed in-depth in terms of vital sensations and reactions. Together, this will provide insight into the kingdom and help confirm the themes proposed in this study.

With a greater number of fungi remedies in the literature, research into the subdivisions of the kingdom can be undertaken. This too is important as more detailed sensations can be isolated and understood as relating to the smaller biological divisions within the kingdom.

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APPENDIX A

Extraction by size (Rubrics size < 25)

RUBRIC	Agar.	Bov.	Sec.	Ust.	Psil.	Moni.	Stict.	Bol- la.	Size
MIND – delirium – silent	1		1						2
HEAD – pain – stitching – sides of – morning	1	1							3
ABDOMEN – pain – stitching – hypochondria – sitting – bent, while	1	1							3
EYE – pain – burning – cough – with	1							1	3
FEMALE – abortion – tendency to abortion – flabby woman; in			2	2					3
CHEST – eruptions – pimples – burning	1	1							3
EXTREMETIES – pain – upper arm – forenoon	1	1							3
EXTREMETIES – pain – stitching – knee – rising from a seat	1	1							3
EXTREMETIES – sensitive – cold, to – fingers	1		1						3
HEAD – motions of head – pains, moves head to relieve	1		1						4
HEAD – pain – burrowing – temples – left	1	1							4
MIND – menses – after	2		1						5
MIND – speech – jerks, by	2	1							5
FEMALE – metrorrhagia – delivery – inertia uteri, with			1	2					5
SKIN – eruptions – urticaria – menses – during		1	1						5
GENERALS – weakness – walking – house, in the	1		1						5
FACE – eruptions – excoriating – nose	1	1							6
MOUTH – eruptions – vesicles – blood vesicles	1		1						6
FEMALE – metrorrhagia – subinvolution, from			1	1					6
CHEST – palpitation of heart – nausea; with	1	1							6
BACK – pain – straightening up the back – amel.	1	1							6
EXTREMETIES – eruptions – upper limbs – pimples – burning	1	1							6
EXTREMETIES – pain – burning – forearm – forearm – near the wrist	1	1							6
EXTREMETIES – sensitive – fingers	1		2						6
SKIN – eruptions – pimples – scratching – after – white after scratching; pimples become	1	1							6
MIND – delirium – exaltation of strength, with	2		1						7
HEAD – pain – night – midnight – after – 3h	2	1							7
EAR – pain – dinner, after	1	1							7

NOSE – itching – external nose	1	1						7
FACE – pain – pressing – chin	1	1						7
MOUTH – speech – difficult – spasms; from – tongue; from	2		1					7
BACK – pain – aching – stooping – on	2	1						7
SKIN – burning – sparks; as from	1		3					7
SKIN – eruptions – tubercles – ulcerating		1	1					7
SKIN – indurations, nodules, etc. – white nodules – scratching; after	1	1						7
MIND – insanity – violent	1		1					8
NOSE – tingling – inside – right	1					2		8
MOUTH – twitching – tongue	1		1					8
STOMACH – nausea – pain, during – stomach, in			1			1		8
FEMALE – lochia – thin			2	1				8
COUGH – irritation; from – throat; in - right	1						1	8
EXTREMETIES – eruptions – foot – back of – vesicles		1				1		8
MIND – rage – mischievous	1		1					9
HEAD – pain – stunning, stupefying – vertex		1			1			9
NOSE – discharge – offensive – putrid	1				1			9
NOSE – sneezing – morning – rising – after	1	1						9
MOUTH – ulcers – tongue – painful	1	1						9
ABDOMEN – pain – drawing – inguinal region – right	1	1						9
RECTUM – flatus – noisy – moving about, changing place; the noise is	1	1						9
RESPIRATION – asthmatic – allergic						1	1	9
SKIN – electric – sparks; sensation as from electric	1		3					9
MIND – dancing – jumping; and			1				1	10
NOSE – discharge – crusts, scabs, inside – detach – hard to detach – raw and sore spot; leave		2					1	10
ABDOMEN – itching - hypochondria	1	1						10
ABDOMEN – pain – hypochondria – morning	1	1						10
FEMALE – leucorrhea – atony, from			1	1				10
FEMALE – lochia – dark			3	1				10
FEMALE – menses – clotted – partly fluid			2	1				10
FEMALE – metrorrhagia – bright red – clots, with			1	2				10
FEMALE – metrorrhagia – delivery, after			1	1				10
BACK – cracking – dorsal region	1		1					10
EXTREMETIES – motion – irregular	2		2					10
SKIN – eruptions – pimples – hard	1	2						10
FACE – pain – stitching – lips – lower	1	1						11
STOMACH – nausea – breakfast – during	1				1			11
ABDOMEN – pain – tearing – menses – during	1	1	1					11
STOOL – thin – formed then thin	1	3						11
FEMALE – leucorrhea – dark	1		1					11

