

**A Group Analysis of the *Salicaceae* plant family of homoeopathic remedies in terms of known materia medicae.**

By

Suraj Vishal Kasiparsad

Dissertation submitted in partial compliance with the requirements for the Master's Degree in Technology: Homoeopathy in the Faculty of Health Sciences at the Durban University of Technology.

I, Suraj Vishal Kasiparsad, do hereby declare that this dissertation represents my own work in concept and execution.

---

Signature of Student

**Suraj V Kasiparsad**

---

Date of Signature

**APPROVED FOR SUBMISSION**

---

Signature of Supervisor

**Dr A H A Ross**

*D.Tech.Hom (DUT) M.Tech.Hom (TN) B.Mus cum laude (UCT)*

---

Date of Signature

---

Signature of Co-Supervisor

**Dr T O Wulfsohn**

*M.Tech.Hom (TN) BSc.(Agric) (UNP) MTRP (UND)*

---

Date of Signature

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this work firstly to my parents, Mr and Mrs Kasiparsad, without whose guidance and support, I would not be the person I am today. I am eternally grateful.

Secondly to my wife and soul mate, Shaan. The last few years have been extremely challenging; your encouragement and support has made my life an awesome experience.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Firstly I would like to extend my gratitude to my research supervisor, Dr A.H.A Ross and co-supervisor Dr T.O. Wulfsohn. Their time and valuable contributions has made this research project an enriching experience.

Secondly, I would like to thank Dr Werner Kerschbaumer, for the use of Radar® and his hours of guidance over the telephone.

Lastly to my siblings, Amithab and Surekha, for always believing in me.

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** This study aimed to apply the methodology of group analysis, as proposed by Sankaran, to an under-represented and poorly-understood biological class. The intention of the study was to extend the group understanding of the biological class, with a view to more notable utilization of the individual members of the class as therapeutic substances. The *Salicaceae* Family was to the knowledge of the researcher, under-utilized in homoeopathy and was expected to have a much larger scope of use than is current.

**Methodology:** The family, *Salicaceae*, was classified taxonomically. Secondly, an extraction of all rubrics pertaining to the *Salicaceae* family was done using the *Radar*<sup>®</sup> repertory program. Those rubrics that contained at least two remedies from the *Salicaceae* Family were retained and the rest were eliminated. A search of *Encyclopaedia Homoeopathica*<sup>®</sup> and other resources was utilized to derive common sensations, reactions to sensation, and to classify the remedies miasmatically.

**Results:** The primary sensation was a burning sensation, with heat or a sensation of being burnt, which was confined primarily to the respiratory, genitourinary and gastrointestinal system. The next sensation, which was on the physical level, was of a stinging sensation, which may be interpreted as either a tingling or a prickling sensation. This sensation was found to be mostly confined to the skin.

Another sensation was a feeling of being alone, in isolation, detached from surroundings, or being forsaken. Passive reactions included numbness, inflammation, tearfulness, trembling and crying. Active reactions were restlessness, irritation and wanting to sneeze. Miasmatically the task was a challenge, as the researcher found materia medica to be lacking in certain remedies. However many of the remedies were found to be Acute, Sycotic, Malarial or Leprous.

**Conclusion:** The *Salicaceae* Family had an affinity for all orifices, with many pathological tendencies occurring throughout the gastrointestinal, genitourinary and respiratory system. The researcher felt that the Group analysis of remedies was a powerful tool that can assist in a homoeopathic prescription. It gave great insight to the *Salicaceae* Family, and exposed the researcher to the lesser known remedies.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

DEDICATION	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
ABSTRACT	iv
LIST OF TABLES	vii
DEFINITION OF TERMS	viii
 <b>CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION</b>	 <b>1</b>
1.1. The Aim of the Group Analysis Research Project	2
1.2. Rationale for the Group Analysis of Remedies Belonging to the <i>Salicaceae</i> Plant Family	5
 <b>CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW</b>	 <b>5</b>
2.1. The Practice of Homoeopathy	5
2.2. History of Homoeopathic Computer Programs	8
2.3. Comparison of Popular computer Programs	9
2.4. Group analysis in Homoeopathy	13
2.5. Sankaran's Methodology	18
2.6. The Salicaceae Family	19
2.7. Taxonomy of the Salicaceae	22
2.8. Salicaceae in Homoeopathy	23
2.9. Miasmatic Theory	24
2.10. The Role of Miasms in Disease	24
 <b>CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHOD</b>	 <b>30</b>
3.1. Definition of <i>Salicaceae</i> remedies	30

3.2. Sample selection	30
3.3. Data processing	31
3.4. Data analysis	32
3.4.1. Phase One – determination of the group ‘vital sensation’	32
3.4.2. Phase Two – miasmatic classification of the group	33
 <b>CHAPTER 4: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION</b>	 <b>35</b>
4.1. Extraction and Analysis	35
4.2. Miasmatic Classification of the <i>Salicaceae</i> Family	52
4.2.1. Reasons for Non-Miasmatic Classification	52
 <b>CHAPTER 5: ANALYSIS OF THE <i>SALICACEAE</i> FAMILY</b>	 <b>72</b>
5.1. Relation to Physiological Systems	72
5.2. Pathological tendencies of the <i>Salicaceae</i> Family	72
5.3. Miasmatic Classification	74
 <b>CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSION &amp; RECOMENDATIONS</b>	 <b>77</b>
6.1. The Group Analysis Approach to Homoeopathic Prescribing	77
6.2. The <i>Salicaceae</i> Family	77
6.3. Suggestions for Further Research	78
6.4. Finally	78
 <b>REFERENCES</b>	 <b>80</b>
Appendix A	
Appendix B	
Appendix C	

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Taxonomy of the <i>Salicaceae</i>	22
Table 2: Common sensation rubrics from selected <i>Salicaceae</i> Homoeopathic remedies ranked in order from smallest rubric.	35
Table 3: Sensations and reactions of the <i>Salicaceae</i> family of Homoeopathic remedies	51
Table 4: Miasmatic classification according to keyword search.	52
Table 5: Final miasmatic classification.	76



## DEFINITION OF TERMS

Materia medica: It is the study of drugs used for homoeopathic treatment. It is a book containing facts collected from different experiments, clinical experiences, their pharmacodynamic effects, their method of application and doses (hpathy.com, 2010).

Homoeopathy: Derived from the Greek word 'homeos' meaning 'similar' and 'pathos' means suffering. It is the therapeutic method of similarity. In this system, the choice of the medicine is fundamentally based on the principle that the medicine must have the capability of producing similar symptoms of the disease to be cured in healthy persons (hpathy.com, 2010).

Similimum: It is a remedy which best matches the totality of the patient's symptoms and will evoke the deepest healing (hpathy.com, 2010).

Group Analysis: It is the study of a group of remedies, rather than the individual remedies. In group analysis, the aim is to look at groups of remedies and then extract from these groups that which is common (Scholten, 1993: 23).

Miasm: Originates from the Greek word miasma, which means polluting exhalations. These are dynamic entities which stain and pollute the human organism with unhealthy tendencies (hpathy.com, 2010).

Rubrics: Symptoms in a repertory are referred to as rubrics. Beneath each rubric, will be found the remedies that can produce or cure that symptom (hpathy.com, 2010).

Repertory: This is an index of all rubrics of diseases and their remedies. All of the information is arranged in an orderly manner so that they may be found with ease (hpathy.com, 2010).

Remedy: A substance which restores health or lessens disease (hpathy.com, 2010).

‘Similia Similibus Curantur’: Means ‘like cures like.’ A remedy which best matches the totality of symptoms and which will evoke the deepest healing (hpathy.com, 2010).

Homoeopathy: It is a system of medicine founded on a definite law ‘Similia Similibus Curantur’ which means ‘like cures like’. The word Homoeopathy is a Greek derivation where ‘homeos’ means ‘similar’ and ‘pathos’ means ‘suffering’. Homoeopathy may be defined as a therapeutic method of symptom-similarity (hpathy.com, 2010).

Hahnemann: He is the father of Homoeopathy. His full name is Dr.Christian Friedrich Samuel Hahnemann. He was born on 10th April, 1755 at Meissen, in Saxony of Germany (hpathy.com, 2010).

Organon: The word ‘organon’ is a Greek derivation of the word ‘organum’ which means literary work, a method of scientific investigation, instrument of thought, system of logic. The Organon of Medicine is a book written by our Master Samuel Hahnemann in German language containing the principles governing the practice of a new method of healing natural diseases – Homoeopathy. The aim & object of Hahnemann for writing Organon was to present to the medical profession the doctrines, merits & the practical instructions for the practice of Homoeopathy in a logical & elaborate way. He criticised the prevailing system of medicine & established the superiority of Homoeopathy (hpathy.com, 2010).

Proving: This is a drug proving. It is a systematic and orderly process of investigating the disease curing power of a medicine, by administering it to healthy human beings of both sexes, ages and of various constitutions (hpathy.com, 2010).

Prover: The person on whom the medicine is proved is called a prover. An ideal prover is the one who is healthy, intelligent, delicate, sensitive, irritable and trustworthy. The healthy, unprejudiced and sensitive physician himself is the best prove (hpathy.com, 2010).

Totality of Symptoms: This refers to a combination of a certain group of symptoms in a definite pattern with a definite background and certain individualising characteristics. The symptom combination is such that it can point to a drug having a similar symptom picture (hpathy.com, 2010).

Vital Force: Homoeopathy stresses the existence and operation of the vital force in a living organism. The human organism is a triune entity consisting of body, mind, and spirit. This spirit which is responsible for different manifestations of life was termed by Dr. Hahnemann as 'Vital Force' (hpathy.com, 2010).

## CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

*“The practice of homoeopathy is not easy. Perhaps one factor that makes it difficult is that homoeopathy is probably one of the very few, if not the only, scientific discipline, which has a method of identification that begins with specifics, rather than going from the broad to the narrow. Each patient’s state is to be identified into a remedy state. And this is done through symptoms alone”* (Sankaran, 2002:19).

Until now our knowledge has been rather haphazard. We see this not only in the pictures of individual remedies, which often consist of a disordered heap of symptoms. We see this even more clearly in groups of remedies, which although botanically or chemically related, at first sight hardly seem to have any relationship with each other homoeopathically (Scholten, 1993).

Scholten, (1993) has stated that the function of a homoeopath is to combine medicine with the art of cure. We can add these qualities to the fact, that “homoeopathy is a science that is in the process of being developed and that it still has some way to go before it reaches the top. “ A deduction of this statement can possibly be that, the scientific evidence needed to prove efficacy and sustainability of homoeopathy is in constant evolution and its true potential is yet to be discovered.

Recently Scholten, (2008) has explained this in an interview in which he stated that “homoeopathy as a science is developing enormously. The results are getting better and better, for more severe diseases. The understanding of remedies has deepened and many more remedies have become known. A new textbook of homoeopathy is needed all the time, as homoeopathy is in development. To explain his statement further Scholten stated that one can compare it with physics and the writings of Newton. Just as Newton’s writings have not changed but rather his basic ideas have been reformulated in order for students to apply his concepts. In the same way homoeopathy is evolving.”

An important aspect to this particular methodology are the notions that [homoeopathic] remedies belonging to a particular botanical family share certain common characteristics in terms of susceptibility to external stimuli and typical reactions to such stimuli (Wulfsohn, 2005). The common characteristics are broadly called the 'Sensation' of the particular botanical family (Sankaran, 2002).

In homoeopathic practice so far, we have used symptoms as the only, or almost only, guide to the remedy, without really considering the source of the drug (Scholten, 1993). Our materia medica is constantly expanding, and as more and more new remedies are added under each rubric, often no single remedy emerges at the end of a repertorization (Sankaran, 2004). A system of homoeopathic prescribing is needed to help practitioners both study the remedies and prescribe more accurately for each individual (Sankaran, 1994).

### 1.1. AIMS AND PURPOSE OF THE GROUP ANALYSIS RESEARCH PROJECT

The researcher aimed to extract a common set of characteristic symptomatology that exists within the group of remedies belonging to the *Salicaceae* Family.

This was done by analyzing the remedies according to the group analysis method as proposed by Rajan Sankaran (Sankaran, 2002). This study further aimed to test the validity of the method as a means of expanding homoeopathic materia medica knowledge, and to elucidate potential problem areas within the methodology.

The researcher accomplished this by:-

1. Identifying a set of sensations common to the *Salicaceae* group of homoeopathic remedies according to materia medica symptomatology.
2. Identifying reactions to the sensations in terms of passive, active and compensatory reactions.
3. Classifying individual remedies (species) according to Sankaran's extended

Miasmatic Model (Sankaran, 2002).

The purpose of this study was to subject a poorly understood biological family (*Salicaceae*) to a particular investigation with a view to extend the overall group understanding, and, as a result, allow a more notable utilisation of individual members as therapeutic substances.

## 1.2. RATIONALE FOR THE GROUP ANALYSIS OF REMEDIES BELONGING TO THE *SALICACEAE* PLANT FAMILY

1. Various methodologies of group analysis of homoeopathic remedies –have been used as a means of extending understanding of remedy relationships - as proposed by various noted homoeopathic authors (Scholten, 1993; Sankaran, 2002).
2. Sankaran's methodology has been applied to a number of plant families (as defined botanically) with apparent success (Sankaran, 2002).
3. The broad application of Sankaran's methodology has not been explored utilising the Family *Salicaceae*.
4. Application of the methodology is to extend the understanding of the family under investigation, and to increase the utilisation of previously under-represented remedies in new contexts.

There are a total of 10 members of the *Salicaceae* family and its derivatives, used in homoeopathy as remedies. These were analysed in terms of common sensations, responses and reactions they evoked in proving experiments and other symptomatology. The literature was collected from various homoeopathic sources viz. *Radar*® 10 –Repertory program, *Encyclopaedia Homoeopathica* and other selected *materia medicae*.

Upon derivation of the commonalities within the *Salicaceae* plant family, the individual species were then differentiated in terms of Sankaran's miasmatic classification, with a view to elucidating the finer points of differentiation, within the family. Ultimately the results of this investigation were seen to extend the scope of use of the *Salicaceae* Family in homoeopathic practise.

## CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

### 2.1. The Practice of Homoeopathy

Homoeopathy is a holistic form of complementary medicine, aiming to treat the whole person rather than just the physical symptoms. It works on the principle that the mind and body are so strongly linked that physical conditions cannot be successfully treated without an understanding of the person's constitution and character (Lockie, 2006).

The term homoeopathy comes from the Greek words *homeo* meaning similar and *pathos* meaning suffering and disease. This form of medicine works by stimulating the body's ability to heal itself by giving administering very small doses of highly diluted substances. This therapeutic method was developed by a German physician Samuel Christian Hahnemann towards the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

The key principle of homoeopathy is founded upon the Law of Similiars or "Similia Similibus Curantur" which means "Like cures Like". Hahnemann has made this law the complete basis of a system of medicine. According to this law, the choice of medicine to be prescribed, must have the capability of producing most similar symptoms of the disease that is to be cured, in healthy persons. The medicine or remedy is hence known as the similimum.

A patient's first consultation with a homoeopath will last at least an hour or more; with the practitioner asking detailed questions about the patients current health, medical history and lifestyle. Some questions may seem strange and intrusive, but the important thing to remember with homoeopathy is that it treats the individual in a holistic way. The homoeopath needs to understand how the patient experiences their symptoms and how these symptoms affect his or her life, so that the most appropriate medicine can be prescribed. Due to the fact that treatments are individualised to each patient, it is not uncommon for different people with the



same condition to receive different treatments (Bell, Ernst, Mansky and Khalsa, 2009).

In order to undertake the task of treating the whole person the homoeopathic practitioner needs to be equipped with a multitude of skills and also have access to essential tools. During a consultation a myriad of signs and symptoms are recorded, the homoeopathic practitioner needs to deduce the most appropriate remedy for the patient by utilising his understanding of the principles of homoeopathy, a repertory and materia medica (Bhatia, 2009).

The principles of homoeopathy were first published in the *Organon of Medicine*. It was written by the Father of Homoeopathy, Samuel Christian Hahnemann. The *Organon* contains the principles governing the practise of homoeopathy and also has the doctrines and practical instructions for the practise of homoeopathy in a logical and elaborate way.

In order to determine the uses of a remedy in homoeopathy, it needs to be proven. A homoeopathic proving is a scientific exercise done on healthy subjects (volunteers), where provers receive the medicinally active substance over specific time period. The provers then record all signs and symptoms experienced by them in addition to details recorded by a homoeopath. Once the specified timeframe is elapsed all signs and symptoms are collated and categorised into mentals, generals and particulars, which form the picture of the drug substance being proved (Datta, 2011).

A compendium of these provings are known as a materia medica. The word “materia medica” originates from the Latin word “mater” which means materials and “medica” refers to their use in medicine. Therefore a materia medica translates to a book of medicines.

The first Homoeopathic Materia Medica was written by Hahnemann. It was called *Materia Medica Pura*. During his life, Hahnemann proved a hundred different remedies that formed the basis of our materia medica and these are still used

today. In the hundred and fifty years since his demise approximately three thousand more remedies have since been proven.

A rubric is a symptom found in a repertory. A repertory is a systematic listing of symptoms with the remedies. It is like an index to all rubrics and their remedies, which are arranged alphabetically so that they may be found with ease. During a homoeopathic consultation, the homoeopath needs to elicit from the patient, symptoms that resemble the totality of the case. The totality of symptoms is a combination of a group of symptoms that has individualising characteristics of the patient, and it is these characteristics that point to that single remedy that has a peculiar symptom picture. Choosing those symptoms that are relevant and constitute the totality of symptoms is a skilful art. Translating those symptoms into pertinent rubrics is one of the most critical aspects of the homoeopath's task.

Finding these rubrics in a repertory as expressed by the patient is known as repertorizing. The process of repertorizing enables the homoeopath to rapidly narrow down the choice of remedies from a few thousand to just a handful. The remedy to be prescribed is finally decided upon by referring to materia medica and concluding as to which remedy encompasses the patient best. Over the last two hundred years, the ever increasing size of our materia medica and repertory has made the process of repertorization increasingly laborious.

The task of diligent and attentive study of materia medica and the ability to acquaint ourselves with the specifics of each remedy is today virtually impossible (Taylor, 2002).

The advent of computerised literature can significantly change the way we address and use information. Use of the repertory on computer may actually assist in learning its structure and familiarising its content. The study of materia medica on computer permits more ready comparative study and greatly facilitates consulting multiple authors (Taylor, 2002).

## 2.2. History of Homoeopathic Computer Programs

The computerization of our homoeopathic literature represents one of the most significant advances of our profession in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. “I find my homoeopathic software invaluable in daily clinical practice, in the continual self-education so necessary in our profession, and in preparing materials for teaching homoeopathy” (Taylor, 2002).

According to Taylor (2002), several computerized repertory and materia medica packages have been developed over the past 20 years. The three most widely used by professional homoeopaths are Cara Pro from Miccant; Mac Repertory Pro Version and Reference Works from Kent Homoeopathic Associates; and *Radar*<sup>®</sup> and *Encyclopedia Homoeopathica*<sup>®</sup> from Archibel.

The computer programs used by homoeopaths are able to analyze a voluminous mass of materia medica and are a great help in sorting out the similarities and differences among families and within families. These new ideas about kingdoms and families have revolutionized the homoeopathic practice (Ulman and Ullman, 2002).

It is important to state that none of these programs “finds the remedy” for a case; the tasks of case taking, the perception and organization of a totality of characterizing symptoms, the choice of reportorial rubrics to represent this totality of symptoms, the differential consideration of the leading remedies and the ultimate choice of a simillimum remain tasks for the carefully observant practitioner (Taylor, 2002).

Taylor (2002) in his review of existing computer programs stated that each program represents a significant contribution to the homoeopathic community, however each does have its own set of strengths and weaknesses.

