A group analysis evaluation of the selected members of the acidum family of homoeopathic remedies in terms of known materia medica

By

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

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I, Edward Phahamane, do hereby declare that this dissertation represents my own work both in conception and execution.

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Dedication

I dedicate this work to Almighty God, the Creator of all things possible and impossible through the reach of all our senses. He has blessed me with the wisdom of holistic self-exploration and as I discover self and relationships with humanity, nature and beyond, I have let myself into a better existence, much more subtle and centralized in nurturing the true gift of life.

"Living to make a change never fails to take titles in fame…and the journey of fame is both as enduring and as great as living a thousand lives as one…" and I have also been timely reminded that "The essence of life is being as wise as a soul and as gentle as happiness living within…" (Edward Phahamane). I hope, therefore, that the impact that this study may have on the homoeopathic mind space further sharpens the implementation of homoeopathic knowledge and therefore the fame of homoeopathy. The life giving properties of homoeopathy occur in the most gentle, wise and effective way, annihilating disease and perfecting the health of humankind and thereby sustaining the phenomenal, pro-life fame of homoeopathy.

The pursuit of knowledge shown through this research has only been possible due to the Higher Power, Jehovah, 'Molimo,' God, The Creator of all things possible and impossible. He has inspired within me the will to express change and to present the essence of life in ways strange to me yet gentle to all nature.

I also dedicate this work to the Phahamane family and friends; their varied support has both served as a motivation and a pillar of strength that has fuelled my resilience and sustained my courage during the course of this study.

"Khotso, Pula, Nala."

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Abstract

Homoeopathy has advanced as an empirical art and has become a modern age science backed by the kind of massive research data and critical reviews that helps scientific knowledge become acceptable within the global knowledge space. Two centuries ago, the practice of homoeopathy was possible with a few hundred proven remedies of that time but as this science developed through both research and collection of empirical data the number of remedies available increased exponentially. As both the study of remedies and the remedy selection process became more challenging, group analysis by famous homoeopaths such as Farrington (1992), Sankaran (2003), Scholten (1993), Mangliavori (in Vidal 2005) emerged. Currently, with a database of over 3000 remedies available for prescription, group analysis, though a contested approach has proven to be an adequate tool that helps consolidate mass homoeopathic data into meaningful groupings that makes both the study of remedies and their application in practice easier.

Classifying homoeopathic remedies into groups by means of group analysis and allowing such methods and results thereof to go through rigorous critiquing refines homoeopathic knowledge and improves its ability to sustain itself as a competent science. Homoeopathy has emerged as a technologically inclined science, utilising various software programs enabling more thorough correlation of symptoms and remedies and so improving the prescription process. Software programs have proven to be very useful tools for the development of group analysis.

The aim of this study was to extract the common characteristic symptomatology of five selected homoeopathic remedies belonging to the acidum family as represented in the known materia medica and repertory. The acidum remedies appearing in Radar® 10 repertory (Archibel 2008) were analysed in terms of rubric representation (frequency) and the top five were selected for inclusion in the study. The top five remedies were: *Nitricum acidum*, *Phosphoricum acidum, Muriatic acidum*, S*ulphuricum acidum* and *Fluoricum acidum.*

All rubrics in which the selected remedies appeared were extracted using the homoeopathic software package Radar® 10 (Archibel, 2008) and analysed for sensations and active, passive and compensation reactions of the selected remedies, as per Sankaran (2002). The common

primary sensations identified were, burning, sore, swelling, pressing, cramping, dryness, weakness, tearing, and coldness. There were also sensations of anxiety, restlessness, delirium, delusions, dullness, sadness and cheerfulness. Active reactions identified were: hot, heat, inflammation and sensitivity. Passive reactions identified were: coldness, numbness and weakness. Compensation reactions identified were: restlessness, hurriedness, intense reaction and passion.

Miasmatic keywords as per Sankaran (2002) were used to determine the miasmatic tendencies of the selected top five acidum remedies. In general all acidum remedies appeared to have a dominant syphilitic miasmatic tendency but acidums were present through all the miasms. Their miasmatic tendencies are easily recognised when viewed in the light of their pathophysiological processes.