EXTREMETIES – pain – sore – upper limbs – joints; of	1	1						11
MIND – delusions – enlarged – objects are	1	1						12
HEAD – pain – occiput – coition, after	1	1						12
NOSE – discoloration - bluish	1		1					12
NOSE – epistaxis – blowing – nose; the – morning	2	2						12
NOSE – obstruction – sensation of – watery discharge; with		1	1					12
NOSE – pain – root – headache, with	3					1		12
FACE – discoloration – pale – morning		2	3					12
URETHRA – discharge – viscid	1	1						12
FEMALE – metrorrhagia – pale			1	1				12
EXPECTORATION – bloody – uncoagulated		1	1					12
BACK – itching – sacrum	1	1						12
BACK – numbness – dorsal region	1		1					12
EXTREMETIES – paralysis – wrist – sensation of	1	1						12
SKIN – discoloration – spots – fleabites; like	1		1					12
SKIN – eruptions – rash – white	1	1						12
MIND – menses – after	1			1				13
VERTIGO – accompanied by – epistaxis		1	1					13
VERTIGO – periodical	1			1				13
EAR – itching – meatus – boring with finger – amel.	1	2						13
NOSE – dryness – inside – blowing nose, but without discharge; compels	1					3		13
THROAT – inflammation – left			1		1			13
SLEEP – sleepiness – eating – during	1	1						13
MIND – confusion of mind – time, as to		1				1		14
MIND – delusions –superhuman; is – control; is under superhuman	1				1			14
NOSE – epistaxis – old people	2	1	3					14
FACE – expression – idiotic	3		1					14
STOMACH – heaviness – epigastrium	1		1					14
RECTUM – itching – anus; around – stool – after	1		1					14
FEMALE – menses – copious – exertion agg.		2	2					14
FEMALE – menses – motion agg.		1	2					14
FEMALE – metrorrhagia – offensive			2	1				14
EXTREMETIES – pain – sore – upper limbs – bones	1	1						14
EXTREMETIES – pain – stitching – ankle – malleolus – outer	1	2						14
CHILL – night – midnight – after – 5h		2					1	14
MIND –stupefaction – morning	1	2						15
HEAD – complaints of head – extending to – brain	1	1						15
FACE – eruptions – pimples – mouth – around	1	1						15
FACE – pain – stitching – chin	1	1						15

FEMALE – abortion – inertia of uterus, from			1	1				15
FEMALE – leucorrhea – lumpy		2		1				15
EXTREMETIES – swelling – foot – right		1	1					15
GENERALS – pulse – slow – slower than the beat of heart	1		1					15
NOSE – pulsation	2	1						16
MOUTH – ulcers – tongue – sides	1	1						16
STOMACH – pain – morning – waking, on	1				1			16
STOMACH – pain – stool – during	1				1			16
COUGH – coughing agg.	1						1	16
BACK – pain – turning	2	1						16
BACK – pressure – agg.	2		1					16
EXTREMETIES – eruptions – foot – pimples		1	1					16
HEAD – pain – stool – after – amel.	1		1					17
HEAD – pain – stitching – forehead – eyes, over – left		1			1			17
EYE – pain – burning – closing lids	1				1			17
NOSE – coryza – morning – waking	1	1						17
TEETH – pain – food – cold	1	1						17
THROAT – pain – burnt; sensation as if		1	1					17
FEMALE – metrorrhagia – dark blood – clots, with			2	1				17
FEMALE – metrorrhagia – intermittent			1	1				17
FEMALE – metrorrhagia – painless		1	2	1				17
BACK – formication – spine	3		1					17
EXTREMITIES – coldness – lower limbs – sensation of	1		2					17
EXTREMETIES – eruptions – leg – vesicles		1	2					17
EXTREMETIES – stiffness – toes	1		1					17
GENERALS – hemorrhage – blood – thin	1		2	1				17
GENERALS – weakness – convulsions, after	1		1					17
MIND – delusions – enlarged – distances are	1	1						18
EYE – pain – turning eyes - sideways				1			2	18
NOSE – sneezing – coughing – after	3						1	18
STOMACH – appetite – constant		1			1	1		18
FEMALE – lochia – bloody			2	1				18
EXTREMETIES – eruptions – leg – calf – pimples	1	1						18
EXTREMETIES – restlessness – fingers	2		1					18
GENERALS – convulsions – periodical	1		1					18
GENERALS – hemorrhage – passive, oozing			1	1				18
MIND – unconsciousness – morning	1	1						19
HEAD – itching of scalp – morning	2	1						19
FACE – eruptions – acne – papules; with indurated	1	1						19
MOUTH – speech – indistinct	1		1					19
FEMALE – abortion – month – third			2	2				19