### 2.3. Comparison of popular Computer Programs

#### CARA PRO®

Repertory programs in *Cara Pro*® include the Synthesis and Kent repertories. It also includes the complete works of Phatak, Boericke, Boenninghausen, Clarke, Murphy, Julian and Allen. A user has the option of restricting their repertorization according to plant, mineral or animal family.

The selection of homoeopathic books found in *Cara Pro*® is far more extensive than the Keynotes and confirmatory materia medica in *Mac Repertory* and *Radar*®. The collections of materia medica found in *Reference Works*® and *Encyclopaedia Homoeopathica*® compensate for any shortcomings in *MacRepertory*® and *Radar*®. However it seems that the plant and animal family groupings are in need of some work.

The procedures used to perform a Family analysis in *Cara*® are similar to that found in the pie-graph Families module of *Radar*® and *Mac Repertory* (Taylor, 2002).

Mundy believes *Cara*® to be an excellent program, he has a particular affinity to the word search function as it assists with finding rubrics that he has difficulty in remembering (Miccant, 2005).

#### MACREPERTORY®

*MacRepertory*® has the *Complete Repertory* of van Zandvoort, Murphy's repertory and a substantial collection of historical repertories. A typical repertorization may be restricted to a mineral, plant or animal kingdom by using visible icons in the window. A particular repertorization can also be restricted to a given family by the use of simple drop down menus. This tool allows the user to see how an individual family fares in a repertorization. Repertorization can also be restricted

to a specific miasm, plants, chemicals, Vega boxes, Five element correlations and even “Family” groups.

The analysis of families found in *MacRepertory*<sup>®</sup> is similar to that found in *Cara*<sup>®</sup> and *Radar*<sup>®</sup>. It begins with a pie graph of the divisions found within a major family group. This graph is dependant on how many remedies of each family come up on the analysis of a repertorization. This means that a huge family of remedies generally will score well in an analysis irrespective of whether the family covers the case well or not.

Kent’s Homoeopathic Associates’ materia medica program and *Reference Works*<sup>®</sup> can produce rubrics by doing word searches. These rubrics can then be imported to *MacRepertory*<sup>®</sup> and used in an analysis. The one disadvantage of this feature is that searches cannot be edited, so a search for “fear of dogs” may also include “has no fear of dogs”. *MacRepertory*<sup>®</sup> has integrated keynote and confirmatory materia medica which can be opened to any remedy selected in an analysis by simply dragging the remedy to a keynote icon (Taylor, 2002).

Regarding *MacRepertory*<sup>®</sup> and *Reference Works*<sup>®</sup>, Lilley is of the opinion that they are indispensable in preparation of seminars and case presentations. In his opinion “Reference works is the richest mine of information,” Morrison says that these programs have an element of maturity, as it combines state-of-the-art computer programming with a deep understanding of the needs and inner workings of homoeopathy (Kent Homoeopathic Associates, 2009).

### *RADAR*<sup>®</sup>

In comparison to *Cara*<sup>®</sup> and *MacRepertory*<sup>®</sup>, *Radar*<sup>®</sup> has the most complete collection of repertories. It contains Boenninghausen’s Repertory of the Antipsoric Remedies, his Therapeutic Pocketbook, the Boger- Boenninghausen’s Repertory, Murphy’s Repertory, Kent’s Repertory, The Complete Repertory and Synthesis.

A unique feature of *Radar*<sup>®</sup> is the concept search. Concept files can be accessed directly from rubrics. For example a rubric, Mind, *counting continually* -will have next to it a concepts icon indicated by a light bulb, clicking this icon will bring up the concepts file- *Radar*<sup>®</sup> Concepts- *Psychological disorders- obsessive compulsive neurosis*.

Other concept files incorporated are Fonseca's Semiological Guide, Mateu's First Aid, *Radar*<sup>®</sup> Acute diseases, Servais' themes and Zulians Index. Another unique feature is the Vithoulkas Expert system and the Herscu module.

The Full Synthesis 8.0 or later has the option of having multiple views of the repertory. These versions have additions from modern provings and some clinical experience that some practitioners may find questionable. A user is able to restrict repertory entries to those that can be judged more classically. This then eliminates material which is of a more experimental nature. The user has the option of creating and saving their own custom views by selecting one from a stock view or using the view-editor function.

*Radar*<sup>®</sup> has an extensive Families Repertory which acts as a database for analysis restrictions. Useful features of the Families Repertory are locating, searching and extractions. Repertorizations may be restricted to families by selecting a desired Family from a menu. Family groupings include Plant and animal Families, the Periodic Table, Bowel nosodes, Miasms, the Five elements and more. In addition there is also an extensive list of remedy relations, including remedies that follow a given remedy well and complementary remedies (Taylor, 2002).

De Schepper has recommended *Radar*<sup>®</sup> to every practitioner who wants to have the best results in their practice. He has even equated *Radar*<sup>®</sup> to Aphorism 2 of the 6<sup>th</sup> edition of the Organon as, "the highest ideal of a homoeopathic computer program is the rapidly generated, intelligent, easy to use and reliable retrieval of information, applied by the skillful practitioner for the welfare of the sick."

Vithoulkas who contributed to *Radar*<sup>®</sup>, the *Vithoulkas Expert System*, said that this is his greatest contribution to homoeopathy and he has placed his greatest efforts in providing the most useful, reliable and worthwhile knowledge.

These three software packages are all extremely valuable contributions to the homoeopathic community. The advantages of these programs over the use of printed material for case analysis, materia medica study and teaching is immeasurable. These computer programs take over the laborious repertorization and other insignificant tasks and hence allows rapid accurate utilisation of our resources. However none of these packages can substitute for careful observation and reasoning of the practitioner (Taylor, 2002).

The major strengths of each program according to Taylor (2002), was that *Cara*<sup>®</sup>, being the least complex program, performs the basic tasks of repertorization and gives adequate literature access. *MacRepertory*<sup>®</sup> has excellent graphics presentation and leads in the implementation of Family analysis. The strong features of *Radar*<sup>®</sup> was the ability to access alternative views of the Synthesis Repertory and integrate that with Encyclopaedia Homoeopathica. *Radar*<sup>®</sup> also excels in the speed of performing tasks like finding rubrics, performing concept searches, simple searches and cross-referencing between related rubrics.

Bezemek (2007), the developer of *Mercurius*<sup>®</sup> homoeopathic software has stated that the advent of homoeopathic software has given practitioners the ability to locate matching rubrics quickly and easily. *Mercurius*<sup>®</sup> allows the homoeopath to do an evaluation in a few minutes, this provides sufficient time to study the case and go through materia medica for confirmation. If a practitioner would do the same manually without any homoeopathic software, it would generally take several hours. Experienced homoeopaths who do not use any homoeopathic software prescribe on keynotes or key symptoms for each remedy. But imagine this – even if practitioners knew a hundred keynotes for a hundred remedies, they are still hopelessly far to encompass tens of thousands of symptoms available in modern repertories.

Bezemek (2007) is of the opinion that if a homoeopathic practitioner does not use any homoeopathic software, even those practitioners with a phenomenal memory, they are neglecting a large part of homoeopathic knowledge. With widespread use of the many suppressing drugs that the pharmaceutical industry produces, the cure is more difficult to achieve than it was a hundred years ago. It is therefore even more essential to base our prescriptions on solid foundations and without the limitations of oversimplification required by non-computerized approach.

The researcher for the purposes of this work preferred to use *Radar*<sup>®</sup> due to the program being easily available to him and his familiarity with its functions.

#### 2.4. Group analysis in Homoeopathy

“The Group analysis approach to case taking, prescribing and the development of materia medica, is the first major paradigm shift since the inception of homoeopathy,” (Wulfsohn, 2005).

There seems to be two schools of thought. On the one hand there are those homoeopaths who are the strict repertory users, who will repertorize every case to arrive at the correct similimum. Opposing the repertorization or scientific method, is the group analysis method of prescribing. In a homoeopathic consultation, hundreds of potential remedies will enter a homoeopaths' mind, in most cases they are the polychrests, which are remedies that have been over studied and over prescribed. A large percentage of the time, patients will receive a polychrest as a remedy, but very often, a polychrest is not what the patient may require.

Since the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, there has been an explosion of provings that has resulted in approximately 3000 remedies that make up the materia medica, a list that is constantly growing (Leisegang, 2007). In many cases a large percentage of these remedies are never prescribed. This can be due to limitations in the memory capacity of the homoeopath as it is humanly impossible to remember the essence and symptoms of every single remedy available to the homoeopath.



The opinions of homoeopaths and the various methodologies employed in the practice of homoeopathy are changing constantly. It has therefore become necessary to get the opinion of a few homoeopaths in response to the use of group analysis, as some homoeopaths may have views that have not yet been published. De Schepper (2007) states that, *“using other approaches is okay as long as the homoeopathic principles are not trampled on. Unfortunately this happens far too much as speculation occurs without following our basic principles such as provings! Clinical cases cannot take the place of provings and what we don't need is more and more remedies but better application of good management and recognizing the vast array of our well known remedies. Many homoeopaths can't even translate the language of the patient into the language of the materia medica”*. Clearly De Schepper does not fully support the group analysis approach, and thinks that homoeopaths should rather stick to the basic principals as outlined by Hahnemann.

One of the more recent developments, in homoeopathy has been the transition from considering remedies as stand-alone entities to seeing them as members of remedy families that share common characteristics (Ulman and Ullman, 2002). Sankaran uses the group analysis method to analyze remedies by family. He has come to the conclusion that in each family of plants, there exists a set of symptoms, which are common to that particular family. He states that the commonality in each plant kingdom is sensitivity. However, as he later discovered, that despite the common feelings or sensation, there was still a wide difference in remedy pictures or symptomatology of the different remedies of the same family. After deliberating the last piece of his puzzle he realized that the difference occurs because each remedy belongs to a different miasm (Sankaran, 2002).

Scholten (1993) is the other pioneer in group analysis. He observed that in practice, it is often difficult to achieve a good and rapid cure, and one of the reasons for this is that the remedy required is often not well known. Scholten looked at groups of remedies and then extracted from these groups, common symptomology. He has warned that group analysis is the least successful on the level of local complaints; however when it comes to general characteristics of a

case, group analysis can be applied very well. Group analysis can also influence the course of case taking as it does lead to the development of themes and themes appear to be an efficient way of handling the information given by patients. In his opinion the group analysis method is very effective in obtaining mind pictures of remedies; this is because the mind picture is always present in one form or another in a remedy (Scholten 1993). Scholten, (2004) feels that group analysis is an attempt to classify homoeopathic remedies into family groups. He also stated that group analysis is an important stage in the 'maturing' of the science of homoeopathy.

Utilizing the idea of remedy families is the wave of the future in homoeopathic practice. In order to treat five billion individuals we need more than fifty polychrests or even five hundred medicines. Now we have a chance to understand how to use so many more medicines, until our relatively limited capacity to do provings catches up with the real need for homoeopathic care throughout the world (Ulman *et al.*, 2002).

Ullman (2007) believes that homoeopaths should employ as many strategies as is needed to find the correct remedy, as there is no single way to find the best medicine. Kerschbaumer, a South African homoeopath who is the distributor of *Radar*® says that for him, repertory, irrespective of how clear the case is essential, purely because he wants to confirm every case. He believes that group analysis or repertory is not intended to give the right remedy, as it is the materia medica that ultimately decides. He also adds that a poorly proven remedy is basically poor materia medica, and a homoeopath should not prescribe a poorly proven remedy, as it is unreliable information (Kerschbaumer, 2007).

Vithoukas (2008) expressed his concerns about the various so called "new ideas" to homoeopathy as the very basis for the destruction of the principles and practise of what he calls Hahnemanian homoeopathy. Vithoukas says that the "new ideas" or group analysis as proposed by Scholten's; *Homoeopathy and the Minerals* (1993), are destroying the principles and practise of homoeopathy as applied by Hahnemann.

Vithoulkas refers to these homoeopaths doing imaginative provings as “experimenters.” He foresees this as allowing hundreds of imaginative homoeopaths now starting to imagine hundreds of different proving for the same remedy, which is unfair to those practitioners who rely on provings when prescribing. Some homoeopaths have claimed that there is no need for any real remedy, a person just needs to write the name of the remedy and the potency on a piece of paper, place a glass of water over it and the potentised remedy is prepared. Others have stated that by merely thinking about the remedy the patient is cured. This makes the practise of homoeopathy unscientific and thus make it difficult to defend the idea that; homoeopathy is nothing more than the placebo effect.

Furthermore, Vithoulkas is of the opinion that the concept of projections or vital sensations is a slippery path for a homoeopath to take as it will lead to confusion amongst practitioners as they are not recorded in the materia medica. In practise, he says is that all a homoeopath needs to do is match the patients’ symptoms to the remedy symptoms as recorded in the proving; and for such a task we have the tools and the rules.

Finally he says that these new extreme ideas firstly create confusion in the minds of uninformed students, it further allows for the ridiculing of homoeopathy and also it gives ammunition to the foes of homoeopathy.

Saine (2001) calls the new methodologies advocated primarily by Sankaran and Scholten “Speculative Medicine.” He finds the new approaches to homoeopathy incompatible with Hahnemann’s method. He lashed out at so called homoeopaths who do provings by placing the remedy under a pillow, teachers that falsify follow up consultations to demonstrate their cleverness in prescribing and some teachers that teach as illuminated gurus possessed with mystical knowledge.

Saine goes against the improper use of the doctrine of signatures, as all Hahnemann had said that the shape of a substance could be used to determine

the organ the plant was likely to assist in, and he (Hahnemann) criticized the idea that the source of a remedy has a bearing on the symptoms it produces. Hahnemann explicitly stated that signatures were inadequate for revealing the inner healing properties of medicine. Saine feels that *Materia medica* and the repertories are part of the fundamental principles of homoeopathy and should not be regarded as the “basics” of homoeopathy as referred to by the “speculative” homoeopaths. Hahnemann made it clear that departures from pure homoeopathy cease to be part of the homoeopathic method and should cease to be called homoeopathy (Saine), 2001.

Saine contends that even though the road led by Hahnemann is narrow, rugged and laden with difficulties, it is worth the effort as it has proven to be the road of true knowledge and success. He hopes that his opinion will call to action the urgent need to understand, protect and further develop the legacy that has been inherited from the masters of the past.

Moskowitz (2002) opposes Saine’s “Homoeopathy versus Speculative medicine in an article called “Against Divisiveness”.

Moskowitz (2002) is of the opinion that these new teachings bring into perspective a new depth of understanding of the theory and practice of homoeopathy. To him the new teachings merely supply an extra dimension that confirms or fine-tunes the customary process of remedy selection.

Moskowitz (2002) in reference to Scholten’s group analysis method says that certain aspects of remedies already known to us can sometimes become clearer. There is nothing speculative about this method as Scholten simply extracts symptoms from the repertory and scrutinizes them in a different way. He merely rearranges and reinterprets what is already there, just like all other writers on *materia medica* before.

Regarding Sankaran’s classification of remedies into kingdoms, families, and mineral or chemical subgroups. It follows the goal of *materia medica* study, i.e.,

learning to recognise each remedy by distinguishing it from all others, especially from those most closely resembling it. Farrington initiated this by organising his lectures into groups of remedies according to kingdoms and families, his goal “to show the genius of each drug, and the relations which drugs bear to one another. When drugs belong to the same family, they should have a similar action.” Computer software has aided a whole new generation of homoeopaths all over the world to continue Farrington’s project.

Moskowitz (2002) finally says that Sankaran, Scholten, Mangialavori and others are good classical homoeopaths. He finds it disappointing that critics have not even attended the seminars or read the writings of these homoeopaths and yet still voice their opinions in a harsh manner. He does not find the concepts of essences, analysis by families or miasmatic analysis of families as speculative. He agrees that quality homoeopathy can still be practiced without these new concepts, but, the methodologies employed in the new teachings do require free and open debate.

## 2.5. Sankaran’s Methodology

In 1997, Sankaran discussed the ‘natural classification of drugs’ by actually specifying the distinguishing features of plant, animal and mineral remedies (Sankaran, 1997). Sankaran’s major breakthrough is published as an initial two volume set: *An Insight into Plants* (Sankaran, 2002). Dr Sankaran’s latest addition to analysis of remedies by family is *Insight into Plants Volume 3*. It presents explorations of vital sensation for six more plant families and the Fungi kingdom. The presence of many illustrative cases from Dr Sankaran’s practice and from colleagues worldwide confirms and adds dimensions to many remedies (Taylor, 2002).

According to Sankaran, plant remedy patients are seen to have a problem with sensitivity (Sankaran, 2002)— as plants due to their sessile nature need to be sensitive and adaptive to changing environmental conditions. Sankaran posed the

question to himself of whether there is a relationship between the botanical classified plant families and a particular form of expressed sensitivity in the homoeopathic literature. In general he found this to be the case, although he found it necessary to group certain plant families that are less well represented in the homoeopathic literature.

Sankaran has stated that the Bombay School group analysis method does *not exist* to replace proper study of the materia medica, repertory and Organon (Sankaran, 2004).

In a recent analysis by Wulfsohn in 2005 of the family *Graminae*, he stated that the work on group analysis of the plant families needs to go on, as there is a tremendous backlog. Even more recently in 2007, Vogel and Leisegang suggested that group analysis on both biological and non-biological groups in homoeopathic literature needs to go on.

## 2.6. The *Salicaceae* Family

The group of remedies to be discussed has been stated in present materia medica and are said to be very useful in treating ailments related to acute colds, influenza, severe prostration, tinnitus and hoarseness. Symptoms like indigestion, flatulence, nausea and vomiting are well treated using remedies belonging to the *Salicaceae* Family. A group analysis of these remedies will assist homoeopaths in a better understanding of these remedies and therefore enable much more accurate prescribing of remedies and understanding of the patient.

Salicylic acid is derived from the *Salix* genus. It is a key ingredient in many skin-care products for the treatment of acne, psoriasis, calluses, corns, keratosis pilaris, and warts. As a remedy in homoeopathy it is not well utilised. Salicylic acid is also used as an active ingredient in gels which remove verrucas (plantar warts). Aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid or ASA) is believed to act against fever, pain and inflammation by interfering with the synthesis of specific prostaglandins in the body. Because of its ability to inhibit the formation of blood clots, aspirin is also used in low doses to prevent heart attack and stroke and to control unstable angina. The drug's usefulness in preventing certain cancers, the dangerous high

blood pressure that sometimes occurs during pregnancy (toxemia), and migraine headaches is also under investigation (Columbia Encyclopedia, 2004).

At this stage, very much due to its novelty, the work on the group analysis of plant families is mostly of a very basic nature - especially in the case of plant families that are poorly represented in the homoeopathic literature. Thus there exists a need to fill in the gaps and bring out the differences where plant families are large and/or diverse in nature.

*Salix alba* is commonly known as the White Willow. It was originally found in Western Europe alongside rivers, lakes and other naturally occurring bodies of water. It prefers hot humid climate and now can be found commonly in North America (Botanical online, 2011). The herbal extracts of *Salix alba*, has been used in dyspepsia relating to the debility of digestive organs. Also in acute diseases, for treatment of worms, chronic diarrhoea and dysentery (Grieve, 2007).

*Populus tremuloides* is commonly known as the trembling Aspen, quaking Aspen or American Aspen. It is a highly adaptive tree as it is able to grow in a variety of soil conditions ranging from shallow and rocky soil to the coarse loamy sands and heavy clays. It is the most widely distributed tree in North America and has also spread to Northwestern Ontario (Runesson, 2011).

*Populus tremuloides* is chiefly used in intermittent fevers. It has been employed as a diuretic in urinary affections and in gonorrhoea (Grieve, 2007). It has also been used in dyspepsia, cystitis and night sweats. Other digestive complaints like nausea and vomiting, indigestion, flatulence and acidity have been successfully treated (Vermeulan, 1997).