The pathological tendencies of acidum remedies examined in this study include: haemorrhoids, general haemorrhage, syphilis, warts, neoplastic and non-plastic tumours, irritable bowel syndrome (reflux, colic, constipation), rheumatism, muco-cutaneous ulcerations (STIs, Xerostomia, diabetic ulcers) and bone diseases (osteoporosis, osteitis, and peri-osteitis).

The results of this research were compared to the findings of Scholten (1993) and Mangialavori and Marotta (2005). It is the researcher's view that Sankaran's methodology of group analysis which he used to explore biological groups of remedies (plants and animals) is adequate for use with non-biological groups of remedies such as mineral acidums.

The researcher found group analysis methodology worthy as a tool for classifying the mass data of acidum remedies into orderly sets of meaningful data. Group analysis is consistent with the laws and principles of homoeopathy and encourages the use of materia medica and repertory which are fundamental to the study and application of homoeopathic knowledge.

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.0 INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

The development of group analysis by new masters of homoeopathy such as Scholten, Sankaran and others is the continuation of the work of the great old masters of homoeopathy such as Hahnemann, Farrington and others (Gray 2000). Group analysis has come at the right time, when the accumulated mass of homoeopathic data is tending to inundate earlier grouping systems such as the miasms and the overall appreciation of materia medica. It is a relatively impossible intellectual task for a physician to remember over 3000 remedies during prescription. Students in homoeopathy may also have the same intellectual problem while learning materia medica (Sankaran 2002). Therefore, in order to remedy this problem, intuitive, creative and problem solving minds of people such as Sankaran(2002), Scholten (1993) and Mangliavori (in Vidal 2005) have thought of and designed systematic methods of arranging remedies according to central themes, kingdoms and states of matter.

The need to remember a huge number of remedies during prescription in order to match individual patient symptoms to remedy symptoms in the materia medica not only makes homoeopathy difficult to practice but also affects the remedy selection outcome, the treatment outcome of the patient and the general effectiveness of homoeopathic treatment (Sankaran 2002). If remedies do not seem to work, a very common public perception is that homoeopathy is slow, or does not work and only rarely is it perceived that the choice of the remedy might be wrong. The outcome of homoeopathic treatment is pre-destined by the careful choice of the remedy. Thus, group analysis aims to fine-tune the remedy selection process to improve the competency and efficiency of homoeopathic treatment (Gray 2000).

Group analysis not only systematizes mass homoeopathic data but also illuminates smaller remedies by defining their characteristics alongside relatively large polychrests. Group analysis can also be used to predict the potential remedy within a related group which is closer to the case. For example, according to the Sankaran kingdom model of group analysis, the plant kingdom has sensitivity as a major theme; the mineral kingdom has structure as a

major theme while the animal kingdom has survival as a major theme. During case taking, the practitioner can use presented symptoms as a guide and can discern which is the main kingdom and forecast that a remedy in that kingdom is likely to be most suitable. This forecast does not exclude the Law of Similars, miasms, the knowledge of learned materia medica and the holistic nature of homoeopathy (Sankaran 2005; Scholten 1993).

However successful group analysis may have been with the majority of homoeopathic practitioners, there have been controversies, debates and heated criticism regarding the group analysis approach. According to this criticism, group analysis is viewed as a new method therefore as such it is perceived in some quarters to be based on non-homoeopathic principles, making it a threat to the dogmatic principles set out by Hahnemann and therefore not an acceptable way to arrive at a remedy. Even so, group analysis has sustained itself through this criticism because it follows on from the principles of miasms and the repertory which are forms of systematized grouping methods consistent with the works of the great old masters of homoeopathy which are still in use today. Robust science welcomes criticism and group analysis embraces the development of homoeopathy as an objective, competitive science suitable for the current era (Moskowitz 2002; Vithoulkas 2000 and Gray 2000).

New research on group analysis has revitalized the advancement of group analysis. This research relies on high quality material data sourced from the materia medicas, reputable journals and repertories. The caution to use quality data helps advance the acuity and competency of group analysis as well as its acceptance within the broader homoeopathic community. The emergence of group analysis, like all other new grouping methods such as miasms, has met its challenges in some quarters of the homoeopathic community but continues to sustain itself through these challenges because of its dynamic design which incorporates the Law of Similars, the knowledge of learned materia medica and a holistic approach to homoeopathy (Kasiparsad 2012).

The emergence of group analysis does not replace, substitute or reduce the dogmatic principles set forth by Hahnemann, or the knowledge and application of learned materia medica but to fine tune the selection process of remedies in a clinical setting (Moskowitz 2002).