month									
FEMALE – metrorrhagia – abortion – after			2	2					19
FEMALE – pain – labour pain – excessive			1	1					19
COUGH – burning; from – larynx; in		1					1		19
CHEST – pain – burning – external	1	1							19
EXTREMITIES – contraction of muscles and tendons – leg – calf	1	2							19
PERSPIRATION – odor – urine		1	1						19
GENERALS – circulation; complaints of the blood		1	1						19
GENERALS – food and drinks – dry food – agg.	1	1							19
GENERALS – history; personal – tuberculosis; of	1	1							19
GENERALS – painlessness of complaints usually painful			1		1				19
HEAD – pain – accompanied by – eye – pain	2						1		20
HEAD – pain – shooting – forehead – eyes, over	1	1							20
STOMACH – pain – lancinating					1			1	20
FEMALE – menses – copious – night		1		2					20
FEMALE – metrorrhagia – continuous			2	1					20
BACK – pain – sacral region – motion – during	2		1						20
EXTREMITIES – awkwardness – fingers	1	3							20
EXTREMITIES – pain – jerking, tearing – foot	1		1						20
CHILL – heat – without subsequent	1	1							20
SKIN – eruptions – pimples – burning	1	1							20
GENERALS – hemorrhage – blood – thick	1	1							20
GENERALS – pulse – febrile		1	1						20
MIND – suicidal disposition – drowning, by			1	2					21
MIND – tearing – things in general	1		1						21
HEAD – eating – during – agg.		1	1						21
EYE – pain – sore – motion – eyes; of	1						2		21
MOUTH – pain – stitching – palate – hard palate	1	1							21
STOMACH – hiccough – afternoon	1	1							21
ABDOMEN – heaviness – hypogastrium	1		3						21
RECTUM – diarrhea – fever – typhoid fever	2		1						21
FEMALE – itching - voluptuous	2	1							21
FEMALE – menses – ropy, tenacious, stringy			1	1					21
FEMALE – pain – uterus – extending to – downward			1	1					21
FEMALE – relaxation – vagina; sphincter of	2		1						21
COUGH – dry – evening – lying down						1	2		21
BACK – pain – exertion – from	2		1						21
EXTREMITIES – nails; complaints of – falling out of nails			1	2					21

EXTREMETIES – pain – fingers – rheumatic				1	1				21
NOSE – coryza – left	1				1				22
NOSE – sneezing – morning – waking, on	1	1			1				22
THROAT – hawks up cheesy lumps	2		1						22
THROAT – swallow , constant disposition to – lump in throat, from	1				1				22
ABDOMEN – pain – dragging, bearing down – menses – before			1	1					22
STOOL – thin – followed by – hard stool	2				1				22
FEMALE – metrorrhagia – gushing		1	2	2					22
FEMALE – metrorrhagia – thin blood			2	1					22
FEMALE – pain – tearing – uterus – menses – during	2		2						22
CHEST – coldness – heart – region of		1	1						22
CHEST – palpitation of heart – paroxysmal			1		1				22
EXTREMETIES – eruptions – upper limbs – eczema		3				1			22
SKIN – eruptions – vesicular – watery		1	1						22
SKIN – itching – scratching – bleeds; must scratch until it	2	2							22
GENERALS – pain – burning – blood vessels, in	1		1						22
HEAD – hair – grey; becoming			1			1			23
HEAD – sides; complaints of - external	1	2							23
NOSE – epistaxis – menses – during	1	1							23
FACE – heat – chin – sensation of	1	1							23
FACE – quivering	1		1						23
MOUTH – spasms – tongue	1		1						23
TEETH – food – cold food – agg.	1	1							23
STOMACH – heat – epigastrium		1	1						23
FEMALE – metrorrhagia – active			3	2					23
FEMALE – metrorrhagia – fluid			2	2					23
EXPECTORATION – bloody – menses – suppressed, during			1	1					23
BACK – itching – coccyx	1	2							23
BACK – numbness	2		1						23
BACK – pain – afternoon	1	1							23
EXTREMETIES – cramps – ankle	1		1						23
EXTREMETIES – discoloration – fingers – blue	2		2						23
EXTREMETIES – formication – legs – calf	1		2						23
EXTREMETIES – pain – forearm – rheumatic	1				1				23
MIND – stupefaction – waking, on	1	1				1			24
HEAD – pain – coition	1	2							24
ABDOMEN – pain – inguinal region – walking, while	1			1					24
FEMALE – menses – copious – menopause, during		1	2	2					24
FEMALE – metrorrhagia – oozing			2	3					24
FEMALE – pain – labor like – menses – before		2		1					24
EXTREMETIES – lightness, sensation of	1						1		24