*Populus candicans*, commonly known as the balm of Gilead tree has been stated by some researchers to be native to Arabia. It has since been cultivated in Europe, Northern America and can now be found along roadsides or streams from Georgia to Minnesota (Sievers, 1930).

*Populus candicans* has been used brilliantly in acute colds, acute hoarseness, burning irritation of the eyes, nose, mouth, throat and air-passages. It is remarkable in aphonia and is known as the instantaneous voice producer (Vermeulan, 1997).

*Salix lasiolepis* is also known as the Arroyo Willow, it is a dicot that is native to California. It generally grows in wetlands along streams in foothills and mountains. Nowadays it can also be found in Washington, Idaho and New Mexico (calflora.org, 2011).

An infusion of the bark of *Salix lasiolepis* has been used in the treatment of colds, chills, fevers and measles. A decoction of the bark has been used as a wash for itchy skin. Infusions of the leaves and catkins has been used in the treatment of colds and diarrhoea (pfaf.org, 2011).

*Salix nigra* or the Black Willow is found throughout the Eastern United States and adjacent parts of Canada and Mexico. The species is most common on the margins of rivers and occupies the lower wetter land. It flourishes slightly below water level and is not damaged by flooding and silting (Pitcher and McKnight, 2011).

Studies on *Salix nigra* have revealed the bark to have antioxidant, fever reducing, antiseptic and immune boosting properties. These effects seem mostly due to salicin a chemical found in *Salix nigra*, from which aspirin is made (Ehrlich, 2010).

*Salix purpurea* or the Purple Willow is a common shrub of river edges, streams and damp hillsides. They are distributed throughout Britain and Ireland (JPR Environmental, 2011).

The bark of *Salix purpurea* when taken internally can be used in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, arthritis, diarrhoea, headaches and fevers. The leaves can be used for chronic dysentery, cancerous sores and colic (Natural medicinal herbs.net, 2011).



## 2.7 Taxonomy of the *Salicaceae*

According to Uva, Neal and Di Tomaso (1997) the taxonomic classification of the *Salicaceae* should be as follows:

Kingdom	<i>Plantae</i> – Plants
Subkingdom	<i>Tracheobionta</i> – Vascular plants
Superdivision	<i>Spermatophyta</i> – Seed plants
Division	<i>Magnoliophyta</i> – Flowering plants
Class	<i>Magnoliopsida</i> – Dicotyledons
Subclass	<i>Dilleniidae</i> –
Order	<i>Salicales</i> –
Family	<i>Salicaceae</i> – Willow family

Table 1: Taxonomy of the *Salicaceae*

An organism may be classified into the kingdom *Plantae* for the following reasons:

- a) Body-type: multicellular with cell walls made of cellulose.
- b) Prokaryotic / eukaryotic: eukaryotic.
- c) Food consumption: photosynthesis (absorbs light).
- d) Reproduction: both sexual and asexual.
- e) Environment: land and water (Kingdom *Plantae*, 2009).

The subkingdom *Tracheobionta* refers to those plants in the Kingdom *Plantae* that have specialized cells for conducting water and sap within their tissues. The term given to describe the conducting vessels is *vascular*. *Tracheobionta* includes flowering plants, conifers and ferns. Mosses are excluded here, as they are the “primitive” plants or *nonvascular* plants. Water carrying tissues within these vascular plants are called tracheids, these enable plants to evolve into larger structures. In the principal reproductive phase, vascular plants produce diploid (two sets of chromosomes per cell) *spores*, hence the term *sporophyte*. During the principal reproductive phase of the non-vascular plants, *gametes* which are

haploid (one set of chromosomes per cell) are produced and hence the term *gametophyte*, (Tracheobionta, n.d.).

The superdivision *Spermatophyta* refers to those plants that produce seeds, or flowering plants. All the *Spermatophyta* are heterosporous; (producing two kinds of spores unlike each other). The group is characterised by the marked development of the sporophyte, into its parts (root, stem, leaves, flowers), (Wordnet, 2008).

The division *Magnoliophyta* consists of those plants commonly called the flowering plants, or the angiosperms. The angiosperms have leaves, stems, roots, and vascular or conducting tissue (xylem and phloem). Ovules develop into seeds, and are enclosed within an ovary, hence the term angiosperm, meaning "enclosed seed." The flowering plants are the source of all agricultural crops, cereal grains, grasses, broad leaved shrubs, trees, garden and roadside weeds (Wordnet, 2008).

The class *Magnoliopsida* refers to seed plants that produce an embryo with paired cotyledons (dicotyledons) and net-veined leaves, (Class Magnoliopsida, 2009). The subclass *Dilleniidae* are a group of trees, shrubs and herbs having polypetalous or gamopetalous corollas and often have ovules attached to the walls of the ovary. The family *Salicaceae* refers to that genera of trees or shrubs that have hairy catkins (Wordnet, 2008).

## 2.8. Salicaceae in Homoeopathy

The *Salicaceae* family has a total of 8 remedies which are used in homoeopathy. Unfortunately not all of the remedies are well proven and hence have poor representation in the repertory. *Salix-fragilis* is the most well proven remedy followed by *Salix-alba*, *Populus- tremuloides*, *Populus- candicans*, *Salix-nigra*, *Salicinum*, *Salix-purpurea* and finally, *Salix- lasiolepis*

## 2.9. Miasmatic Theory

According to Murphy, (n.d) miasms are the underlying susceptible weakness from which various acute and chronic diseases manifest.

Whilst Hahnemann was in practice, he found to his dismay that a large number of Chronic diseases could not be helped, and the disease state continued to progress, despite the fact that he prescribed a carefully selected similimum. After deliberating he found out that chronic diseases nearly always had a specific pattern that could be related to Psora, Sycosis and Syphilis, which are the chronic miasms. He concluded that chronic diseases resulted from suppressed scabies, gonorrhoea and syphilis respectively. He then suggested that in order to treat these diseases, anti-miasmatics need to be utilised (Sankaran, 1997).

Sankaran (1997) has stated that any classification is just a means to an end, a way of looking at things. Miasmatic classification has helped him greatly by simplifying remedy selection and the practice of homoeopathy has become much simpler and prescribing more certain.

Vithoulkas, Boenninghausen and Morrison (n.d) believe that there is no reason to be limited to three miasms. Vithoulkas states that rather than postulate that tuberculosis is a combination of two miasms, why it should not represent a fourth chronic miasm. Further, Vithoulkas points out that the first step should be a clear definition of miasm. "Based upon what has been said thus far, a miasm can be defined as a predisposition toward chronic disease underlying the acute manifestations of illness:

- 1) Which is transmissible from generation to generation and
- 2) Which may respond beneficially to the corresponding nosode prepared from either pathological tissue or from the appropriate drug or vaccine?"

## 2.10. The Role of Miasms in Disease

In contradiction to Sankaran's argument De Schepper has presented an alternative argument which holds that; a miasm is an invisible polluting

substance, which once it gains entrance, overpowers the vital force and pollutes the entire being.” Each miasm creates a weakness or tendency towards a particular group of diseases. If the miasm is not eradicated with an appropriate antimiasmatic remedy, it will persist throughout the patients’ life and may be transmitted to sex partners and even children. This may also explain why some people develop chronic ailments from minor ailments (De Schepper, 2006).

Notwithstanding the argument around the precise nature of miasms, Sankaran has summarised the various miasmatic types as follows;

**i) The Acute Miasm** (Sankaran, 1994)

A patient in the acute miasmatic stage has many fears. For example, he has a feeling that something sudden will happen and this will result in sudden death. He feels he is being chased by policemen and soldiers. He fears he will be killed, he therefore runs or escapes to a safe place, desires light and company. He thinks his life is in danger, has the delusion dogs will attack him and that he is lost in the wilderness, thinks he is about to die, he tries to find a safe place. So a conclusion can be made that patients in the Acute miasmatic stage feel that there is a strong threat from the outside world, they are deluded and these patients react in an instinctive manner. Seen in people with fever, panic attacks and mania.

The keywords he uses for Acute miasmatic classification are: acute; sudden; violent; panic; danger; reflex; escape; helpless; terror; insanity; fright; alarm and instinctive (Sankaran, 2002: 61).

**ii) The Psoric Miasm** (Sankaran, 1994)

The keywords that predominate in a Psoric patient is “struggle.” The patient is always in a struggle with regards to money and ego. He feels that things may go wrong at any time, even though his situation is fine. He feels he is losing something, like his business will fail or he will lose his fortune. He fears poverty, hence talks of business, has delusions that he is going to lose his fortune, therefore to keep things as they are he must struggle. To conclude a Psoric

patient feels anxious about his future and doubts his abilities to deal with stress. His main concerns are a fear of poverty.

### **iii) The Syphilitic Miasm** (Sankaran, 1994)

He is under the delusion that he is surrounded by enemies. He is suspicious of everyone, thinks everyone is his enemy. This intense suspiciousness gives him the impulse to kill, he wants to kill anyone that contradicts him, even loved ones. Becomes antisocial, indifferent, thinks there is no hope of recovery, in despair may even become suicidal. Also present is compulsive handwashing. A patient in this stage will have this feeling of I cannot manage. I cannot cope with all of these problems both on the inside and outside. This kind of feeling results in a last ditch attempt to change himself or his environment, this is a violent process, while at the same time there is an internal feeling of despair and futility. Some of the associated pathologies are ulcers, heart attack, psychoses and paralysis.

The keywords he uses for Syphilitic miasmatic classification are: destruction; homicide; suicide; syphilis; ulcers; impossible; despair; psychosis; devastation (Sankaran, 2002: 65).

### **iv) The Malarial Miasm** (Sankaran, 1994)

The Malarial miasm exists between the Acute and Sycotic miasms. A malarial infection is marked by periods of dormancy with sudden acute attacks of fever with chills followed again by a quiet phase. The main feeling here is of persecution and being hindered. The attitude of this type of patient is one of acceptance with the feeling that he is unfortunate, complaining and fantasizing. Hope in this patient is reflected through fantasies rather than effort. This miasm is largely characterized by the patients' acceptance of being unfortunate. The alternation or intermittency is seen as acute excitement and acceptance of his situation. Pathologies include migraines, neuralgia, worms, rheumatism and colic (Sankaran, 2005:67).

The keywords he uses for Malarial miasmatic classification are: stuck, persecution, colic, paroxysmal, malaria, worms, migraine, periodicity, hindered, obstructed, torture (Sankaran, 2002:62).

**v) The Typhoid Miasm** (Sankaran, 1994)

This is the subacute miasm that is found in between the Acute and Psoric miasms. Typhoid has a prolonged feeling of malaise days before the temperature rises significantly. The fever is continuous, rises each day and can become quite life threatening. Typhoid has both acute features and a degree of slowness associated with it. The feeling of a patient in this miasmatic stage is that of a critical situation, which if properly handled will end in total recovery.

The keywords he uses for Typhoid miasmatic classification are:

Crisis; intense; recover; typhoid; emergency; homesick; sub-acute; collapse; impatient; critical (Sankaran, 2002: 61).

**vi) The Ringworm Miasm**

According to Sankaran (1994:57), the Ringworm miasm occurs between Psora and Sycosis. Ringworm is a twofold miasm. A Ringworm infection is characterised by periods when it is just another skin lesion and times when it itches terribly like scabies, compelling scratching. The patient constantly tries to overcome a stress or deficiency, so there are periods of tremendous exertion and fighting for success alternating with resignation and acceptance. A related pathology may be herpes.

The keywords he uses for Ringworm miasmatic classification are: Trying; giving up; irritation; try; ringworm; tinea; acne; discomfort; herpetic (Sankaran, 2002: 62).

**vii) The Sycotic Miasm** (Sankaran, 1994)

A sycotic person feels there is a weakness inside him which cannot be remedied. The patient has a feeling of being incapable of handling his situation. He feels he must cover up or hide this weakness. He cannot change his weakness, so he has to learn to live with it and accept it. His inner weakness is covered up by not

allowing anyone to come near him physically and psychologically. He feels safe as long as he is able to cover up his weakness. He fears being exposed. There exists a delusion that his body is thin, fragile and made of glass. He is secretive, very sensitive to reprimand and criticism. Has anxiety about time and fears misfortune. He is averse to responsibility, has fixed ideas and is a compulsive handwasher. Pathologies include warts, asthma neuroses.

The keywords he uses for Sycotic miasmatic classification are: Fixed; guilt; hide; secretive; warts; tumours; gonorrhea; neurosis; avoidance; weakness; accepting; covered (Sankaran, 2002: 63).

#### **viii) The Cancerinic Miasm (Sankaran, 1994)**

The cancerinic patient is constantly striving to be perfect and in doing so, stretches himself beyond his limits. There is no rest or freedom from tension. The patient needs to be in control of self and surrounding. Feels that in order to gain control over everything, he must make a superhuman effort and stretch himself far beyond his limited capacity. This behaviour is predominant in cancer patients.

The keywords he uses for the Cancerinic miasmatic classification are: Control; perfection; fastidious; superhuman; cancer; expectation; capacity; chaos; order (Sankaran, 2002: 63).

#### **ix) The Tubercular Miasm (Sankaran, 2002)**

He feels caught, suffocated and being compressed. Feels that things are closing in on him and time is too short. He therefore puts in a huge amount of effort to break free from this oppression. There is very hectic activity, too much needs to be done in a very short time span. Can lead to burn out, heading towards total destruction. Associated pathologies are tuberculosis and asthma.

The keywords he uses for the Tubercular miasmatic classification are: Hectic; intense; suffocation; trapped; change; activity; freedom; defiant; tuberculosis; oppression (Sankaran, 2002: 64).

**x) The Leprosy Miasm** (Sankaran, 2002)

A person in this stage feels like an outcaste, he thinks there is no hope for him to be normal, wants to isolate himself, and has disgust for himself. Thinks he is being hunted down, poisoned or destroyed. Feels dirty, disgusting and unfortunate. He avoids the sight of people, shuts himself out from the world. He may become suicidal or homicidal. Pathologies include gangrene and paralysis.

The keywords he uses for the miasmatic classification of Leprosy are: Disgust; contempt; isolation; leprosy; mutilation; hopeless; oppression; dirty; despair; outcast; sadism; repulsion (Sankaran, 2002: 64).

By using these homoeopathic software programs and their data processing capabilities. The researcher, by incorporating Sankaran's methodology, is able to explore and expand the understanding of these remedies and facilitate their identification.



## CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHOD

### 3.1. Definition of *Salicaceae* remedies

The first step was to properly define the *Salicaceae* group of plants in terms of current botanical taxonomical knowledge. It is important to note that scientific knowledge is constantly evolving and in many instances there may be disagreements. Therefore internet search engines were used to access websites linked to educational institutions that seemed to be the most reputable. This was done in order to check the selection of *Salicaceae* family of remedies currently identified in the homoeopathic literature and to understand the relationships between the *Salicaceae* and related botanical families.

The family *Salicaceae* was then classified by consultation with online texts, purely because in certain cases classification does change as more research is done by botanists. The researcher consulted multitudes of online texts to find the most accurate description of the *Salicaceae*. The descriptions given in online texts were then compared to the actual physical attributes of the *Salicaceae* plants and then the most accurate descriptions were selected. The relationship of botanical families was important to understand possible 'super family' commonalities in sensation.

Next the *Salicaceae* remedies used in homoeopathy were listed. The list was obtained using *Radar*® computer software. *Radar*® was used on the basis of availability to the researcher and that the researcher has previously had experience with this particular program. Only materia medica that has been previously published was used in the actual research, however anecdotal literature was sometimes used if published works are lacking.

### 3.2. Sample selection

Step by step methodology.

- a) Open *Radar*®-
- b) Open a repertory
- c) Select “Family of Remedies”
- d) Hold down “Shift” and “?” simultaneously, a command box appeared, type “\**Salicaceae*,” press the “enter” key twice.
- e) The entire list of 8 remedies belonging to the *Salicaceae* family was given.

The sample list included the following remedies; *Populus tremuloides*, *Populus canadicans*, *Salix alba*, *Salix fragilis*, *Salix lasiolepis*, *Salix nigra*, *Salicinum* and *Salix purpurea*.

### 3.3. Data processing

A computer repertory search was done with *Radar*® 10 to list all rubrics containing the selected remedies with the proviso to exclude rubrics containing more than 100 remedies. It is a homoeopathic fact that rubrics containing large number of remedies are extremely broad and general. These rubrics therefore contained little of the ‘characteristic’ nature required by the method. Sankaran, used Mac Repertory in his group analysis of families and ideally it would be a good choice, but he also states that any good homoeopathic software with similar functions will suffice (Sankaran, 2002).

#### Step by step methodology

- a) Having opened the *Radar*® repertory, “Comparative Extractions” was selected.
- b) “All symptoms with at least one remedy”, was selected
- c) In the “Remedy selection window”, parameters for “maximum rubric size” and “Degrees equal to, or >” 100 was set.
- d) Remedy selection was done by typing out abbreviations for each remedy, e.g. *pop*, then *Populus tremuloides* was selected.
- e) Once all 8 remedies were selected in the “Comparative extraction” window, all rubrics containing at least one of the *Salicaceae* remedies was extracted.

- f) In order to examine the extraction, and make it easier to scrutinize, the extraction was exported to M.S Excel, to get the file in a table form.

## Data analysis

### 3.4.1. Phase One – determination of the group ‘vital sensation’

The selected rubrics were then scanned for any commonalities. Sensation in this sense is defined as the reported “...consciousness of perceiving or seeming to perceive some state or condition of one’s body or its parts or senses or of one’s mind or its emotions...” (Allen 1990). Mentals, generals and symptoms particular to various body parts will be analysed for common sensations. Only rubrics with at least two remedies from the *Salicaceae* Family and that had a sensation in the rubric, were selected.

To test out the accuracy of the selected set of sensations, the researcher then searched the homoeopathic literature for examples of remedies, which fit the proposed vital sensation of the *Salicaceae* family. This test was done by keyword searches of Encyclopaedia Homoeopathica (Archibell, 2004). The Encyclopaedia Homoeopathica is a huge library program enabling the homoeopath access to hundreds of old and new homoeopathic books and magazines, many times the amount of literature than anyone could store at home (Wichmann, 2004).

#### Step by step methodology

- a) The Encyclopaedia Homoeopathica was accessed, and then by utilising the search function; the sensation e.g. “burning” followed by each individual remedy or “*Salicaceae*” was inserted.
- b) All literature pertaining to the respective sensation was extracted.
- c) The search was repeated using synonyms of each sensation. This exercise gave the researcher a more in depth understanding of the vital sensation.

Once a set of sensations was clear, the researcher looked at what reactions these sensations engendered. In other words a person feeling a particular sensation or set of sensations might be inclined to act or respond in certain ways. The actual reactions were chosen from descriptions of actions and desires to act or even avoid acting in the repertory, materia medica and provings. In general terms a reaction could be passive, active (to varying degrees), or compensatory. A key set of reactions was then selected and then divided into active reactions, passive reactions or compensatory reactions.

These reactions are sometimes observed to be equal and opposite to the sensation (Sankaran, 2004: 141). Consider an example where a patient says he feels as if he is “stuck,” or “caught up.” If a patient is in this situation, an active reaction will be “wants to move,” passively will be “unable to move,” and the compensation will be “he is always on the move.”

Compensation involves a covering up of the current situation as a form of camouflage. It can be simplified as an act of will, requiring large amounts of energy, for example, a patient who is extremely restless and cannot sit still has to attend a lecture. His compensation will be to make a concerted effort to sit still with his legs tightly interlocked and constantly remind himself that he must not move. An ideally suited profession for this person will involve lots of movement like a sportsman or postman (Sankaran, 1991: 177).