Homoeopathy is on an evolutionary growth journey in terms of provings being constantly conducted and new remedies entering the materia medica and new symptoms entering the repertory. Therefore filter techniques are needed to guide the system of prescribing to help practitioners and students to get the correct remedy individual to the patient (Kasiparsad 2012). Group analysis can be such a filter technique.

1.1 PROBLEM STATEMENT

The materia medica of homoeopathic medicines consists of more than 3000 individual remedies. It is impossible to remember all remedies individually, so some sort of an organisation system is helpful. Miasmatic organisation is already well known. Group analysis is emerging as a helpful tool for organising knowledge and warrants further exploration.

1.2 AIMS

The researcher aimed to extract the common characteristic symptomatology of five selected homoeopathic remedies belonging to the acidum family as represented in the known materia medica and repertory. This was performed by analysing the selected remedies according to the group analysis method as proposed by Sankaran (2002) including kingdom analysis and sensations (Sankaran 2005). The study further compared these results with Scholten's analysis of mineral acidums (Scholten 1993) and Mangialavori and Marotta's (2005) analysis of acidums.

Remedies were selected on the basis of the number of repertory rubrics they appear in, with an increase in number of rubrics corresponding to an increase in significance. Based on an extraction process using the Radar® 10 Synthesis (Archibel 2008) repertory software, all the acid family remedies were listed in order of most significant to least significant, according to the number of rubrics per remedy. The top five remedies were selected, which were: *Nitricum acidum, Phosphoricum acidum, Muriatic acidum,* S*ulphuricum acidum* and *Fluoricum acidum.*

The aims were met by:

- Firstly, choosing five well represented acidum group of homoeopathic remedies in the repertory.

- Secondly, identifying, analysing and describing common sensations in the acidum group of homoeopathic remedies according to known materia medica. Sensations are defined as "consciousness of perceiving or seeming to perceive some state or condition of one's body or its parts of senses or of one's mind or its emotions…" (Allen 1990b).
- Thirdly, analysing and describing the reactions to the sensations. In other words a person feeling a particular sensation or set of sensations may be inclined to act or respond in a certain way. In simpler terms reactions can be active, passive, or compensatory. An active response is a reflex action following a stimulus, a passive response is an arrested or negated reflex action following a stimulus and a compensated response is an adapted action to the known or like stimulus (Sankaran 2002).
- Fourthly, analysing and classifying individual remedies in terms of Sankaran's miasms in terms of known homoeopathic literature.
- Lastly, identifying the themes which emerge from the acidum group. "A theme is an idea that persists in or pervades a work of art or literature…" (Oxford Dictionary 2013).

The application of group analysis as a tool used to achieve the above aims further tested its viability and validity and furthered understanding of its competency and its limitations.

1.3 RATIONALE

a) The acids, with the exception of a few which are well proven, are rarely prescribed and are poorly understood in terms of their therapeutic action as outlined in the current grouping models such as the Sankaran's miasmatic model and the Scholten periodic table model (Wulfsohn 2005).
b) According to the knowledge of the researcher, there has never been a group analysis of the acidums except that of Scholten who only analysed mineral acids. Therefore, there was a gap in knowledge regarding the acidums in homoeopathic materia medica and practice.
c) The success of Sankaran in the development of the group analysis methodology based on the scientific classification of matter, as seen in kingdom analysis, and on the

sensations and reaction to sensations associated with each substance, is a break-through discovery (Sankaran 2002; Sankaran 2005). The sensation approach will add value to Scholten's approach which is based on analysis of the periodic table of elements (Scholten 1993). This methodology has provided a window of opportunity in research and the researcher wished to apply Sankaran's discovery to acids.

d) Scholten (1993), and M.Tech. Homoeopathy students at the Durban University of Technology have conducted group analysis evaluation studies that have yielded valuable information and have refined the understanding of remedy relationships in terms of materia medica (Leisegang 2007). This research output will add to that body of knowledge.

The unique nature of acidum remedies as described by Farrington (1992), who applauds their curative actions in chronic diseases, makes this study worthy to pursue so as to contribute to a better treatment outcome for chronic diseases in homoeopathic practice.