EXTREMETIES – nails; complaints of – thick nails			1	2					24
EXTREMETIES – stretching out – lower limbs – amel.	1		1						24
GENERALS – convulsions – excitement, from	2		1						24
GENERALS – medicine – allopathic – abuse of	1		1						24
MIND – delusions – double – being			1		1				25
MIND – unconsciousness – transient		1	1						25
HEAD – heaviness – sides	1	1							25
RECTUM – dragging – heaviness, weight – stool – during	1	1							25
CHILL – chilliness – night	1	1							25

APPENDIX B

Sensation extraction table (Rubrics size < 25)

RUBRIC	Agar.	Bov.	Sec.	Ust.	Psil.	Moni.	Stict.	Bol- la.	Size
HEAD – pain – stitching – sides of – morning	1	1							3
ABDOMEN – pain – stitching – hypochondria – sitting – bent, while	1	1							3
EYE – pain – burning – cough – with	1							1	3
CHEST – eruptions – pimples – burning	1	1							3
EXTREMETIES – pain – stitching – knee – rising from a seat	1	1							3
HEAD – pain – burrowing – temples – left	1	1							4
FACE – eruptions – excoriating – nose	1	1							6
EXTREMETIES – eruptions – upper limbs – pimples – burning	1	1							6
EXTREMETIES – pain – burning – forearm – forearm – near the wrist	1	1							6
NOSE – itching – external nose	1	1							7
FACE – pain – pressing – chin	1	1							7
MOUTH – speech – difficult – spasms ; from – tongue; from	2		1						7
BACK – pain – aching – stooping – on	2	1							7
SKIN – burning – sparks; as from	1		3						7
NOSE – tingling – inside – right	1						2		8
MOUTH – twitching – tongue	1		1						8
COUGH – irritation ; from – throat; in - right	1						1		8
HEAD – pain – stunning, stupefying – vertex		1			1				9
ABDOMEN – pain – drawing – inguinal region – right	1	1							9
SKIN – electric – sparks; sensation as from electric	1		3						9
NOSE – discharge – crusts, scabs, inside – detach – hard to detach – raw and sore spot; leave		2					1		10
ABDOMEN – itching - hypochondria	1	1							10
BACK – cracking – dorsal region	1		1						10
FACE – pain – stitching – lips – lower	1	1							11
ABDOMEN – pain – tearing – menses – during	1	1	1						11
NOSE – obstruction – sensation of – watery discharge; with		1	1						12
BACK – itching – sacrum	1	1							12
BACK – numbness – dorsal region	1		1						12
EXTREMETIES – paralysis – wrist – sensation of	1	1							12
VERTIGO – periodical	1			1					13
EAR – itching – meatus – boring with	1	2							13