#### 3.4.2. Phase two – miasmatic classification of the group

Having defined the group characteristics (based on the sample remedies) the individual members of the entire family of remedies were analysed in terms of evidence of characteristics within the remedy, and the particular expression of these characteristics in terms of Sankaran’s extended miasmatic model. According to Sankaran each miasm has a specific set of keywords. By inserting the keywords for each miasm into Encyclopaedia Homoeopathica and limiting a search to the *Salicaceae* family, an analysis for each remedy with regards to every miasm is produced.

## Step by step methodology

- a) A search was done in Encyclopaedia Homoeopathica.
- b) Keywords relevant to each miasm, e.g. Acute miasm, i.e. acute or sudden or violent or panic or danger or reflex (as discussed earlier), within the parameters of *Salix-fragilis*, was done. This search was repeated for each remedy for each miasm.
- c) This exposed all literature with the selected keywords in the *Salicaceae* Family.

The keyword search results in a quantitative ranking of the *Salicaceae* remedies. Using this ranking cannot be the final word on miasmatic classification, as the large well proven remedies and remedies where there are re-quotation of original sources by other authors through the generations tend to score high on all miasmatic groups. Therefore qualitative statements were used to help guide the miasmatic classification, and the keyword searches simply provided a framework for the final classification.

## CHAPTER 4: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 4.1 Extraction and Analysis

An extraction of all rubrics in the *Salicaceae* family was first done, with the only provision that rubrics with more than 100 remedies are excluded (Appendix A). The enormity of the extraction led the researcher to do a further extraction of common rubrics.

All rubrics were extracted where there were at least two remedies from the above list present, with the provision that only rubrics with less than 100 remedies were considered. Under normal circumstances, when an extraction is done, rubrics with less than 50 remedies are extracted, but because of a lack of provings and materia medica of the *Salicaceae* family being so limited, a decision was taken to make an exception.

The common rubrics were then scrutinized manually, and a list of common sensation rubrics was compiled.

Table 2: Common sensation rubrics from selected *Salicaceae* homoeopathic remedies ranked in order from smallest rubric.

Common sensation *Radar*® extraction 12 September 2008

Rubrics <100

*Populus tremuloides* -pop

*Populus candicans* -pop cand

*Salix alba*- sal-al

*Salix fragilis*- sal –fr

*Salix lasiolepis*- sal al

*Salix nigra* sal-n

*Salix purpurea* sal-p

*Salicinum* salin

	RUBRIC	POP	POP-CAND	SAL-AL	SAL-FR	SAL-LA	SAL-N	SAL-P	SAL-IN	NO. OF RX
380	NOSE - TINGLING	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	52
563	FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - PAIN - Vagina - burning	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	58
172	MIND - FORSAKEN feeling - isolation; sensation of	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	75
697	EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Shoulders - left	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	95

As mentioned earlier, the *Salicaceae* family of remedies are poorly represented in terms of homoeopathic literature. However from the above rubrics above, it is evident that the most common sensations are **tingling, pain- burning** and a **feeling of isolation**.

The researcher now needed to understand each of sensations in its totality.

### **First and Second order Analysis**

According to Chapman (1996), tingling is a sensation of touch, which can be described as slight prickles, stings, or tremors, as from cold, a sharp blow or like excitement. Synonyms for the word include prickling, stinging, quivering or shivering. To have a prickling, stinging sensation, as from cold, a sharp slap, or

excitement: *tingled all over with joy*. To cause a prickling, stinging sensation or feeling.

The following rubrics were extracted from Encyclopedia Homoeopathica containing the word “tingling,” the search was limited to the *Salicaceae* family:

**Face:** Literary evidence suggests tingling to occur around the mouth, on the face, specifically the lips, nose and right ear.

[(Stirling 1999) - *Salix fragilis* - Lower part of face] Weird **tingling** in lips. Slight numbness and metallic pins sensation.

[(Stirling 1999) - *Salix fragilis* - Smell and nose] **Tingling** sensation in nostrils. Feel sneeze coming on but never happens.

[(Stirling 1999) - *Salix fragilis* - Lower part of face] Strong **tingling** in and around lips. Still pursing lips when tense, no clenching of jaws, which is where physical tension would normally show.

[(Allen 1879) - *Salicinum* - Ear] - **Tingling** in the right ear (third day).

**Chest:** A tingling sensation is also felt in the mammary of the chest.

[(Schroyens 2001) - *Salix fragilis* - Chest] CHEST - **TINGLING** - Mammae in

**Extremities:** Tingling was only felt in the finger tips.

[(Schroyens 2001) - *Salix fragilis* - Extremities] EXTREMITIES - **TINGLING** - Fingers – Tips

The researcher concluded that a “tingling” sensation may be experienced mostly in the upper body, i.e. chest, arms and head.



As mentioned earlier, the word “tingling” has the synonyms prickling, stinging, quivering and shivering. To get a deeper understanding of “Tingling” as a sensation within the context of the *Salicaceae* family. A search for the above synonyms was done in Encyclopaedia Homoeopathica limiting the search to the *Salicaceae* Family. This yielded the following results.

A search for the word “**Stinging**” yielded the results below;

**Skin:** The skin experienced a stinging burning sensation just below the surface.

[Murphy (unknown) - *Populus candicans* - Skin] Skin harsh, dry and cold with burning-**stinging**.

[Murphy (unknown) - *Populus candicans* - Skin] The skin is harsh, generally dry and cold with a **stinging** burning behind the surface as if an eruption would appear or as if sweat would break out.

**Generals:** The whole body feels a stinging restless irritation.

[(Organon 1880) - *Populus candicans*] ... all movements dull, heavy, laboured, uneasy, clumsy; **stinging**, pricking, restless irritation, as if an eruptive fever were about to come to the surface; feels as if perspiration would break; fearful dreams, after fitful sleep; lame, sore, tired; hopeless foreboding, worse after sleep; worse mornings.

The following extract which illustrates the “stinging” sensation experienced, also shows the power of *Populus candicans*.

[(Organon 1880) - *Populus candicans*] ...Took teaspoonful doses every night till four fluid ounces were used in all, at first mixed with sugar, powdered sufficient to saturate or absorb the tincture, but found it so powerfully burning, penetrating, irritating and **stinging** to the whole mouth, throat, oesophagus and stomach, that it was taken in a little cold sugared water, as water alone caused precipitation.

The odour and taste were strong, penetrating, pungent, pricking, **stinging**, irritating, oppressive and suffocating, soon diffusing a burning, feverish state throughout the system, with entire unrest.

Another synonym of tingling is the sensation of “**Prickling**,” a word search for this word within the *Salicaceae* Family in Encyclopaedia Homoeopathica, produced the results below;

**Skin:** Has a burning prickling feeling on the face, chest, hands and fingertips.

[(Clarke 1904) - *Populus candicans* - Skin] Burning **prickling** on face, chest, and hands, the parts became dark red and swollen, and there were blisters as large as walnuts, hanging down like bags of water, with watery, acrid, sticky oozing, external heat like coals of fire on skin, at times internal heat, with cool skin, >> hot applications, ...

[Murphy (unknown) - *Populus candicans* - Skin] Finger-ends thickened, horny insensible to pinching and **prickling**.

[(Organon 1880) - *Populus candicans* - Skin] Balm of Gilead \* buds exude a resinous gum, popularly used for sores and eruptions. In April, 1875, Miss S. E. C., aged 35, dark, spare, handled the freshly-gathered buds, when preparing them for use in alcohol. Five hours after, she had burning **prickling** on face, chest and hands; the parts became dark red and swollen, and small vesicles appeared within twelve hours, directly increasing in size and commingling with watery, acrid, sticky oozing.

**Female:** A prickly sensation is localised to the lips of the vagina.

[(Stirling 1999) - *Populus candicans* - Female] It is thrush. Dry **prickly** sensation localized to the lips of my vagina, discharge white, bland, like cottage cheese. I had thrush about six months ago after a remedy, prior to that the last time was when I was pregnant at least 7 years ago. Last time it was not so localized and the itching had the effect of arousing me. Now I feel like I don't want sex at all.

The next sensation appearing in the second order analysis is a **tickling** sensation which may be referred to as a synonym of tingling. Very limited literature was found in the Encyclopaedia Homoeopathica

[Homoeopathic links (undated) - *Salix alba* - Eyes] Itching, like a hair **tickling** it,

[(Stirling 1999) - *Salix fragilis* - Cough] A sudden strong **tickling** in my throat, making me cough, which didn't relieve the tickle. It got better when I drank some cold water.

The next common sensation is that of **burning pain**.

Burning can be described as the act of being consumed by fire or heat, the state of being on fire or excessively heated. Pain that feels hot as if it were on fire.

That burns; being on fire; excessively hot; fiery. Consuming; intense; inflaming; exciting; vehement; powerful (Chapman, 1996).

Synonyms to the word Burning, include ablaze, afire, aflame, alit, angry, ardent, blaze, boiling, combustion, desire, eager, exciting, fervent, fervid, feverish, fiery, fire, flaming, glaring, glowing, hot, inflaming, intense, irritating, on fire, shining, sizzling.

A search of rubrics with less than 100 remedies, limited to only *Salicaceae* remedies, with the word burning, revealed the following:

**Stomach:** Felt sensations of burning.

[(Stirling, 1999) - *Salix fragilis* - Scrobiculum and stomach] Went to a party and ate some rich food, salmon, cream, etc. and stomach felt very upset all night. Felt I might be sick and **burning** sensations.

[(Schroyens, 2001) - *Salix fragilis* - Stomach] STOMACH - PAIN – **burning**

[(Allen 1879) - *Populus tremuloides*] - Nausea, vomiting, and slight purging of bilious matter, with fierce, **burning** sensation in the stomach.

[(Hale<sup>2</sup>) *Populus tremuloides* - Gastric] Fever, with **burning** sensation in the stomach.

**Urogenital:** Urine strong, burning and scanty.

[Organon - *Populus candicans*] Bowels constipated; feel dry and hot. Urine strong; some higher colour, hot and **burning**, scanty. Catarrhal feverish state of mucous surfaces.

**Generals:** Literature suggests a burning irritation of all orifices in the upper body and the vagina.

[(Vermeulan, (1997) - *Populus candicans* - Characteristics] General insensibility of surface [agg. back and abdomen]; rubbing and pounding borne without pain, and is grateful on account of warmth produced. **Burning** irritation of eyes, nose, mouth, throat, and air-passages.

[Murphy (unknown) - *Populus candicans*] Nichols says, it is like Arnica, **burning** was a common symptom eyes, nose, throat, bowels, vagina.

[(Allen 1874) - *Populus candicans* - Generalities] - **Burning** irritation of eyes, nose, skin, mucous membrane of mouth, throat and air-passages and oppression of respiration and circulation.

[Organon - *Populus candicans*] **Burning**, aching weariness, as if the small of the back were in a heated oven. Pulmonic, cardiac and capillary circulation greatly oppressed; feels as if death must be the result, as if there must be fatal organic lesions from the destructive influence of the tincture. Bruised, sore, swollen, inflamed, with **burning** pains; rheumatic and gouty pains of the muscles to the ends of fingers and toes;

**Mind:** The entire central nervous system had a sensation of burning. The gastrointestinal tract from the mouth to the stomach felt burnt. An aversion to food and drink was experienced.

[Organon - *Populus candicans*] Head confused, with expansive fullness; all parts feel lame, swollen, inflamed, thickened, painful, **burning**; throbbing of whole head and brain, especially the cerebellum and cerebro-spinal axis; dullness of the senses, as from congestion. Cerebellum and neck **burning**, hot, and painful, feeling as if the capillary circulation were congested and oppressed; tongue and mouth feel **burnt** and dry, and yet are moist; wants drink, but can take but little, and feels worse after food or drink, as if the internal surface of the mouth and stomach were **burnt**. Cold, warm, hot, sour, bitter, and sweet drinks are repulsive. Nothing suits, nothing goes to the right spot, nothing relished.

[(Clarke 1904) - *Populus candicans* - Mouth] - Tongue and mouth feel **burnt** and dry, but are moist, wants drink, but can take only a little, aggravation after food and drink.

**Face and Head;** Burnt sensation of mouth and burning irritation of upper respiratory tract.

[(Clarke 1904) - *Populus candicans* - Face] - **Burning** prickling on face.

The researcher found the following sensation very interesting. It should be noted that, should a patient present with such a symptom, *Populus candicans* must be considered.

[Murphy (unknown) - *Populus candicans* - Eyes] Sensation as if left eye were twisted during the headache. **Burning** irritation in eyes, nose, mouth, throat, and air passages

[(Schroyens, 2001) - *Salix fragilis* - Mouth] MOUTH - PAIN - **burnt**, sensation as

[(Stirling, 1999)- *Salix fragilis* - Inner mouth] Sore roof of mouth, like I have **burnt** it and a piece of skin has come off.

**Back:** Numbness and burning in lower back.

[Murphy (unknown) - *Populus candicans* - Back] Numbness in back radiating from spine. **Burning** weariness in lower back.

**Skin:** The sensation felt was that of burning stinging below the surface of the skin.

[Organon - *Populus candicans*] Skin harsh, generally dry and cold, with **burning** stinging below the surface, as if an eruption would break out. Rarely blotches and a fine papillary eruption appeared. Occasional sweat on head and neck gave no relief; usually dry heat (no chill); extreme weakness; emaciation.

[Murphy (unknown) - *Populus candicans* - Skin] **Burning** prickling on face, chest, and hands. Blisters hanging down like bags of water.

**Respiratory:** The main sight of action is the throat, with a dry burning sensation.

[Murphy (unknown) - *Populus candicans*] Throat dry, **burning**, constricted, felt as if spiders had spun webs on it. It was some days before he recovered.

[Murphy (unknown) - *Populus candicans* - Throat] Rawness and soreness of throat. Throat is red, dry, **burning**. Acute hoarseness. Pharynx and larynx feel dry and the voice weak and toneless. Throat and nostrils **burn**. Throat, **burning** and paralysis.

**Urogenital:** Extreme burning of entire urogenital system.

Clarke stated that, the vagina burns as if scalded, (1904).

Murphy in addition stated that dysmenorrhea is better for heat, and the vagina is burning as if it has been scalded.

[Murphy (unknown) - *Populus candicans* - Female] Menses scanty, usually delaying, afterwards absent, then abundant, early, with dysmenorrhea, better hot cloths. Vagina **burns** as if scalded.

[(Schroyens, 2001) - *Salix fragilis* - Female genitalia/sex] FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - PAIN - **burning** - Vagina - coition – after

[(Homoeopathic links 1999) - *Salix alba* - Rectum] **Burning**

[(Schroyens, 2001) - *Populus tremuloides* - Urine] URINE – **BURNING**

### **Toxicology:**

[(Hale<sup>1</sup> 1830-1899) - *Populus tremuloides*] Toxical Effects. Dr. Paine (eclectic) says of his experiments with Populin : "In doses of five to ten grains, in a healthy person, it produces a warm, pungent sensation in the stomach, followed by a **glow of heat** on the entire surface, and copious discharges of urine, and if the dose is repeated every two hours, until forty or fifty grains are taken, it causes nausea, vomiting, and slight purging of bilious matter, with fierce, **burning** sensation in the stomach, very copious discharges of urine, irritation of the bladder and urethra, with slight fullness about the head, and general nervous excitement."

[Organon - *Populus candicans*] \*Balm of Gilead \* buds exude a resinous gum, popularly used for sores and eruptions. In April, 1875, Miss S. E. C., aged 35, dark, spare, handled the freshly-gathered buds, when preparing them for use in alcohol. Five hours after, she had **burning** prickling on face, chest and hands; the parts became dark red and swollen, and small vesicles appeared within twelve hours, directly increasing in size and commingling with watery, acrid, sticky oozing. Great **external heat**, like **coals of fire on the skin**. The blisters were

remarkable in size and shape, hanging down like bags of water, as large as walnuts.

(The researcher is still fascinated by these statements and is quiet perplexed. It seems heat is relieved by more heat).

There was, at other times, **persistent internal heat** and **burning**, with cool skin; **relieved by hot applications**. Medicinal washes were applied by a physician.

Two months afterwards, she was similarly affected, upon applying the *Populus* tincture to the fingers of another person (whose eruption was helped thereby). On this occasion she had only homoeopathic remedies.

The power of *Populus candicans* as a remedy is shown below. The researcher has included the extract below to make readers aware of this uncommon remedy and to expand its use.

[Organon - *Populus candicans*]. While gathering the buds on a warm, sunny day, the peculiar characteristic odour emanating from the whole tree was freely inhaled. Strong, disagreeable, warming, pungent, **burning**, penetrating, irritating to the eyes, nose, skin, mucous membranes of mouth, throat, and air passages, and oppressive to the respiration and circulation. In one hour he was feverish, with congestion of head and brain, fullness, heaviness, dullness, soreness, with expansive pressure, as if swelled; and **burning**, deadening, **feverish heat**, as if the whole head, internal and external, were **burned** or **scorched by an overpowering hot sun**. These symptoms increased till evening; he felt feverish all over, with vertigo and marked oppression of the vital forces, and circulation as if overheated; fatigued, faint, languid, exhausted, with **burning**, throbbing oppression. Next day, after a fitful, restless, dreamy sleep, felt sore all over and lame, as if bruised. These symptoms gradually passed away, but not wholly, for several weeks. When the deep brandy-coloured tincture was ready for use, it required no small degree of courage to commence taking it internally, from the dreaded remembrance of the effects induced by inhaling the odour previously. Took teaspoonful doses every night till four fluid ounces were used in all, at first mixed with sugar, powdered sufficient to saturate or absorb the tincture, but found it so powerfully **burning**, penetrating, irritating and stinging to the whole mouth, throat, oesophagus and stomach, that it was taken in a little cold sugared water,



as water alone caused precipitation. A dose was taken every night until the never-to-be-forgotten sufferings were overwhelmingly repugnant and unbearable, so that, to the present time, memory brings back the dreadful feelings and sufferings amounting to fearfulness, anguish, and all but despair. The odour and taste were strong, penetrating, pungent, pricking, stinging, irritating, oppressive and suffocating, soon diffusing a **burning**, feverish state throughout the system, with entire unrest.

Further analysis of synonyms revealed sensations of **heat**, use of the word **hot**, **burnt** and **boils**.

[(Hale <sup>1</sup> unknown) *Populus tremuloides*] - Toxic Effects. Dr. Paine says of his experiments with Populin: "In doses of five to ten grains, in a healthy person, it produces a warm, pungent sensation in the stomach, followed by a glow of **heat** on the entire surface.

**Generals:** The body felt hot all over and was ameliorated by hot applications.

[(Murphy) - *Populus candicans*] Better **hot** applications. Worse on moving, before menses. Worse after food and drink. Worse lifting arms. Worse by contact of clothes, after sleep.

[(Stirling 1999) - *Salix fragilis* - Perspiration] Feel **hot** and sweaty, sweat smells pungent, urine strong and dark.

[(Stirling 1999) - *Salix fragilis* - Temperature and weather] **hot** flushes especially in the night. Very chilly one moment then **hot** all over, especially face better for fresh air.

**Face and Head:** Notice the aversion to food and drink, this was due to the feeling of the internal surface of the mouth and stomach being burnt.

[(Organon) - *Populus candicans*]- Cerebellum and neck burning, **hot**, and painful, feeling as if the capillary circulation were congested and oppressed; tongue and

mouth feel **burnt** and dry, and yet are moist; wants drink, but can take but little, and feels worse after food or drink, as if the internal surface of the mouth and stomach were **burnt**. Cold, warm, **hot**, sour, bitter, and sweet drinks are repulsive. Nothing suits, nothing goes to the right spot, nothing relished.

[(Murphy) - *Populus candicans* - Head] **hot** head with cold limbs. Cold-sores on lips. (Nat-m.) Burning irritation of eyes, nose, mouth, throat and air passages. Weight on vertex.