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 INTRODUCTORY HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The word 'homoeopathy' is derived from the Greek words 'homoeo' meaning similar and 'pathos' meaning suffering. How homoeopathy identifies itself and how it functions as an art of healing is engraved in its name. The principle of cure, Law of Similars, ('like cures like') which defines homoeopathy is also embedded in the term homoeopathy (Bloch and Lewis 2003).

Homoeopathy is both a proven science and a therapeutic medicine discovered and established by the German physician, chemist, linguist, historian of medicine, and scientific revolutionary Dr. Samuel Hahnemann in the early 1780's (O'Reilly 1996; Lockie 2000). The primary therapeutic principle of homoeopathy is the Law of Similars as articulated by the father of modern medicine, Hippocrates (470BC). According to Hippocrates the Law of Similars forms part of the integral foundation of medicine that disease could be treated by similars, contraries or by substitution (Bloch and Lewis 2003).

2.0.1 The Law of Similars

The Law of Similars implies that a substance that causes certain symptoms can be used to cure those symptoms. This is more explicit in the homoeopathic term *'Similia Similibus Curentur'* meaning 'let likes be cured by likes' (O'Reilly 1996; Bloch and Lewis 2003). The homoeopathic approach is that the symptoms caused in a healthy person by a crude dose of a substance can be cured by a minute dose of the same substance. For instance, a crude dose of onion will cause runny nose and stinging watery eyes – symptoms of the common cold. Therefore, a homoeopath will prescribe a minute dose of onion (*Allium cepa*) i.e. onion in homoeopathic potency, to treat those symptoms.

In contrast, for the same symptoms of a common cold, an allopathic practitioner working according to the Law of Contraries may prescribe anti-inflammatories and anti-secretory medication (Gray 2000).

The phrases ‘Law of Similars’ and ‘like cures like’ seek to define what homoeopathic medicine is focused upon (O’Reilly 1996), and incorporates the definition of homoeopathy as well as how homoeopathy should function. Because of these constant definitions and laws, homoeopathy has sustained itself through the harsh criticism of sceptics and its enemies from the time of its inception until today when it has gained the momentum of popularity in health-care as being one of the best holistic medical therapies to date (Gray 2000; O’Reilly 1996).

2.0.2 Potentization

Potentization was developed by Hahnemann to make the infinitesimal dosages of remedies required by the Law of Similars. Potentization is a serial dilution process of the original substance interspersed with vigorous shaking. An alcohol tincture or a lactose powder (*Saccharum lactis*) trituration of the original substance (plant, mineral, animal matter) is diluted 1:100 with alcohol and shaken vigorously by pounding on a leather bound book or with lactose powder and triturated. This is known as a centesimal dilution (cH) and 1:10 dilution is known as decimal dilution (xH). After 3cH a trituration can be further diluted with alcohol. The vigorous shaking of the dilution is known as succussion. The dilution and succussion process is repeated until the desired dilution is reached, which is then called a ‘potency’ e.g. 30cH potency. Through empirical observations, Hahnemann and subsequent homoeopaths found that “the more a remedy is shaken and diluted, the more the curative power is increased (provided the choice of remedy is matched accurately by the Similia Principle) while simultaneously decreasing toxicity.”(Hahnemann 1842 in Gray 2000).

2.0.3 The homoeopathic approach

Homoeopathy has a dynamic view of disease. Human disease is viewed as a mistuning of the spirit-like force that resides in all beings. Humans and nature all exist harmoniously as energy and this relationship can be affected at an energy level. Therefore, according to this dynamic view, human disease exists at a subtle level that it is immaterial and energetic in nature. When a mistuning occurs at that subtle, energetic level, the entire being on all levels is affected. In this view, therefore, it is imperative to treat the human in disease by re-tuning his/her spirit-like force rather than treating the disease in the human. Thus, homoeopathy employs a holistic approach involving a comprehensive case history followed by the

administration of energized, infinitesimally small doses of remedies that energize the body to heal itself in disease. The remedial medicines used retune the spirit-like force to swiftly, gently, and restoratively cure symptoms a large dose of the original substance would cause in healthy test subjects (O'Reilly 1996).