finger – amel.								
NOSE – dryness – inside – blowing nose, but without discharge; compels	1					3		13
STOMACH – heaviness – epigastrium	1		1					14
RECTUM – itching – anus; around – stool – after	1		1					14
EXTREMETIES – pain – stitching – ankle – malleolus – outer	1	2						14
MIND – stupefaction – morning	1	2						15
FACE – pain – stitching – chin	1	1						15
EXTREMETIES – swelling – foot – right		1	1					15
NOSE – pulsation	2	1						16
HEAD – pain – stitching – forehead – eyes, over – left		1			1			17
EYE – pain – burning – closing lids	1				1			17
THROAT – pain – burnt ; sensation as if		1	1					17
BACK – formication – spine	3		1					17
EXTREMITIES – coldness – lower limbs – sensation of	1		2					17
EXTREMETIES – stiffness – toes	1		1					17
EXTREMETIES – restlessness – fingers	2		1					18
HEAD – itching of scalp – morning	2	1						19
COUGH – burning ; from – larynx; in		1				1		19
CHEST – pain – burning – external	1	1						19
EXTREMETIES – contraction of muscles and tendons – leg – calf	1	2						19
HEAD – pain – shooting – forehead – eyes, over	1	1						20
STOMACH – pain – lancinating					1		1	20
EXTREMITIES – awkwardness – fingers	1	3						20
EXTREMETIES – pain – jerking, tearing – foot	1		1					20
SKIN – eruptions – pimples – burning	1	1						20
MOUTH – pain – stitching – palate – hard palate	1	1						21
ABDOMEN – heaviness – hypogastrium	1		3					21
FEMALE – itching – voluptuous	2	1						21
FEMALE – menses – ropy, tenacious, stringy			1	1				21
COUGH – dry – evening – lying down					1	2		21
EXTREMETIES – pain – fingers – rheumatic				1	1			21
ABDOMEN – pain – dragging, bearing down – menses – before			1	1				22
FEMALE – pain – tearing – uterus – menses – during	2		2					22
SKIN – itching – scratching – bleeds; must scratch until it	2	2						22
GENERALS – pain – burning – blood vessels, in	1		1					22
FACE – heat – chin – sensation of	1	1						23
MOUTH – spasms – tongue	1		1					23
BACK – itching – coccyx	1	2						23

BACK – numbness	2		1					23
EXTREMETIES – cramps – ankle	1		1					23
EXTREMETIES – formication – legs – calf	1		2					23
EXTREMETIES – pain – forearm – rheumatic	1				1			23
FEMALE – pain – labor like – menses – before		2		1				24
EXTREMETIES – lightness , sensation of	1						1	24
GENERALS – convulsions – excitement, from	2		1					24
RECTUM – dragging – heaviness , weight – stool – during	1	1						25

	<u>Burning</u>	<u>Itching</u>	<u>Stitching</u>	<u>Spasm</u>	<u>Numbness</u>	<u>Heaviness</u>	<u>Dryness</u>	<u>Dragging</u>
Definition (Oxford, 1998)	"On fire, very hot; intense; hotly discussed"	"tickling sensation in skin, causing a desire to scratch"	"a sharp localized pain...it is a form of a cramp "	"strong involuntary contraction of muscle"	"deprived of the power to feel"	"having a great weight; a great amount of force; full of sadness or worry"	"without water or moisture; thirsty; boring or dull "	"to pull something heavy along; continue slowly and dully"
Synonyms (Collins, 2005)	Intense All-consuming Eager Frantic Frenzied Impassioned Passionate Zealous Crucial Acute Critical Essential Important Significant Vital Blazing Fiery Flaming Glowing Hot Illuminated Stinging Biting Caustic Irritating Painful Tingling	Irritation Tingling Desire Craving Hankering Hunger Longing Lust Passion Restlessness Longing Burning Curiosity Impatient Inquisitive	Cramp Spasm Ache Contraction Crick Pain Pang Stiffness Stitch Twinge Spasm Ache Contraction Stiffness Stitch Twinge	Convulsion Contraction Paroxysm Twitch Burst Access Eruption Fit Frenzy Outburst Seizure	Deadness Dullness Insensibility Insensitivity Paralysis Stupefaction Torpor Unfeelingness	Weight Gravity Heftiness Ponderousness Onerousness Arduousness Burdensomeness Grievousness Oppressiveness Severity Weightiness Sluggishness Deadness Dullness Languor Lassitude Numbness Torpor Sadness Dejection Depression Despondency Gloom Melancholy	Aridity Aridness Dehydration Drought Thirst Thirstiness Dull Boring Dreary Monotonous Plain Tedious Tiresome Uninteresting Sarcastic Cutting Droll Keen Quietly Humorous Sharp Sly	Tedious Boring Dull Going slowly Humdrum Monotonous Tiresome Wearisome

Analysis of the various common sensations extracted. Words highlighted in red were found to be supported by a search of the literature and have been included in the data analysis.