[(Homoeopathic links) - *Salix alba* - Face] Eruptions, **boils**, red shiny, chin

[(Stirling 1999) - *Salix fragilis* - Temperature and weather] Feeling very cold in myself but externally **hot** especially face and head.

**Genitals and Rectum:** Boils on the labia and burning of the vagina. Hot burning urination.

[(Murphy) - *Populus candicans* - Female] Vagina **burns** as if scalded

[(Homoeopathic links) - *Salix alba* - Urethra] Sensation **hot** wire in urethra 9 p.m.

[(Schroyens 2001) - *Salix alba* - Female genitalia/sex] FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - ERUPTIONS - Labia – **Boils**

**Skin:** Feels like hot coals but is ameliorated by hot applications.

[(Allen 1874) - *Populus candicans* - Skin] ... and there were blisters as large as walnuts, hanging down like bags of water, with water, acrid, sticky oozing, external **Heat** like coals of fire on skin, at times internal **heat**, with cold skin, ameliorated by **Hot** applications, the eruption returned each year with fear and expectation of death, loquacity, discussing repeatedly her symptoms, vertigo from lifting head.

**Chest and Abdomen:** Boils under left armpit

[(Stirling 1999) - *Salix fragilis* - Outer chest] Pimple/**boil** appeared in left armpit.

[(Schroyens 2001) - *Salix fragilis* - Chest] CHEST - ERUPTIONS - Axilla – **Boils**

The third sensation which exists on the emotional level is the feeling of being forsaken or a sense of isolation. Forsaken according to Chapman (1996), means “to desert or abandon” can also mean “to renounce or to give up something or someone.”

Isolation means the act of segregating oneself, a feeling of loneliness, act of separation, being in solitude.

Upon analysing the words Isolation and Forsaken, it became apparent that words like **alone**, **detached**, **company aggravates** are all related to a sensation of being Forsaken or isolated. Hence a search for the above keywords yielded results below.

**Mind:** A complete feeling of being forsaken and a delusion of being alone.

[(Schroyens, 2001) - *Salix alba* - Mind] MIND - DELUSIONS - **forsaken**; is

[(Schroyens, 2001) - *Salix alba* - Mind] MIND - **FORSAKEN** feeling - **isolation**; sensation of

[(Allen 1874) - *Populus candicans* - Mind] - Feels unable to do anything, but as though something must be done, as if the will were paralysed as to power, with the sense of suffering increased, no rest anywhere, mind anxious, restless, oppressed and all functions seem spellbound, as if they must act and cannot, cannot bear to see or be with any one, but restless, unhappy, fearful and foreboding when **alone**, as if mind and body must be in action and yet withheld from action by oppression and obstruction.

[(Homoeopathic links 1999) - *Salix alba* - Mind] Company, agg, when **alone** amel.

[(Homoeopathic links 1999) - *Salix alba* - Mind] **Detached**, as if in a dream

[(Organon) - *Populus candicans*] Cannot bear to see or be with anyone, but restless, unhappy, fearful and foreboding when **alone**, as if the whole mind and body must be in action, and yet withheld from action by oppression and obstruction.

[(Richardson) - *Populus tremuloides*] Fear of people and of crowds, of being approached, of the night, and of being **alone**; trembling weakness of body.

[(Schroyens 2001) - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] MIND - ANXIETY - **alone**; when

[(Schroyens 2001) - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] MIND - COMPANY - aversion to - **alone** amel. when

[(Schroyens 2001) - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] MIND - **DETACHED**

[(Schroyens 2001) - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] MIND - FEAR - **alone**, of being

[(Stirling 1999) - *Salix fragilis*] I realized when we were talking about the proving that I had stopped going to my Buddhist group when we first took the remedy (with which I have been involved for some years) because when I last went after taking the remedy I felt alienated as if I did not belong. I also felt like that when I went to the School's graduation ceremony. I went on my own because my friend dropped out due to illness. I just could not cope with not knowing very many people and felt very **alone**, isolated and not part of the group. I slunk off and cried all the way home because I felt so **lonely**. I could not cope with talking to people I did not know.

[(Stirling 1999) - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] Driving to work 9.30 p.m. Strange sense of timelessness and unreality. I knew the road and yet it all looked foreign. Felt **detached**.

[(Stirling 1999) - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] Partner late home. Felt worried that he had had an accident or thought he might be with another woman, felt quite **detached** about it.

[(Stirling 1999) - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] Boyfriend phoned last night, made me feel terrible guilt at the thought of ending the relationship. Is there any way it could work? Started to cry with **loneliness** this morning, while writing this.

[(Stirling 1999) - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] It's my birthday, I feel tearful and **alone**. I feel my whole life is hopeless and that I am uncreative and useless. Spells of sobbing uncontrollably. I have tried so hard to make my life work and I feel like this. What do I have to do?

[(Stirling 1999) - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] I feel awful, depressed, **lonely**, tearful. Woke in the night with a strange feeling. I'm not sure if it was in my body or my mind but it was a sensation of things not being right within me.

The researcher concludes that one of the primary sensations in the *Salicaceae* family is a **burning hot** sensation, with **heat** confining itself mostly to the respiratory system, genitourinary system and gastrointestinal system.

The table below provides reactions to these sensations.

Table 3: Sensations and reactions of the *Salicaceae* family of Homoeopathic remedies

<b><u>SENSATION</u></b>	PASSIVE REACTION	ACTIVE REACTION
<b>Tingling</b>	Numbness	Wants to sneeze
<b>Burning-Pain</b>	Inflammation,	Irritation
<b>Isolation/ Forsaken/Alone</b>	Crying, tearful trembling	Restless
Prickling		
Burnt(as if)		
Tickling		
Heat (sensation of)		

## 4.2 Miasmatic Classification of the Salicaceae Family.

Based on Sankaran's Extended miasmatic model,(1997) the researcher did a miasmatic keyword search in Encyclopaedia Homoeopathica limiting results only to the Salicaceae Family.

Below is an illustrative table of which miasm the remedies from the *Salicaceae* Family belong. Note that there does not seem to be one miasm that covers the entire family.

	pop	Pop-cand	Sal-al	Sal-fr	Sal-l	Sal-p	Salin	Sal-n
<b>Acute</b>	+++	++	+	+++	++		+	++
<b>Typhoid</b>								
<b>Ringworm</b>	+		+	++				+
<b>Malarial</b>				++				
<b>Sycotic</b>	++	+	+	++	+		+	+
<b>Tubercular</b>		+						
<b>Cancerinic</b>	++	++	++	++	+	+		+
<b>Leprosy</b>	+	+++	+	++	+++			
<b>Syphilitic</b>	+			++	+++			

Table 4: Miasmatic Classification according to Keyword search. The “+” indicates the predominance of the miasm In the remedy.

### 4.2.1. Reasons for Non-miasmatic classification

A major difficulty encountered by the researcher in investigating the appropriate miasm, as described in 2.12 (i) to 2.12 (x) was that the following tended to give false results:

- Repetition of identical materia medica by numerous authors.
- Insufficient materia medica for certain remedies.

However sufficient evidence was found by the researcher for the classification of the following remedies according to miasms.

#### **4.2.2) *Populus tremuloides***

##### **4.2.2.1) Acute aspects of *Populus tremuloides***

[Homoeopathic Links - *Populus tremuloides* - Stool] FORCIBLE, **sudden**, gushing

[Murphy - *Populus tremuloides* - Bladder] Bladder - URGING, to urinate, - **sudden**  
- hasten to urinate, must, or urine will escape

[Rastogi - *Populus tremuloides*] **Violent** pain just behind the pubes towards the close of the act.

[Richardson - *Populus tremuloides*] In **panic** disorders, when no apparent reason can be given for the attacks, *Populus tremuloides* can be of service (cf. Cherry Plum, Rock Rose).

The following symptom also suggests an element of panic:

[Homoeopathic Links - *Populus tremuloides* - Dreams] 'I'm in **danger**. I'm kidnapped and kept in a jute bag. There is not enough air in the bag.'

Richardson gives examples of how a Bach flower remedy may be used in combination with homoeopathic *Populus tremuloides*.

[Richardson - *Populus tremuloides*] The remedy belongs to the group of FOR THOSE WHO HAVE FEAR, together with the remedies of Rock Rose, Mimulus, Cherry Plum, and Red Chestnut. Aspen treats those fears that creep up unnoticed and cannot be explained. Usually, no concrete reason can be given for them, and a general uneasiness of existence persists almost constantly. However, in some instances, the fear seems to have a concrete origin; yet, within the sphere of this



origin, there exist uncertainties and threatening **dangers** that do not have a clearly defined form.

[Richardson - *Populus tremuloides*] Apprehension, fears of **dangers** ahead; those may be real in possibility yet are still undefined.

[Richardson - *Populus tremuloides*] Tremulousness and nervousness, with a feeling that one is "raw" and unshielded from **dangers**.

Below the power of *Populus tremuloides* is described in acute cases.

[Hale<sup>1</sup>- *Populus tremuloides*] In three cases of extensive disease of the bladder and prostate, where the urine was scanty and contained a large proportion of blood and pus, and the tenesmus was exceedingly painful, the Populus in doses of five drops of the 1x dil. every three hours, relieved in a very short time. It had no curative effect on the structural lesion, but made the patients more comfortable. In several cases where the tenesmus occurred in women, and the symptom was due to **reflex** irritation, the 2x dil. afforded prompt relief.

#### 4.2.2.2) Ringworm aspects of *Populus tremuloides*

*Populus tremuloides* seems to be a major remedy for tenesmus and irritation of the urinary organs. The literature below suggests the remedy may fall into the category of the ringworm miasm.

[Allen - *Populus tremuloides*] - Very copious discharge of urine, and **irritation** of the bladder and urethra.

[Blackwood- *Populus tremuloides*] - There is severe tenesmus, and vesical **irritation** following laparotomy or ovariectomy

[Hale<sup>1</sup>- *Populus tremuloides*] In three cases of extensive disease of the bladder and prostate, where the urine was scanty and contained a large proportion of blood and pus, and the tenesmus was exceedingly painful. In several cases

where the tenesmus occurred in women, and the symptom was due to reflex **irritation**, the 2x dil. afforded prompt relief.

[Lilienthal - Urinary difficulties - *Populus tremuloides*] Catarrh of the bladder; vesicular and urethral **irritation**; scalding of the urine; painful micturition

[Schroeyens - *Populus tremuloides* - Urethra] URETHRA – **IRRITATION**

#### 4.2.2.3) Sycotic aspects of *Populus tremuloides*

[Homoeopathic links - *Populus tremuloides* - Dreams] 'Of having lost and forgotten everything. **Guilty** feeling for having forgotten my mother.' 'I wake up with the feeling that I do not have to feel **guilty** anymore.'

[Richardson - *Populus tremuloides*] Conium maculatum: Fear of people and of crowds, of being approached, of the night, and of being alone; trembling **weakness** of body.

[Schroeyens - *Populus tremuloides* - Generals] GENERALS – **WEAKNESS**

[Schroeyens - *Populus tremuloides* - Mind] MIND - MEMORY - **weakness** of memory - proper names

#### 4.2.2.4) Leprosy aspects of *Populus tremuloides*

[Richardson - *Populus tremuloides*] The inner life of **despair**, loss, grief, and the reality of death may open up in a new dimension of depth and overwhelm and frighten the service-oriented explorer, as he grows in compassion and understanding

#### 4.2.2.5) Syphilitic aspects of *Populus tremuloides*

[Richardson - *Populus tremuloides*] The inner life of **despair**, loss, grief, and the reality of death may open up in a new dimension of depth and overwhelm and

frighten the service-oriented explorer, as he grows in compassion and understanding

#### **4.2.3) *Populus candicans***

##### **4.2.3.1) Acute aspects of *Populus candicans***

[Blackwood - *Populus candicans*] - This remedy is indicated in **acute** colds when there is a deep, hoarse voice, or aphonia; also in anaesthesia of the surface of the body, with thickening of the finger ends, which are horny and insensible

[Boericke - *Populus candicans*] Seems to have a remarkable power over **acute** colds, especially when accompanied by a deep, hoarse voice, or even aphonia

[Boericke - *Populus candicans* - Respiratory] - **Acute** hoarseness

[Murphy - *Populus candicans* - Throat] Rawness and soreness of throat. Throat is red, dry, burning. **Acute** hoarseness. Pharynx and larynx feel dry and the voice weak and toneless. Throat and nostrils burn. Throat, burning and paralysis.

[Schroeyens - *Populus candicans* - Larynx and trachea] LARYNX AND TRACHEA  
- VOICE - lost - cold - during an **acute**

[Blackwood - *Populus candicans* - Nose] NOSE - CORYZA – **acute**

[Allen - *Populus candicans* - Fever] - **Sudden** coldness of extremities, with numbness of them and heat of head

[Allen - *Populus candicans* - Sleep] - Dreams **frightful**, vivid. fearful, after fitful sleep

#### 4.2.3.2) Sycotic aspects of *Populus candicans*

[Clarke - *Populus candicans* - Generalities] – **Weakness**

[Organon - *Populus candicans*] Occasional sweat on head and neck gave no relief; usually dry heat (no chill); extreme **weakness**; emaciation

#### 4.2.3.3) Cancerinic aspects of *Populus candicans*

[Allen - *Populus candicans* - Skin] The eruption returned each year with fear and **expectation** of death, loquacity, discussing repeatedly her symptoms, vertigo from lifting head.

[Clarke - *Populus candicans* - Mind] - **Expectation** of death.

#### 4.2.3.4) Leprosy aspects of *Populus candicans*

[Murphy- *Populus candicans* - Mind] Discusses her symptoms with everyone. Loquacity. **Hopeless** foreboding, worse after sleep.

[Allen - *Populus candicans* - Mind] - **Hopeless** foreboding, agg. Sleep

[Allen- *Populus candicans* - Mind] - Feels unable to do anything, but as though something must be done, as if the will were paralysed as to power, with the sense of suffering increased, no rest anywhere, mind anxious, restless, **oppressed** and all functions seem spellbound, as if they must act and cannot, cannot bear to see or be with any one, but restless, unhappy, fearful and foreboding when alone, as if mind and body must be in action and yet withheld from action by **oppression** and obstruction.

[Allen- *Populus candicans* - Fever] - Fever and unrest; Fever, with congestion of brain, fullness, heaviness, dullness, soreness, with expansive pressure, as if swollen, deadening heat in head as if scorched by the sun, vertigo, **oppression** of

vital forces and circulation as if overheated, fatigue, faintness and burning, throbbing **oppression**.

[Clarke - *Populus candicans* - Generalities] - Burning irritation of eyes, nose, skin, mucous membrane of mouth, throat, and air passages, and **oppression** of respiration and circulation.

A dose was taken every night until the never-to-be-forgotten sufferings were overwhelmingly repugnant and unbearable, so that, to the present time, memory brings back the dreadful feelings and sufferings amounting to fearfulness, anguish, and all but **despair**. The odour and taste were strong, penetrating, pungent, pricking, stinging, irritating, **oppressive** and suffocating, soon diffusing a burning, feverish state throughout the system, with entire unrest.

#### **4.2.4) *Salix alba***

##### 4.2.4.1) Acute aspects of *Salix alba*

[Homoeopathic links - *Salix alba* - Hearing] **Acute**

[Schroeyens - *Salix alba* - Vision] VISION – **ACUTE**

##### 4.2.4.2) Ringworm aspects of *Salix alba*

[Homoeopathic links - *Salix alba* - Dreams] **Trying**, new things

[Homoeopathic links - *Salix alba* - Eyes] **Irritation**, 1.00-3.00 p.m.

[Schroeyens - *Salix alba* - Male genitalia/sex] MALE GENITALIA/SEX - ERUPTIONS - Penis – **herpetic**

#### 4.2.4.3) Sycotic aspects of *Salix alba*

[Schroeyens - *Salix alba* - Mind] MIND - MEMORY - **weakness** of memory

[Varma - *Salix alba*] Uses: Intermittent fever, when there is **weakness** of digestive organs haemorrhages and convalescence is slow

[Schroeyens - *Salix alba* - Generals] GENERALS - **WEAKNESS** - afternoon - 17 h  
- 17-19 h

#### 4.2.4.4) Cancerinic aspects of *Salix alba*

[Schroeyens - *Salix alba* - Mind] MIND - SELF-**CONTROL** – increased

[Schroeyens - *Salix alba* - Female genitalia/sex] FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX -  
FLATUS from vagina - afternoon - **control**; loss of

#### 4.2.4.5) Leprosy aspects of *Salix alba*

[Schroeyens - *Salix alba* - Mind] MIND - FORSAKEN feeling - **isolation**;  
sensation of

### **4.2.5) *Salix fragilis***

#### 4.2.5.1) Acute aspects of *Salix fragilis*

[Schroeyens - *Salix fragilis* - Chest] CHEST - CEASES to beat; as if heart - had  
ceased - starting very **suddenly**; then

[Schroeyens - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] MIND - ANGER – **sudden**

[Schroeyens - *Salix fragilis* - Rectum] RECTUM - URGING – **sudden**

[Schroeyens - *Salix fragilis* - Sleep] SLEEP - WAKING – **sudden**

Usually I am quite a calm person, keeping things well contained, but there was no chance of this - every emotion came to the surface in a flood. Secondly, there was a great **suddenness** and decisiveness

[Stirling - *Salix fragilis*] In Willow Tree I feel that there is a **suddenness** which means that these sorts of events occur really quickly

The researcher finds the following paragraph very intriguing, as it shows the power of the remedy in another dimension.

[Stirling - *Salix fragilis*] I am worried about the practice just starting to get going. During the crisis and the 2 weeks around it the phone died and no patients. I usually have 3 or 4 a week, that is all, but nothing then, silence. This week I am really busy. It's **suddenly** happened. Can't believe it. I'm being swept along. It's frightening exciting all together. It's been a momentous month **Suddenly** everything is changing and so fast. I'm wired, not sleeping, not eating and I've lost weight but my energy is pretty good and I feel better than I have done for ages. I feel that this is all out of my hands in a way. My adrenaline is really pumping, I'm rushing. Got to make it.

[Stirling - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] **Sudden** cracking, splitting and breaking

[Stirling - *Salix fragilis* - Rectum and stool] **Sudden** urging to stool. Stools completely unformed, not unusual. Intermittent pains in uterus come on **suddenly** and then disappear - cramping and gripping pains

[Stirling - *Salix fragilis* - Cough] A **sudden** strong tickling in my throat, making me cough, which didn't relieve the tickle. It got better when I drank some cold water

[Stirling - *Salix fragilis* - Lower limbs] Walking down steps left knee **suddenly** weak and painful - shooting pains all around kneecap

[Stirling - *Salix fragilis* - Lower limbs] **Sudden** sharp pain from right groin down the middle of the right thigh

[Schroeyens- *Salix fragilis* - Stomach] STOMACH - VOMITING – **violent**

[Stirling - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] Woke up disoriented. Mad **panic** about time thought I was late for work. Lost my sense of direction and my planned route. Felt quite **panicky** and alone and how would I ever get there. I'm **panicky** and afraid that someone will break in.

[Stirling - *Salix fragilis* - Dreams] I am travelling on a train with a male stranger. I know he is a spy and that he is in **danger**

[Stirling - *Salix fragilis* - Dreams] Woke from 3 or 4 dreams really **frightened**. Don't remember the story of them but each ended with me in real, physical danger

[Schroeyens - *Salix fragilis* - Dreams] DREAMS – **DANGER**

[Schroeyens - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] MIND - **ESCAPE**, attempts to- run away, to I feel that I have to escape and go for a run. I want time off to go on holiday

[Stirling - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] Depressed and tearful all day. I have a mountain of things to do and too many things to focus on. Life is too complicated to pull all the pieces together. I just want to **escape**. Want to **escape** from it all

[Stirling - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] Anger and irritability, why isn't life going the way I want it. **Helplessness** and out of control

[Stirling - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] My partner is still sore as well - obviously we share this problem. We discuss it. He thinks it's my problem as he only gets it after sex. It emerges he's often sore after intercourse. I think he should sort it out as I don't usually get the symptoms. So nothing gets done. I feel angry but **helpless** – I don't know what to do about it.