2.0.4 The vital force in homoeopathy

Homoeopathy has a concept of the 'vital force' which is thought to be experienced by all living organisms as life energy. The vital force is a spirit like life force that resides within a living organism as a dynamic force which maintains the organism in admirable, harmonious function (O'Reilly 1996; Gray 2000). Homoeopathic physicians answer to their highest and only calling of cure, that of making the sick healthy, by targeting the vital force (O'Reilly 1996). According to Hahnemann's writing in the Organon (Aphorism 2, Principles of cure) "The highest ideal of cure is the rapid, gentle and permanent restoration of health; that is, the lifting and annihilation of the disease in its entire extent in the shortest, most reliable and least disadvantageous way, according to clearly realizable principles" (O'Reilly 1996).

Homoeopathy directly increases the amount of the vital force available within the organism (Gray 2000). Homoeopathic therapy aims to establish a balance between all the levels (e.g. spiritual, mental, emotional and physical) by gently targeting the vital force which is the central core of all and is capable of balancing energy between all levels (O'Reilly 1996). The vital force is otherwise understood as the vital sensation which, according to Sankaran (2007), defines the nucleus of a being. According to the homoeopathic philosophy, an individual's symptomatic response to stimuli is dependent on the vital force i.e. a strong vital force helps the body to balance bodily energy on all levels to fight off diseases easily as opposed to a weakened vital force which fails to balance bodily energy so the body succumbs to diseases. In order to bring on cure and to maintain harmony an energetic balance has to be maintained in all planes by the vital force (Gray 2000).

2.1 THE EVOLUTIONARY DEVELOPMENT OF HOMEOPATHY

Homoeopathy has evolved throughout its 230 year history as a classical science based on empirical principles to become a modern science. Its empirical foundations made it data-base oriented and holistic from its inception. In modern practice, such as found in academic

institutions like the Homoeopathic Day Clinic at The Durban University of Technology, homoeopathy engages with evidence based tools (e.g. radiology and pathology laboratory tests) to arrive at objective diagnosis and relative treatment never undermining its basic principle but answering to the responsibilities of medical knowledge and functions (Gray 2000).

Homoeopathy like all other complementary alternative medical (CAM) therapies has been experiencing an atmosphere of revitalization lately; Eisenberg et al. (1993) reveal through statistics that in 1990 "Americans have made 425 million visits per year to alternative practitioners, 40 million more than were made to primary care physicians. "An inevitable trend here is that homoeopathy like all other CAM therapies is growing internationally. Ullman (2010), and the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (2009) report on frequency of visits to CAM practitioners in the United States in 2007, reveal that homoeopathy has gained considerable popularity in the United States of America and most European countries as well as Asian countries such as India (Prasad 2007; Nahim et al. 2009). This revitalization should not come as a surprise because homoeopathy has two centuries of sustained history; it is relatively cheap, non-toxic and holistic in its approach to treatment. For these reasons it appeals to all seeking better health and individualised treatment (Gray 2000).

Homoeopathy is said to be the epitome of holistic treatment to date; it is a system based on verifiable principles of cure, individualized to the patient and compliant to the Laws of Similars. During an extensive homoeopathic case history taking, this comprehensive medical therapeutic intervention covers the spiritual, mental, emotional and physical levels respectively. After the summation of all these levels which represent the whole patient, a homoeopathic remedy is given (Gray 2000; Bloch and Lewis 2003).

2.2 SCIENCE AND HOMOEOPATHY

Homoeopathy is a science and has never been exempted from being described as such in explaining the uniformities and consistencies of relationships between natural phenomena. Science seeks objectivity in observation, analysis, evaluation and grouping of similar traits to arrive at a conclusion regarding data (Shrake et al. 2006). The Law of Similars is a break-through scientific insight resulting from understanding the uniformities and consistencies of

relationship between natural phenomena. How homoeopathy began as a science, and how it continues to be recognized as a leading scientific discipline to date, is due to the on-going engagement of homoeopaths in the pursuit of understanding, explaining and predicting the systematic relationships between natural phenomena (Scholten 1993; Bloch and Lewis 2003). These are essential characteristics in the design of groupings of themes, such as seen in miasmatic theory (Gaier 1991) and group analysis.

Research within the field of modern quantum electro-dynamic physics are answering the gap in knowledge that has existed over time regarding how homoeopathy works. Dr. S.Y. Lo from the California Institute of Technology and American Technologies Group has shown through the concept of coherence, clusters and clathrates how water is able to retain information through potentization and dissipate it through electromagnetic principles (Lo 1998 in Gray 2000). These developments revitalize homoeopathy to become modern age science that answers the critical quest of knowledge about the adequacy of homoeopathy (Gray 2000; Ameke 2007).