[Schroeyens - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] MIND - **HELPLESSNESS**; feeling of



[Schroeyens - *Salix fragilis* - Sleep] SLEEP - WAKING - **fright**, as from  
[Schroeyens - *Salix fragilis*] Speed. It's all going so fast. Not sure we are doing the  
right thing. I am very **frightened** about what if it doesn't come right. Looking for  
houses.

[Stirling - *Salix fragilis* - Dreams] and very **frightening**. I felt as though I was trying  
to protect someone

[Schroeyens - *Salix fragilis* - Dreams] DREAMS - **FRIGHTFUL** - waking him

#### 4.2.5.2) Malarial aspects of *Salix fragilis*

[Stirling - *Salix fragilis*] So **stuck** for ages - and our relationship has been really  
dodgy all year - loads of things going badly. Suddenly everything is changing and  
so fast

[Stirling - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] Feeling depressed, restricted, **stuck**. Want change,  
focus.

[Schroeyens - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] MIND – **CONTEMPTUOUS**

[Stirling - *Salix fragilis*] Attacks and **periodicity**. Many new symptoms started in  
the two weeks before actually taking the remedy. These remained and intensified  
throughout the proving. 04P 00 XX. XX NS. Symptoms were generally worse on  
waking and in the evening and better in the middle of the day

#### 4.2.5.3) Sycotic aspects of *Salix fragilis*

[Stirling - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] Don't want to talk to anyone. Feel **guilty** for  
behaving unreasonably towards my boyfriend

[Stirling - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] I felt bored with the proving and **guilty** because I did  
not want to write things down anymore

[Stirling - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] Boyfriend phoned last night, made me feel terrible **guilt** at the thought of ending the relationship

[Schroeyens - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] MIND - **SECRETIVE**

[Stirling - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] Buried, stagnating, **secretive**

[Schroeyens - *Salix fragilis* - Generals] GENERALS - **WEAKNESS**

[Schroeyens - *Salix fragilis* - Generals] GENERALS - **WEAKNESS** – tremulous

[Schroeyens - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] MIND - MEMORY - **weakness** of memory

[Schroeyens - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] MIND - MEMORY - **weakness** of memory - do;  
for what was about to

[Schroeyens - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] MIND - MEMORY - **weakness** of memory -  
read; for what he has - just read

[Schroeyens - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] MIND - MEMORY - **weakness** of memory -  
streets; familiar

[Schroeyens - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] MIND - RESTLESSNESS - **weakness** – during

#### 4.2.5.4) Cancerinic aspects of *Salix fragilis*

[Stirling - *Salix fragilis*] In Willow Tree I feel that there is a suddenness which means that these sorts of events occur really quickly. The other unusual thing is that I had a symptom of being convinced that I was pregnant - no matter what precautions I took. I had no **control** over my body's desire to become pregnant.

[Stirling - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] I felt as if I were removed from reality. People were being aggressive to me. I felt as if people were picking on me unfairly and being aggressive towards me. I was in the supermarket and I was waiting for a woman in front of me to move along. Whilst I was waiting I was not really concentrating and my trolley slightly bumped her. She stalked off telling her friend that people had no manners today and that an 'excuse me' wouldn't hurt, etc. I just couldn't deal with it. I couldn't respond. I felt removed from the situation like I did not have any real **control** over what happened. It made me go home and cry. I then went

out and the car incident happened and the other man was shouting at me calling me names and I just drove off crying. I felt very depressed. I also felt as if I had no energy at all.

[Stirling - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] Very unhappy about the state I am in feel out of **control**; don't know if I will be able to show my face at school again.

Decided to take some Arsenicum 1M to try and regain some control of myself. It felt as if there were two states of me, one that didn't care and one that did. It felt that the me that didn't care was the remedy and the state that did care was me. The state that I felt I had to deal with was me not the remedy.

[Stirling - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] Woke up feeling a lot better today. I realized how much I try and **control** things and really want to let go. It feels better

[Stirling - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] Anger and irritability, why isn't life going the way I want it. Helplessness and out of **control**

[Stirling - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] I feel out of **control** of my mind and body

I have the feeling that something has taken possession of me and gone right through me like a drug. I do not feel in **control**

[Stirling - *Salix fragilis* - Dreams] I had a night of disturbing dreams About wars and horrible things. Felt it was all out of **control**

[Stirling - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] MIND - DELUSIONS - **superhuman**; is - **control**; is under **superhuman**

#### 4.2.5.5) Leprosy aspects of *Salix fragilis*

[Schroeyens - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] MIND - FORSAKEN feeling - **isolation**; sensation of

[Stirling - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] Feelings of **despair** continued. Desperate need to get things clarified with partner as to future plans and goals. Feeling trapped and burdened. Partner appeared to be shutting off which made me feel more **hopeless** and desperate. Feel a bit **hopeless**

[Stirling - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] Felt completely bleak. Feelings of being **hopeless** at everything and useless. Despair of things ever being any different. **Tears** are flowing easily

[Stirling - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] It's my birthday, I feel tearful and alone. I feel my whole life is **hopeless** and that I am uncreative and useless. Spells of sobbing uncontrollably. I have tried so hard to make my life work and I feel like this. What do I have to do.

[Stirling - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] Feeling uptight. Too much to do. Least thing frustrates me. Forgetful. Work myself into a 'tizz' because haven't got ingredients for dinner. On the edge of **tears**. Feel dreadful. Sulk all evening

[Stirling - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] Felt completely bleak. Feelings of being **hopeless** at everything and useless. **Despair** of things ever being any different. **Tears** are flowing easily.

[Stirling - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] Felt completely bleak. Feelings of being **hopeless** at everything and useless. **Despair** of things ever being any different.

[Schroeyens - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] MIND - **DESPAIR** - future, about

[Schroeyens - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] MIND - **DESPAIR** - recovery, of

[Schroeyens - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] MIND - **WEEPING** - **despair**, from

[Stirling - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] Feelings of **despair** continued. Desperate need to get things clarified with partner as to future plans and goals. Feeling trapped and burdened

I am wondering if he will ever resolve these feelings and feel **despair** at the thought that, he may never move on

#### 4.2.5.6) Syphilitic aspects of *Salix fragilis*

[Stirling - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] I go to my Writing Group and read a short piece I have written. When I have finished, everyone falls silent. I realize the piece is very 'dark' - full of death and **destruction**.

**Despair** of things ever being any different. Tears are flowing easily.

[Stirling - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] Felt completely bleak. Feelings of being hopeless at everything and useless. **Despair** of things ever being any different.

[Schroeyens - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] MIND - **DESPAIR**

[Schroeyens - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] MIND - **DESPAIR** - future, about

[Schroeyens - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] MIND - **DESPAIR** - recovery, of

[Schroeyens - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] MIND - WEEPING - **despair**, from

[Schroeyens - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] Feelings of **despair** continued. Desperate need to get things clarified with partner as to future plans and goals. Feeling trapped and burdened

I am wondering if he will ever resolve these feelings and feel **despair** at the thought that, he may never move on

#### **4.2.6) *Salix lasiolepis***

##### 4.2.6.1) Acute aspects of *Salix lasiolepis*

[Richardson - *Salix lasiolepis*] Bitterness and disillusionment; depression; moroseness; self-pity; **sudden** venting of acrid feelings or anger.

depression; headaches and migraines; oppression of chest, cramp-like constriction; violent heart palpitations; gastritis; jaundice; visceral response of disgust after experience of abuse or neglect

##### 4.2.6.2) Sycotic aspects of *Salix lasiolepis*

[Murphy - *Salix lasiolepis* - Mind] This remedy is of use in all mental disorders involving resentment and blame. Malingering (Chicory), passive aggressive personality, antisocial and in disruptive behaviours (Holly). In cases of **fixed** ideas, delusions and even paranoia may express the Willow state.

[Richardson - *Salix lasiolepis*] Chronic resentment in response to only minor faults of others, while the major portion of **guilt** or failure resides with oneself; exaggerated and irrational blaming, pointing to a scapegoat.

[Richardson - *Salix lasiolepis*] Gastric and duodenal ulcers - patients with character **neurosis**.

#### 4.2.6.3) Leprosy aspects of *Salix lasiolepis*

[Richardson - *Salix lasiolepis*] Psychosomatic complaints from suppression of aggressive impulses (see below); anger and **disgust** may arouse visceral and intestinal response (vomiting, colic, ulceration, constipation)

Visceral response of **disgust** after experience of abuse or neglect; dysmenorrhea, amenorrhea; connective tissue disease; urticaria (skin allergies), (psoriasis); insomnia from recurring thoughts.

[Richardson - *Salix lasiolepis*] Depression of vitality from having submerged one's anger; an organism turned against itself; self-injury or self-**mutilation**.

**oppression** of the chest, contractive **oppression** and agitation in chest, anguished **oppression** of chest, 'protest cough'; spasmodic **oppression** of chest.

[Richardson - *Salix lasiolepis*] The remedy Willow belongs to the group of For Despondency or **despair**, as classified by Bach.

[Richardson - *Salix lasiolepis*] At the bottom of this dynamic lies the bitterness and dormant **despair** felt in a self not fully actualized, whose true destiny has not been fulfilled

[Richardson - *Salix lasiolepis*] Founded resentment, on the other hand, shows genuine sadness and disappointment; despondency and **despair** may weigh heavily, should one be unable to rise above the limiting circumstances

[Richardson - *Salix lasiolepis*] This remedy is prepared by boiling the male and female catkins. The group of FOR DESPONDENCY OR **DESPAIR** lists Willow as a foremost healer for deep-seated feelings of resentment and grief from being

treated unfairly. While being in this state, fate appears unfavorable because of the failures of others; one mourns the loss of grace.

[Richardson - *Salix lasiolepis*] Unhappiness and **despair** that one believes to be caused by others; sense of having received injustice

[Richardson - *Salix lasiolepis*] At the bottom of this dynamic lies the bitterness and dormant **despair** felt in a self not fully actualized, whose true destiny has not been fulfilled

#### 4.2.6.4) Syphilitic aspects of *Salix lasiolepis*

[Richardson - *Salix lasiolepis*] Gastric and duodenal **ulcers** - patients with character neurosis

[Richardson - *Salix lasiolepis*] The remedy Willow belongs to the group of For Despondency or **despair**, as classified by Bach.

[Richardson - *Salix lasiolepis*] Founded resentment, on the other hand, shows genuine sadness and disappointment; despondency and **despair** may weigh heavily, should one be unable to rise above the limiting circumstances

[Richardson - *Salix lasiolepis*] This remedy is prepared by boiling the male and female catkins. The group of FOR DESPONDENCY OR **DESPAIR** lists Willow as a foremost healer for deep-seated feelings of resentment and grief from being treated unfairly. While being in this state, fate appears unfavourable because of the failures of others; one mourns the loss of grace.

[Richardson - *Salix lasiolepis*] Unhappiness and **despair** that one believes to be caused by others; sense of having received injustice

[Richardson - *Salix lasiolepis*] At the bottom of this dynamic lies the bitterness and dormant **despair** felt in a self not fully actualized, whose true destiny has not been fulfilled

#### **4.2.7) *Salix purpurea***

**No identifiable miasm, due to lack of materia medica,**

#### **4.2.8) *Salicinum***

##### 4.2.8.1) Acute aspects of *Salicinum*

[Varma - *Salicinum*] Uses: It is reported to be useful in **acute** rheumatism and in influenza

##### 4.2.8.2) Sycotic aspects of *Salicinum*

[Clarke - *Salicinum* - Generalities] - Muscular **weakness**; grasping power diminished

[Schroeyens - *Salicinum* - Generals] GENERALS – **WEAKNESS**

#### **4.2.9) *Salix nigra***

##### 4.2.9.1) Acute aspects of *Salix nigra*

[Anshutze - *Salix nigra*] - In cases of **acute** gonorrhoea with much erotic trouble

[Krishna Kumar - *Salix nigra* - Physical symptoms] You can prescribe this remedy in **acute** gonorrhoea where there is some erotic trouble. Chordee is one of them

[Murphy - *Salix nigra* - Diseases] Diseases - PROSTATITIS, inflammation - **acute**

[Murphy - *Salix nigra* - Male] Male - PROSTATITIS, infection - **acute**

[Schroeyens - *Salix nigra* - Urethra] URETHRA - DISCHARGE - gonorrhoeal – **acute**

[Anshutze - *Salix nigra*] - It answers the purpose, it robs night of its **terrors** and it leaves no unpleasant consequences in its train

[Murphy - *Salix nigra* - Mind] Mind - **INSANITY**, general – erotic



#### 4.2.9.2) Ringworm aspects of *Salix nigra*

[Murphy- *Salix nigra*] In cases of acute gonorrhoea with much erotic trouble. Also in cases of chordee with great **irritation**, for these purposes he has given Sal-n.

[Peterson - *Salix nigra*] Use: Has a sedative influence over undue sexual excitement, if caused by local **irritation**

A good remedy in ovarian congestion and **irritation** and some forms of hysteria and its manifestations the result of **irritation**. Relieves cystitis, ovaritis, and prostatitis and is a valuable remedy in nocturnal emissions

[Schroeyens - *Salix nigra* - Female genitalia/sex] FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - **IRRITATION**

[Schroeyens- *Salix nigra* - Male genitalia/sex] MALE GENITALIA/SEX – **IRRITATION**

[Blackwood- *Salix nigra*] - In the female there is nymphomania dependent upon a local **irritation**, ovarian **irritation**, congestion and neuralgia when it is accompanied by hysteria and erotomania

#### 4.2.9.3) Sycotic aspects of *Salix nigra*

[Murphy - *Salix nigra* - Male] Male - **GONORRHEA**, infection, - chordee

In acute **gonorrhoea** with much erotic trouble, chordee. Satyriasis and sexual mania. Libidinous thoughts and lascivious dreams. Seminal emissions in presence of woman or when talking with her

[Schroeyens- *Salix nigra* - Urethra] URETHRA - DISCHARGE - **gonorrhoeal** - acute

#### 4.2.9.4) Cancerinic aspects of *Salix nigra*

[Clarke - *Salix nigra*] - Man, 35, lost **control** of his sexual appetite, and the more he indulged the worse the craving became, and indulgence made him a physical wreck

[Krishna Kumar - *Salix nigra* - Physical symptoms] Used in material doses it helps in cases of masturbation and **controls** spermatorrhoea

Moderates sexual passion. **Controls** genital irritability. It has been used after history of masturbation or spermatorrhea.

## CHAPTER 5: ANALYSIS OF THE *SALICACEAE* FAMILY

The researchers aim ultimately was too increase the scope of use of the *Salicaceae* Family of remedies and to get a much needed clearer understanding of the family.

### 5.1 Relation to Physiological Systems

The *Salicaceae* Family seems to have a great affinity for certain physiological systems, Predominately;

- Skin
- Upper and Lower Gastrointestinal System
- Genito-urinary System
- Respiratory System
- Nervous System

A majority of symptoms and pathologies were closely related or involved the above systems.

### 5.2 Pathological tendencies of the *Salicaceae* Family

The *Salicaceae* group of remedies can be used for the following ailments.

- Fever (*Populus candicans*)
- Congestion (*Salix nigra*)
- Vaginal Thrush (*Populus candicans*)
- Boils on Face, vaginal labia and under armpit (*Salix alba*, *Salix fragilis*)
- Burning irritation of eyes, nose, mouth and throat (*Populus candicans*)
- Rheumatism and gout of fingers and toes (*Populus candicans*)
- Extreme weakness (*Populus candicans*, *Populus tremuloides*, *Salix alba*, *Salix fragilis*)
- Emaciation (*Populus candicans*)
- Acute hoarseness and aphonia (*Populus candicans*)
- Dysmenorrhoea (*Populus candicans*)

- Acute colds (*Populus candicans*)

The researcher concludes that one of the primary sensations in the *Salicaceae* family is a **burning** sensation, with **burning pains** internally and externally confining itself mostly to the respiratory system, genitourinary system and gastrointestinal system. Also interesting is a sensation of the internal gastrointestinal tract, particularly the mouth and stomach being **burnt**.

[Organon - *Populus candicans*] Head confused, with expansive fullness; all parts feel lame, swollen, inflamed, thickened, painful, **burning**; throbbing of whole head and brain, especially the cerebellum and cerebro-spinal axis; dullness of the senses, as from congestion. Cerebellum and neck **burning**, hot, and painful, feeling as if the capillary circulation were congested and oppressed; **tongue** and **mouth** feel **burnt** and dry, and yet are moist; wants drink, but can take but little, and feels worse after food or drink, as if the internal surface of the mouth and **stomach** were **burnt**.

[Murphy (unknown) - *Populus candicans* - Throat] Rawness and soreness of throat. Throat is red, dry, **burning**. Acute hoarseness. Pharynx and larynx feel dry and the voice weak and toneless. Throat and nostrils **burn**. Throat, **burning** and paralysis

Interestingly it was found that hot applications are used to relieve the burning.

The two remedies *Salix fragilis* and *Populus candicans*, which very clearly are indicated for the tingling and stinging sensation, may confidently be used for paraesthesia.

[(Stirling 1999) - *Salix fragilis* - Lower part of face] Weird **tingling** in lips. Slight numbness and metallic pins sensation.

[(Schroyens 2001) - *Salix fragilis* - Extremities] EXTREMITIES - **TINGLING** - Fingers – Tips

[Murphy (unknown) - *Populus candicans* - Skin] Skin harsh, dry and cold with burning-**stinging**. Burning prickling on face, chest, and hands. Blisters hanging down like bags of water

The sensation of being **alone** and **detached** from surroundings, or being **forsaken** can effectively be used in current times for AIDS orphans, because they have a sense of abandonment. Possibly *Salix alba* and *Salix fragilis* can be considered for all individuals affected by AIDS.

[Schroeyens - *Salix alba* - Mind] MIND - FORSAKEN feeling - **isolation**; sensation of

[(Schroyens, 2001) - *Salix fragilis* - Mind] MIND - WEEPING - **forsaken** feeling; from

[(Homoeopathic links) - *Salix alba* - Mind] Delusion, **alone**

### 5.3. Miasmatic Classification

The miasmatic classification of the *Salicaceae* Family has been the most difficult task according to the researcher.

Revisiting the literature and analysing the remedies, has brought the researcher to the conclusions below.

*Populus tremuloides* appears similar to the well-known Acute remedy *Aconitum napellus* as the remedy has a fear of impending danger, violent pains, and is also a remedy for panic disorders. This has prompted the researcher to classify *Populus tremuloides* as belonging to the Acute miasm.

*Populus candicans* has excellent use acute conditions such as colds, coryza and hoarseness. However more importantly there is also a feeling of oppression of vital energy, respiration and circulation. The remedy has a strong desire to do something about this, however is unable to get the resources to implement change. There is a desire for change like the tubercular miasm, but the will is

paralysed, unable to anything. In the tubercular miasm there is “hectic activity in order to break free from this oppression,” (Sankaran, 2002:55). All functions seem spellbound- hence the researcher feels this remedy belongs in the Leprosy miasm. There is intense hopelessness as well as a desire for change but no intense activity (Sankaran, 2002:55).

*Salix lasiolepis* has many images of self disgust, resentment and self pity. There are also complaints from suppression of aggressive impulses. The remedy turns against itself causing self-mutilation. It therefore seems that this remedy belongs in the Leprosy miasm.

*Salicinum* seems Sycotic due to the remedy having generalized weakness, however there is no conclusive evidence due to lack of literature.

*Salix nigra* tends to be extremely Sycotic mainly due to its use in treating sexual complaints like gonorrhea. This may be disproven in future when more literature becomes available.

*Salix fragilis* has been extremely difficult to classify. The recent proving done by Stirling (1999) has given the researcher a considerable amount of literature to analyse. The researcher after much deliberation has concluded the remedy to be largely Malarial, mainly because there is a great deal of suddenness in the remedy. Many provers experienced frightening dreams, waking from fright and a feeling of helplessness. The Acute miasm comes to mind here. Sycosis is also evident as there is weakness of body and mind. A sense of guilt lingers with regards to relationships and the remedy also wants to be secretive. The Malarial miasm is the only miasm between the Acute and Sycotic miasm.

The researcher has been unable to classify *Salix alba* and *Salix purpurea* miasmatically due to lack of materia medica and other supporting literature.

The following table suggests possible classification of *Salicaceae*.

	Acute	Typhoid	Ringworm	Malarial	Sycotic	Leprosy
<i>Populus-tremuloides</i>						
<i>Populus-candicans</i>						
<i>Salix-alba</i>						
<i>Salix-fragilis</i>						
<i>Salix-lasioplepis</i>						
<i>Salix-purpurea</i>						
<i>Salicinum</i>						
<i>Salix-nigra</i>						

Table 5: Final miasmatic classification

## CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSION & RECOMENDATIONS

### 6.1 The Group Analysis Approach to Homoeopathic Prescribing

The researcher has concluded that the group analysis approach to the study of materia medica has certainly increased his depth of understanding a previously under utilised family of remedies, namely *Salicaceae*. The study of materia medica was previously done on individual remedies only, and since there are thousands of remedies being used in homoeopathy, for a homoeopath to study every single remedy is clearly an impossible task. Using the Group analysis method will enable homoeopaths to learn more about a certain family of remedies in a shorter space of time.

Homoeopathic software has empowered practitioners by giving them access to hundreds of volumes of materia medica at a click of a mouse. It has enabled homoeopaths to arrive at the right remedy in a much more scientific manner and also gives them more confidence in their prescription. The arduous task of repertorization which would normally take sometimes even an hour can be done in a few minutes, this gives the practitioner sufficient time to analyse a case further and ask confirmatory questions. These mere tools are purely to assist the homoeopath and cannot replace the art of taking a good case history and performing a medical examination.

In practise, a homoeopath is able to use group analysis as a guide to possibly narrow down his choice of remedy for prescription. During repertorization, knowing the sensation of a remedy or where the patient is miasmatically, could possibly give the homoeopath insight to his patients disease and the steps required to return the patient to health.

### 6.2. The Salicaceae Family

Reflecting on the *Salicaceae* Family, it has become quiet evident that, although the researcher has seen advantages of the methodology. The methodology does



not work well if good solid scientific provings are not done on the entire family or class of remedies. It was quite evident that the lack of provings for *Salicinum* and *Salix purpurea* did hinder the researchers objectives to a slight degree and if high quality provings were done, classifying the remedies miasmatically and finding applicable sensations would be much clearer.

The proving of *Salix fragilis* by Stirling has provided the researcher with a better understanding of the family in terms of sensation and miasm. This is largely due to the fact that the proving was fairly recent and further affirms that homoeopaths need provings to be available verbatim and must be of high quality.

### 6.3. Suggestions for Further Research

There exists a need for more cured cases and what would be interesting is to use slightly different approaches to the methodology. One would be to get an entire group of homoeopaths do the exact same research using different software packages. This will allow a deeper understanding of the same group and increase the utilisation of the group of remedies further.

There are hundreds of Families of homoeopathic remedies that exist, so group analysis must continue in earnest.

### 6.4. RECOMENDATIONS

The researcher has tremendously enjoyed his journey into the world of Group Analysis and the experience has certainly intensified his passion for homoeopathy.

When the researcher was first introduced to Group Analysis during his academic tenure, he found it rather daunting, as he had to change his method of studying materia medica. However once he realised that, human beings are naturally stubborn and resistant to change, was he then able to understand the concepts

and methodologies used. It is the fear of the unknown that sometimes deters us from great discoveries.

The use of group analysis gives the homoeopath another powerful weapon to dissect and analyse the most difficult cases in order to fulfill the purpose of returning the sick to health. It allows the homoeopath greater insight into the *Salicaceae* group of remedies, and exposes him to the lesser known 'smaller' remedies. It will with time solve the complex puzzle plaguing all homoeopaths of "which is the right remedy."

## REFERENCES

- Anshutze, E. P.,(unknown). *New old and Forgotten Remedies*. From Encyclopaedia Homoeopathica
- Allen, R. E., Ed. (1990). *The Concise Oxford dictionary of current English*. Oxford, Oxford University Press.
- Allen, T. F. (1879). *Encyclopaedia of Pure Materia Medica (Vol. 1-10)*. New York/ Philadelphia, Boericke & Tafel. From Encyclopaedia Homoeopathica
- Allen, T. F. (1874). *Handbook of Materia Medica and Homoeopathic Therapeutics*. From Encyclopaedia Homoeopathica
- Archibel S. A. (2004). *Encyclopaedia Homoeopathica: Materia Medica*. Assesse, Belgium. Archibel Homoeopathic Software.
- Archibel S.A. (2003). *Radar® Synthesis*. Assesse, Belgium: Archibel Homoeopathic Software
- Baskauf, S. J. (2003) *Salix nigra* [online] Available from:  
[http://www.cas.vanderbilt.edu/bioimages/species/sani.htm#Whole tree](http://www.cas.vanderbilt.edu/bioimages/species/sani.htm#Whole_tree)  
Accessed [18 November 2011]
- Bhatia, M. (2009). *Homoeopathic Case Taking*. [online] Available from:  
<http://hpathy.com/homeopathy-philosophy/case-taking/> [Accessed 7 June 2011]
- Bell, I. Ernst, E. Mansky, P. Khalsa, P. (2009). *Homoeopathy an Introduction*. [online] Available from: <http://nccam.nih.gov/health/homeopathy/#intro> [Accessed 10 May 2010]

- Bezemek, P. (2007). *Homoeopathic software of the future*. [online] Available from: <http://health.ezineseeker.com/homoeopathic-software-of-the-future-139c08fd89.html> [Accessed 22 September 2009]
- Blackwood, A. L. (1900). *A Manual of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Pharmacology*. From Encyclopaedia Homoeopathica
- Boericke, W. (1927). *Pocket Manual of Homoeopathic Materia Medica*. New Dehli. B. Jain Publishers.
- Botanical online (2011) *Properties of Willow*. [online] Available from: <http://www.botanical-online.com/medicinalssauceangles.htm> [Accessed 29 October 2011].
- Brand, M. H. (2011) *Uconn Plant Database* [online] Available from: <http://www.hort.uconn.edu/plants/s/salpur/salpur1.html> [Accessed 18 November 2011]
- Calflora online (2011) *Taxon report 7277* [online] Available from: [http://www.calflora.org/cgi-bin/species\\_query.cgi?where-calrecnum=7277](http://www.calflora.org/cgi-bin/species_query.cgi?where-calrecnum=7277) [Accessed 13 November 2011].
- Clarke, J. H. (1904). *Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica*. (Vol. 1-3). London. From Encyclopaedia Homoeopathica
- Chapman, R. L. (1996). *Roget's International Thesaurus*. Harper Collins. Glasgow
- Class Magnoliopsida [online]. 2009. Available from: [http://www.audioenglish.net/dictionary/class\\_magnoliopsida.htm](http://www.audioenglish.net/dictionary/class_magnoliopsida.htm) [Accessed 26 September 2009].

Columbia Encyclopaedia, The. (2004). *Aspirin Encyclopaedia*. [online]. Available from: <https://www.questia-online-library.com/read/101230263> [Accessed 20 September 2008].

Datta, A. (2011). *Homoeopathic Drug Proving*. [online]. Available from: <http://www.similima.com/proving8.html> [Accessed 7 June 2011].

De Schepper, L. (drluc@cybermesa.com), 25 October 2007. Group Analysis. E-mail to SV Kasiparsad. (tony.k@absamail.co.za)

De Schepper, L. (2006). *Hahnemannian Textbook of Classical Homoeopathy for the Professional*. New Delhi, B. Jain Publishers.

Ehrlich, S. D. (2010) *Willow Bark* [online] Available from: <http://www.umm.edu/altmed/articles/willow-bark-000281.htm> [Accessed 13 November 2011]

Girard, S. (2011) *Salix Alba- White Willow* [online] Available from: [http://bioweb.uwlax.edu/bio203/2011/girard\\_stev/references.htm](http://bioweb.uwlax.edu/bio203/2011/girard_stev/references.htm) [Accessed 17 November 2011]

Grieve, M. (2007) *A Modern Herbal* [online] Available from: <http://www.botanical.com/botanical> [Accessed 25<sup>th</sup> September 2007]

Hale<sup>1</sup>, E. M. (unknown) *Special Therapeutics of the New Remedies*. From Encyclopaedia Homoeopathica

Hale<sup>2</sup>, E. M. (unknown) *The Characteristics of the New Remedies*. From Encyclopaedia Homoeopathica

Homoeopathic Links. (1999). *Populus*. Issue 3. From Encyclopaedia Homoeopathica

Jonas. 2005. *Mosby's Dictionary of Complementary and Alternative Medicine*. Elsevier. Available from:  
<http://medical-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/rubric> [Accessed 19 Sep. 2009]

JPR Environmental (2011) *Salix purpurea- Purple Willow* Available from:  
[http://www.jprwillow.co.uk/salix\\_purpurea.htm](http://www.jprwillow.co.uk/salix_purpurea.htm) [Accessed 13 November 2011]

Kent Homoeopathic Associattes. (2009) Available from:  
<http://www.kenthomoeopathic.com/testimonials.html> [Accessed 1 December 2010]

Kerschbaumer, W. (werner@homoeopathy-sa.co.za). 24 October 2007. *Your opinion*. E-mail to SV Kasiparsad. (tony.k@absamail.co.za).

Kew.org (2011) *Salix fragilis- Crack Willow* Available from:  
[http://apps.kew.org/trees/?page\\_id=127](http://apps.kew.org/trees/?page_id=127) [Accessed 17 November 2011]

Kingdom Plantae [online], 2009. Available from:  
<http://danmarkltd.tripod.com/taxonomy/id1.html> [Accessed 19 Sep. 2009]

Krishna Kumar, P. (unknown). *The man, Sexual Problems & Their Cure*. From Encyclopaedia Homoeopathica

Leisegang, K. (2006). *A group Analysis of the Kingdom Funghi of Homoeopathic Remedies in terms of known materia medicae*. M. Tech Dissertation. Durban Institute of Technology.

Lilienthal, S. (unknown) *Homoeopathic Therapeutics*. From Encyclopaedia Homoeopathica

Lockie, A. (2006). *The Encyclopaedia of Homoeopathy*. New York. DK Publishing

Loren, K. *Homoeopathy History*. [online] Available from: <http://www.bulkmsm.com/homoeopathy/homeo7.htm> [Accessed 20 september 2009].

Miccant, (2005). Available from: <http://miccant.yduk.net/cara/testimonials.shtml> [Accessed 1 December 2010]

Murphy, R. (unknown) *Miasmatic Prescribing* [online]. Available from: <http://www.minimum.com/b.asp?a=miasm-prescribing-murphy> [Accessed 4 October 2009].

---

Morrison, R. (unknown) *Miasms* Available from: <http://www.homoeopathyplanet.com/AudeSapere/Study%20Room/Library/Miasms/LibraryMiasmsMorrison.htm> [Accessed 26 September 2009].

Moskowitz, R. (2002) *The Fundamentalist Backlash* Available from: [www.grundlagen-praxis.de/debatte/englisch/backlash.pdf](http://www.grundlagen-praxis.de/debatte/englisch/backlash.pdf) [Accessed 17 October 2009].

Murphy, R. (unknown) *Homoeopathic Medical Repertory*. From Encyclopaedia Homoeopathica

Murphy, R. (unknown) *Homoeopathic Remedy Guide*. From Encyclopaedia Homoeopathica

NCNM. (2010) *Curriculum Vitae of Dr W F Taylor* [online] Available from: [http://www.ncnm.edu/images/pdf/Taylor\\_Will\\_CV2008.pdf](http://www.ncnm.edu/images/pdf/Taylor_Will_CV2008.pdf) [Accessed 17 May 2010]

Natural medicinal herbs (2011) *Purple Osier* [online] Available from: <http://www.naturalmedicinalherbs.net/herbs/s/salix-purpurea=purple-osier.php> [Accessed 13 November 2011]

Organon, The: (1880) *A Quarterly Anglo American Journal of Homoeopathic medicine and Progressive Collateral Science*. From Encyclopaedia Homoeopathica

Pfaf.org (2011) *Plants for a future* [online] Available from: <http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Salix+lasiiolepis> Accessed [13 November 2011]

Perez, D. (2011) *Leaves of Crack Willow* [online] Available from: <http://www.geolocation.ws/v/W/4e0ee3068786562aed0006c8/leaves-of-crack-willow-salix-fragilis/en> Accessed [17 November 2011]

Peterson, F. J. (unknown) *Materia Medica & Clinical Therapeutics*. From Encyclopaedia Homoeopathica

Pitcher, J. A, Mcknight, J. S. (2011) *Black Willow* [online] Available from: <http://www.forestry.about.com/library/silvics/blsilsalnig.htm> Accessed [13 November 2011]

Rastogi, D. P. (undated) *Homoeopathic Gems*. From Encyclopaedia Homoeopathica

Rehm, J. (2011) *The Wild Garden* [online] Available from: [http://nwplants.com/business/catalog/pop\\_tre.html](http://nwplants.com/business/catalog/pop_tre.html) Accessed [17 November 2011]

Richardson, B. C. (undated) *Psychic causes of illness. Applying Homoeopathy and Bach flower therapy to Psychosomatic illnesses*. From Encyclopaedia Homoeopathica



Richardson, B. C. (undated) *The Psychological / Constitutional Essences of the Bach Flower Remedies*. From Encyclopaedia Homoeopathica

Runesson, T. U (2011). *Trembling Aspen* [online] Available from: <http://www.borealforest.org/trees/tree13.htm> [Accessed 26 October 2011]

Saine, A. (2001). Homoeopathy versus Speculative Medicine. Simillimum (vol.14)

Sankaran, R. (1991). *The Spirit of Homoeopathy*. Mumbai, Homoeopathic Medical Publishers.

Sankaran, R. (1994). *The Substance of Homoeopathy*. Mumbai, India: Homoeopathic Medical Publishers.

Sankaran, R. (1997). *The Soul of Remedies*. Bombay, Homoeopathic Medical Publishers.

Sankaran, R. (2002). *An Insight into Plants*. Mumbai, India: Homoeopathic Medical Publishers.

Sankaran, R. (2004). *The sensation of Homoeopathy*. Mumbai, India: Homoeopathic Medical Publishers

Sankaran, R. (2005). *The sensation in Homoeopathy*. Mumbai, India: Homoeopathic Medical Publishers

Scholten, J. (1993). *Homoeopathy and Minerals*. From Encyclopaedia Homoeopathica.

Scholten, J. (2004). "*Homoeopathy and Science*". Homoeopathic Links From Encyclopaedia Homoeopathica

Schroyens, F. (2001). *Synthesis* (original English version). London, Homoeopathic Book Publishers.

Scholten, J. (2008). *Interview with Dr Jan Scholten by Dr Pawan S. Chandak*. [online] Available from: <http://modernhomoeopathy.com/interview%20jan.htm> [Accessed 19 Sep. 2009]

Sievers, A. F. (1930). *The Herb Hunters Guide* [online] Available from: <http://chestofbooks.com/flora-plants/The-Herb-Hunters-Guide/Balm-Of-Gilead-Poplar-Populus-candicans-Ait.html> [Accessed 7 November 2011]

Starwest Botanicals (2011) Balm of Gilead Buds [online] Available from: <http://www.starwest-botanicals.com/category/balm-of-gilead-buds/> Accessed [17 November 2011]

Stirling, P. (1999). *The Homoeopathic proving of Crack Willow: Salix fragilis* [online] Available from: <http://www.hominf.org/sal/salfr.htm> Accessed [6<sup>th</sup> September 2008]

Taylor, W. (2002). *Defining Families of Remedies: Creating a Remedy-Family Database*. [online] Available from: [www.wholehealthnow.com/homoeopathy\\_pro/wt15.html](http://www.wholehealthnow.com/homoeopathy_pro/wt15.html). [Accessed 15<sup>th</sup> August 2007]

Taylor, W. (2002). *A review and brief Comparison of the Leading Repertory / Materia Medica Software Programs*. [online] Available from: <http://www.homeoint.org/articles/taylor/software.htm> [Accessed 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2009]

Tindall, S. A, (2009). *The Plant Finder's Encyclopedia* [online] Available from:

<http://www.plantpress.com/plant-encyclopedia/plantdb.php?plant=758>

[Accessed 18 November 2011]

Tracheobionta [online], 2009. Available from:  
<http://www.knowledgerush.com/kr/encyclopedia/Tracheobionta/> [Accessed  
19 Sep. 2009]

Ullman, D. (dullman@igc.org), 25 October 2007. *Your View*. E-mail to SV  
Kasiparsad. (tony.k@absamail.co.za).

Ulman, J. R., Ullman, R. (2002). *The value of families in homoeopathy - Healing  
with Homoeopathy* [online] Available from:  
[http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi\\_m0ISW/is\\_2002\\_Oct/ai\\_92282995/](http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_m0ISW/is_2002_Oct/ai_92282995/)  
[Accessed 4 October 2009]

Uva, R. H., J. C. Neal, & J.M. DiTomaso. (1997). *Weeds of the Northeast*.  
[online] Cornell University Press. Ithaca, New York. Available from:  
<http://pick4.pick.uga.edu/mp/20q?search=Populus+deltoides> [Accessed 9<sup>th</sup>  
December 2007].

Varma, P. N and Indu, V. (1995) *Encyclopaedia of Homoeopathic  
Pharmacopoeia. Vol 1 & 2*. From Encyclopaedia Homoeopathica

Vithoulikas, G. (2008) *British media attacks on homoeopathy: Are they justified?*  
International Academy of Classical Homoeopathy, Alonissos 37005,  
Greece. Available from:  
<http://www.modernhomoeopathy.com/vithoulikas%20media%20homp.pdf>  
[Accessed 7<sup>th</sup> October 2009].

Vermeulan, F. (1997). *Concordant Materia Medica*. Haarlem Emryss

Vogel, A. (2006). *A group Analysis evaluation of the class Insecta in terms of known materia medica*. M. Tech Dissertation. Durban Institute of Technology.

Wordnet, (2008). *Dillendae* [online]. Available from: <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/subclass+Dilleniidae> [Accessed 25<sup>th</sup> September 2009].

Wordnet (2008). *Magnoliophyta* [online]. Available from: <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/Magnoliophyta> [Accessed 25<sup>th</sup> September 2009].

Wordnet (2008). *Salicaceae* [online]. Available from: <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/Salicaceae> [Accessed 25<sup>th</sup> September 2009].

Wordnet (2008). *Spermatophyta* [online]. Available from: <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/Spermatophyta> [Accessed 25<sup>th</sup> September 2009].

Wichmann, J. (2004). *“Three homoeopathic computer programs tested”*. Homoeopathic Links 17 (2): 126.

Wulfsohn, T. (2005). *A Group Analysis of the Graminae (Grass) Plant Family of Homoeopathic Remedies*. M. Tech Dissertation. Durban Institute of Technology.

## Appendix A

Result of the comparative extraction: pop.1234 (100) or pop-cand.1234 (100) or sal-al.1234 (100) or sal-l.1234 (100) or sal-p.1234 (100) or salin.1234 (100) or sal-n.1234 (100) or sal-fr.1234 (100), with a rubric size of <100.

1= *Populus tremuloides* -pop

2=*Populus candicans* -**pop cand**

3=*Salix alba*- **sal-al**

4=*Salix fragilis*- sal -fr

5=*Salix lasiolepis*- sal la

6=*Salix nigra* **sal-n**

7=*Salix purpurea* **sal-p**

8=*Salicinum* **salin**

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]





58	MIND - CONFUSION of mind - lying; when - amel.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
59	MIND - CONFUSION of mind - waking, on	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	89
60	MIND - CONFUSION of mind - walking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	54
61	MIND - CONFUSION of mind - walking - air, in open - amel.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	13
62	MIND - CONFUSION of mind - wine; after	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	13
63	MIND - CONSOLATION - amel.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	30
64	MIND - CONSOLATION - amel. - woman; when consoled by a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
65	MIND - CONTEMPTUOUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	57
66	MIND - CONTENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	78
67	MIND - CONVERSATION - agg.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	55
68	MIND - CONVERSATION - amel.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	12
69	MIND - COQUETTISH - too much	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15
70	MIND - COURAGEOUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	53
71	MIND - CURSING	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92
72	MIND - DANCING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	68
73	MIND - DANCING - amel.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14
74	MIND - DEATH - thoughts of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	88
75	MIND - DECISIVE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
76	MIND - DEFIANT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	41
77	MIND - DELUSIONS - act and yet cannot; must	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

78	MIND - DELUSIONS - alone, being	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	61
79	MIND - DELUSIONS - animals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	64
80	MIND - DELUSIONS - animals - black animals; seeing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
81	MIND - DELUSIONS - bear - seeing bears	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
82	MIND - DELUSIONS - bear - seeing bears - chains, sees a black bear in	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
83	MIND - DELUSIONS - beaten, he is being	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
84	MIND - DELUSIONS - betrothal must be broken	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
85	MIND - DELUSIONS - brain - dry and compressed, is	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
86	MIND - DELUSIONS - buried - snow; under	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
87	MIND - DELUSIONS - clouds - black cloud enveloped her; a heavy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11
88	MIND - DELUSIONS - confusion; others will observe her	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
89	MIND - DELUSIONS - conspiracies - against him; there are conspiracies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
90	MIND - DELUSIONS - criticized, she is	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	39
91	MIND - DELUSIONS - die - about to die; one was	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66









	nothing; sensation of being									
148	MIND - DISCUSS - symptoms with everyone, discusses her	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
149	MIND - DISTANCES - inaccurate judgement of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	26
150	MIND - DREAM; as if in a - pleasant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
151	MIND - DRESS - indecently, dresses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14
152	MIND - DWELLS - past disagreeable occurrences, on	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	84
153	MIND - DYSLEXIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	30
154	MIND - ECSTASY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	84
155	MIND - EGOTISM	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	55
156	MIND - ELATED	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	42
157	MIND - EMBITTERED	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	20
158	MIND - ESCAPE, attempts to - run away, to	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	23
159	MIND - EXCITEMENT - company, in	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
160	MIND - EXTRAVAGANCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	32
161	MIND - FEAR - behind him; someone is	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9
162	MIND - FEAR - causeless	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51
163	MIND - FEAR - memory would fail; that his	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
164	MIND - FEAR - observed; of her condition being	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	62
165	MIND - FEAR - robbers, of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	44
166	MIND - FEIGNING -	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	22

[illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible]





[illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible]



[illegible]

	sore									
339	EYE - PAIN - looking - downward - agg.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
340	EYE - PAIN - Eyebrows	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	94
341	EYE - PAIN - Eyebrows - sore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12
342	EYE - PHOTOPHOBIA - driving; while	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
343	EYE - THICKENING - Lids	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	22
344	EYE - TWISTED sensation	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
345	EYE - TWITCHING - daytime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
346	EYE - TWITCHING - Lids - right	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	18
347	VISION - ACUTE	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	62
348	VISION - COLORS before the eyes - black - rings, circles	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
349	VISION - COLORS before the eyes - black - spots - floating	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	87
350	VISION - COLORS before the eyes - green	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	42
351	EAR - PAIN - right - stitching pain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	60
352	EAR - PAIN - left - morning - 8 h	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
353	EAR - PAIN - left - stitching pain	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	60
354	EAR - PAIN - left - extending to - right	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
355	EAR - PAIN - night	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	59
356	EAR - PAIN - night - stitching pain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	16
357	EAR - PAIN - swallowing - agg. - right	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4



[illegible]

[illegible]

410	MOUTH - SALIVA - metallic tasting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	19
411	MOUTH - TASTE - astringent	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	42
412	TEETH - PAIN - right	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	52
413	TEETH - PAIN - eating - after - agg.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	53
414	TEETH - PAIN - eating - after - agg. - jerking pain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
415	TEETH - PAIN - eating - while - agg.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	60
416	TEETH - PAIN - eating - while - agg. - tearing pain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9
417	TEETH - PAIN - pressure - agg.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	21
418	TEETH - PAIN - Molars - right	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	28
419	TEETH - SENSITIVE, tender - pressure, to	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8
420	TEETH - SHOCKS, electric	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
421	THROAT - CATARRH	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	63
422	THROAT - DISCOLORATION - white - stripe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
423	THROAT - PAIN - right	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	86
424	THROAT - PAIN - right - sore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	35
425	THROAT - PAIN - morning - waking; on	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	33
426	THROAT - PAIN - morning - waking; on - sore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17
427	THROAT - PAIN - night - midnight - before	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
428	THROAT - PAIN - cold - drinks - amel.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23

429	THROAT - PAIN - drinking - amel.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	15
430	THROAT - PAIN - stitching pain - splinters; as from	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
431	THROAT - PAIN - talking - agg.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	42
432	THROAT - PAIN - Pharynx	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	66
433	THROAT - PAIN - Pharynx - burning	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	45
434	THROAT - PARALYSIS	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
435	THROAT - PARALYSIS - Pharynx	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
436	THROAT - SENSITIVE - Pharynx	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	62
437	THROAT - SWELLING - Fauces	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
438	THROAT - SWELLING - Uvula	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	68
439	EXTERNAL THROAT - CLOTHING agg.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	45
440	EXTERNAL THROAT - SWELLING - Sides - one side	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
441	STOMACH - APPETITE - increased - morning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	60
442	STOMACH - APPETITE - increased - eating - after	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78
443	STOMACH - ERUCTATIONS - morning - rising - after - agg.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
444	STOMACH - HICCOUGH - eating - after - agg.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	55
445	STOMACH - INDIGESTION -	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

	accompanied by - acidity of stomach									
446	STOMACH - INDIGESTION - accompanied by - flatulence	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
447	STOMACH - INDIGESTION - old people	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
448	STOMACH - NAUSEA - morning - waking; on	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	38
449	STOMACH - NAUSEA - afternoon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	78
450	STOMACH - NAUSEA - coffee - after	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
451	STOMACH - NAUSEA - food - thought of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	32
452	STOMACH - NAUSEA - rising - after - agg.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
453	STOMACH - NAUSEA - rising - agg.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
454	STOMACH - NAUSEA - warm - drinks - amel.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
455	STOMACH - PAIN - stitching pain - upward	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
456	STOMACH - PAIN - warm - bathing - amel.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
457	STOMACH - THIRST - drinking - water - agg.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
458	STOMACH - THIRST - large quantities; for	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	79
459	STOMACH - THIRST - small quantities, for	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	51
460	STOMACH - VOMITING - violent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	63
461	ABDOMEN - DISTENSION - menses - before - agg.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	27
462	ABDOMEN -	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	95



[illegible]

478	ABDOMEN - PAIN - menses - during - agg. - warmth - amel. - heat amel.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
479	ABDOMEN - PAIN - Iliac region - left	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	25
480	ABDOMEN - PAIN - Iliac region - left - stitching pain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
481	ABDOMEN - STIFFNESS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
482	ABDOMEN - SWELLING - Inguinal region - Glands, of	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	88
483	RECTUM - DIARRHEA - morning - bed; driving out of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	39
484	RECTUM - FLATUS - loud	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
485	RECTUM - URGING - sudden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	83
486	RECTUM - URGING - sudden - morning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11
487	STOOL - BILIOUS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98
488	STOOL - SMALL quantity	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	97
489	BLADDER - CATARRH, mucopus	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79
490	BLADDER - CATARRH, mucopus - old people; in	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
491	BLADDER - COMPLAINTS of bladder - operation; after	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
492	BLADDER - INFLAMMATION - acute	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55
493	BLADDER - INFLAMMATION - catheterization; after	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4



506	BLADDER - URINATION - seldom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	99
507	BLADDER - URINATION - urging to urinate - sudden	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85
508	BLADDER - URINATION - urging to urinate - urination agg.; after	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	67
509	BLADDER - WEAKNESS - old people; in - men; old	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
510	KIDNEYS - PAIN - left	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	32
511	PROSTATE GLAND - COMPLAINTS of prostate	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55
512	PROSTATE GLAND - INFLAMMATION (= prostatitis)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	91
513	URETHRA - CHORDEE	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	62
514	URETHRA - DISCHARGE - gleet	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98
515	URETHRA - DISCHARGE - gonorrheal - acute	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8
516	URETHRA - IRRITATION	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
517	URINE - COLOR - greenish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	66
518	URINE - COLOR - greenish - bright	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
519	URINE - SEDIMENT - purulent	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72
520	URINARY ORGANS - COMPLAINTS of urinary organs - old people; in - men; old	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
521	URINARY ORGANS - MENSTRUATION - during - agg.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53

[illegible]





[illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible]



613	CHEST - PAIN - Sides - right - inspiration agg. - stitching pain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9
614	CHEST - PAIN - Sternum - stitching pain	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92
615	CHEST - PALPITATION of heart - excitement; after	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	69
616	CHEST - SENSITIVE	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	51
617	CHEST - SWELLING - Mammae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	81
618	CHEST - SWELLING - Mammae - menses - before - agg.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	54
619	CHEST - SWELLING - Mammae - menses - during - agg.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	21
620	CHEST - TINGLING - Mammae in	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
621	BACK - INSENSIBILITY - Skin; of	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
622	BACK - NUMBNESS	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
623	BACK - PAIN - breathing - agg.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	69
624	BACK - PAIN - contracted; as if	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
625	BACK - PAIN - sitting - agg. - sore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12
626	BACK - PAIN - Cervical region - forenoon - 10.30 h	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
627	BACK - PAIN - Cervical region - looking - downward - agg.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
628	BACK - PAIN - Cervical region - Nape of neck - contracting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
629	BACK - PAIN - Dorsal region - Scapulae - left -	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

	lancinating									
630	BACK - PAIN - Lumbar region - morning - waking; on	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14
631	BACK - PAIN - Lumbar region - morning - waking; on - aching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
632	BACK - PAIN - Lumbar region - blow; pain as from a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12
633	BACK - PAIN - Lumbar region - cutting pain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	48
634	BACK - PAIN - Lumbar region - menses - before - agg.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	45
635	BACK - PAIN - Lumbar region - menses - before - agg. - aching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8
636	BACK - PAIN - Lumbar region - sitting - amel.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14
637	BACK - PAIN - Lumbar region - extending to - Coccyx	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
638	BACK - PAIN - Sacrum - aching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	66
639	BACK - STIFFNESS - Cervical region - headache; during	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	43
640	BACK - STIFFNESS - Cervical region - painful	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9
641	BACK - STIFFNESS - Cervical region - extending to - Head	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
642	BACK - TENSION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	61
643	EXTREMITIES - AWKWARDNESS - Hands - drops things	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52

644	EXTREMITIES - CONTRACTION of muscles and tendons - Fingers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	72
645	EXTREMITIES - ERUPTIONS - Feet - Back of feet - right	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
646	EXTREMITIES - ERUPTIONS - Feet - Back of feet - right - herpes	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
647	EXTREMITIES - ERUPTIONS - Feet - Back of feet - right - painful	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
648	EXTREMITIES - ERUPTIONS - Feet - Back of feet - right - ulcerative	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
649	EXTREMITIES - ERUPTIONS - Feet - Back of feet - right - vesicles	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
650	EXTREMITIES - EXCRESCENCES - horny - Fingers - Tips	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
651	EXTREMITIES - HEAT - Knees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	67
652	EXTREMITIES - HEAT - Knees - left	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
653	EXTREMITIES - HEAT - Lower limbs - sensation of	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
654	EXTREMITIES - HEAVINESS - Lower limbs - evening	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	19
655	EXTREMITIES - HEAVINESS - Shoulders	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	40

656	EXTREMITIES - INSENSIBILITY - Fingers - Tips - pricking and pinching; to	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
657	EXTREMITIES - ITCHING - Feet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100
658	EXTREMITIES - ITCHING - Feet - Sole of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	80
659	EXTREMITIES - ITCHING - Feet - Sole of - night	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
660	EXTREMITIES - ITCHING - Fingers - Joints	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11
661	EXTREMITIES - ITCHING - Fingers - Third fingers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9
662	EXTREMITIES - ITCHING - Toes - night	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
663	EXTREMITIES - ITCHING - Toes - scratching - agg.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
664	EXTREMITIES - ITCHING - Toes - Between	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	21
665	EXTREMITIES - ITCHING - Upper limbs - scratching - agg.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8
666	EXTREMITIES - NUMBNESS - Fingers - Tips	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	51
667	EXTREMITIES - PAIN - drinking - water - amel.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
668	EXTREMITIES - PAIN - walking - amel.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
669	EXTREMITIES - PAIN - walking - amel. - stitching pain	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9

670	EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Ankles - afternoon - 16.30 h	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
671	EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Ankles - stitching pain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100
672	EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Ankles - extending to - Heels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
673	EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Ankles - extending to - Heels - stitching pain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
674	EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Bones - aching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17
675	EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Elbows - right	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	26
676	EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Elbows - right - dull pain	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
677	EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Elbows - aching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	30
678	EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Feet - right	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	20
679	EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Feet - right - sore	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
680	EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Feet - right - stitching pain - needles; as from	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
681	EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Feet - aching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	47
682	EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Fingers - Tips	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	94
683	EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Hips - motion - beginning of - agg.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	14
684	EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Joints - aching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	30
685	EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Joints - motion - agg.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	42
686	EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Joints - rest - amel.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1







	- sitting agg.									
717	EXTREMITIES - STIFFNESS - Elbows	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	39
718	EXTREMITIES - STIFFNESS - Joints	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	92
719	EXTREMITIES - STIFFNESS - Knees - descending stairs agg.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
720	EXTREMITIES - STIFFNESS - Lower limbs - walking - agg.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
721	EXTREMITIES - STIFFNESS - Shoulders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	59
722	EXTREMITIES - STIFFNESS - Shoulders - left	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8
723	EXTREMITIES - STIFFNESS - Upper limbs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	63
724	EXTREMITIES - STIFFNESS - Upper limbs - left	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11
725	EXTREMITIES - STIFFNESS - Wrists	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	51
726	EXTREMITIES - THICK - Fingers - Tips	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
727	EXTREMITIES - THICK - Skin - Fingers - Tips	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
728	EXTREMITIES - TINGLING - Fingers - Tips	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	26
729	EXTREMITIES - TREMBLING - Internal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
730	EXTREMITIES - TREMBLING - Shoulders	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
731	SLEEP - DELIRIOUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
732	SLEEP - REFRESHING	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4







794	DREAMS - RESTLESS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	64
795	DREAMS - SAILING - promised land, to the	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
796	DREAMS - SEA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	38
797	DREAMS - SPACESHIP	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
798	DREAMS - SPIES; about	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
799	DREAMS - STEALING - paintings, his	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
800	DREAMS - SWIMMING	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	29
801	DREAMS - TRAP - being trapped	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
802	DREAMS - VIVID - not one's own; but seemed as if	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
803	DREAMS - WOMEN - friends	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
804	DREAMS - WORK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	22
805	FEVER - CATARRHAL fever	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
806	FEVER - CONTINUED fever	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	78
807	PERSPIRATION - ODOR - sweetish	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	13
808	PERSPIRATION - OILY	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	34
809	PERSPIRATION - PROFUSE - followed by - chills	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
810	PERSPIRATION - SALTY deposits after perspiration	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
811	PERSPIRATION - SENSATION as if about to perspire, but no moisture appears	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
812	SKIN - ANESTHESIA	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	78
813	SKIN - ERUPTIONS - break out - sensation as	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3







841	GENERALS - FOOD and DRINKS - warm drinks - agg.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	71
842	GENERALS - FOOD and DRINKS - warm drinks - desire	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66
843	GENERALS - FOOD and DRINKS - water - amel.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	13
844	GENERALS - FOOD and DRINKS - wine - aversion	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
845	GENERALS - HEAT - flushes of - night	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	16
846	GENERALS - HEAT - flushes of - alternating with - chills	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	23
847	GENERALS - INFLAMMATION - Sinuses; of (= sinusitis)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	86
848	GENERALS - INJURIES - operation - ailments from	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
849	GENERALS - LOOKING - downward	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
850	GENERALS - LYING - back; on - amel.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77
851	GENERALS - MALARIA	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
852	GENERALS - MASTURBATION; ailments from	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	90
853	GENERALS - MENSES - after - agg.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	70
854	GENERALS - MENSES - during - beginning of menses - amel.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15
855	GENERALS - MOTION - amel. - slow motion	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
856	GENERALS - PAIN -	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	30

[illegible]

## Appendix B

Common Rubrics with more than 1 remedy, with rubric size of <100.

1= *Populus tremuloides* -**pop**

2=*Populus candicans* -**pop cand**

3=*Salix alba*- **sal-al**

4=*Salix fragilis*- **sal -fr**

5=*Salix lasiolepis*- **sal al**

6=*Salix nigra* **sal-n**

7=*Salix purpurea* **sal-p**

8=*Salicinum* **salin**

	<b>RUBRIC</b>	<b>POP</b>	<b>CAND</b>	<b>SAL-AL</b>	<b>SAL-FR</b>	<b>SAL-LA</b>	<b>SAL-N</b>	<b>SAL-P</b>	<b>SALIN</b>	<b>NO. OF RX</b>
23	MIND - ANXIETY - anticipation; from	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	79
146	MIND - DISCONTENTED - himself, with	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	66
155	MIND - EGOTISM	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	55
169	MIND - FORGETFUL - purchases; goes off and leaves the	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	27
172	MIND - FORSAKEN feeling - isolation; sensation of	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	75
242	MIND - SPEECH - hasty	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	61

368	NOSE - DISCHARGE - clear	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	71
380	NOSE - TINGLING	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	52
421	THROAT - CATARRH	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	63
563	FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - PAIN - Vagina - burning	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	58
581	RESPIRATION - DIFFICULT - raising - arms - agg.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
697	EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Shoulders - left	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	95
744	DREAMS - BOAT	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	8

## Appendix C

### Images



Figure 1: *Salix alba* (Girard, 2011)



Figure 2: *Salix fragilis* (Kew.org, 2011).



**Figure 3: *Salix fragilis* leaves** (Perez, 2011)



**Figure 4: *Salix lasiolepis* –Catkins** (pfaf.org, 2011)



**Figure 5: *Populus tremuloides*** (Rehm, 2011)



**Figure 6: *Populus candicans*- Balm of Gilead** (Starwest botanicals, 2011)





Figure 7: *Populus candicans* “*Aurora*” (Tindall, 2009)



Figure 8: *Salix nigra* (Baskauf, 2003)



Figure 9: *Salix nigra* (Baskauf, 2003)



Figure 10: *Salix purpurea* (Brand, 2011)



**Figure 11:** *Salix purpurea* (Brand, 2011)