2.3 REMEDIES IN HOMOEOPATHY

Homoeopathic medicines known as ‘remedies’ are prepared by the process of potentization based on advanced chemistry, modern quantum electro-dynamic physics and electro-magnetic principles (Gray 2000). The healing powers of remedies are energetic, immaterial and act according to the Law of Similars. The energy of the respective healing substance in nature is imparted into a medium i.e. alcohol, water or lactose powder through potentization, then administered as medicines so that the impression of the healing substance can bring on healing through modern electro-magnetic principles in line with the Law of Similars (Gray 2000).

2.3.1 Homoeopathic materia medica

The materia medica of a remedy is the complete symptom picture of that remedy as gathered from homoeopathic proving experiments, toxicology reports, observation of the way in which the substance exists in nature and clinical experience (Vermeulen 2001). These individual materia medicas are combined into a book of materia medica. In homoeopathic practice, the materia medica is complemented by a repertory which is a book that lists all the symptoms

that have been elicited during the proving as well as in clinical verifications. In the repertory, symptoms are grouped into systems that simplify its use and hasten case analysis and remedy prescription (Bloch and Lewis 2003). With the addition of kingdoms, miasms and remedy groups the assumption is that the speed and accuracy of remedy selection is improved.

2.3.2 Remedy selection

The choice of a medicine by a health practitioner is a central element in health practice i.e. correlating a particular group of clinical features with the use of a particular medicine (O'Reilly 1996). In homoeopathy the technique of choosing a medicine from the list of at least 3000 remedies available is a big challenge. In order to overcome the challenge, methods of data arrangement emerged, the first one being related to miasmatic theory. Miasmatic theory was adequately sufficient in its early days of application but with constant and rapid expansion of the materia medica and repertory, it has become less adequate and as a result group analysis has emerged (Gaier 1991).

2.4 THE REPERTORY

In 1833 Von Boenninghausen and Jahr developed a potent system of remedy selection known as a repertory which exists even to date (Gaier 1991). A repertory contains all data from various materia medica and journal sources. In the repertory, this data is represented as clinical features that are covered by specific remedies (Bloch and Lewis 2003). A single clinical feature covered by specific remedies is known as a rubric and is represented in repertory language to ease the process of remedy selection.

Repertory development has expanded and over time has become more varied with multiple authors and approaches. Repertory development has attracted attention in the information technology world as well, with software packages such as Radar® (Archibel 2008), Hompath® (Mind Technologies 2009), and MacRepertory® (Kent Homoeopathic Associates 2009). These packages generally also include various reference materials such as materia medica, books and journal articles. Modern repertory presented in computer software is a break-through development in the science of homoeopathy within this fast, modern, technological world. Software aids the practitioner and the student alike with repertorisation and remedy

selection. Remedy selection is assisted further through access to digital homoeopathic books, materia medica, journals and other online information sources.

These modern systems potentially modify homoeopathy to become a more user friendly system of therapeutic science congruent with the current demands of technology and the need to improve the speed of treatment selection and issuance without compromising the quality of the said treatment and the principles of homoeopathy. However, the extent to which these modern systems of homoeopathy are expanded and modified through technology introduces a certain tension in relation to the dogmatic principles set out initially by great masters of homoeopathy, and is explored in later in this chapter.

2.4.1 Radar® software

The study and evolution of group analysis has been greatly assisted by computer technology software such as Radar® and Encyclopedia Homoeopathica® from Archibel (Wulfsohn 2005). The Radar® Synthesis database can be used for the extraction of specific rubrics for the purpose of analysing remedy groups and families (Archibel 2008). Radar® also contains Encyclopedia Homoeopathica® with materia medica from various sources which is also useful for group analysis (Kratimenos 2001).

2.5 HOMOEOPATHIC PRESCRIPTION ACCORDING TO GROUP ANALYSIS

Higher education training institutions for homoeopathy students such the Durban University of Technology have introduced the use of computer technology to facilitate the modern growth of homoeopathy and to improve its competency as a science and as a therapeutic tool for health-care. Computer programs such as Radar®, MacRepertory® and ReferenceWorks® homoeopathic software offer repertories and quick access to information from various homoeopathic textbooks for evaluation and comparison of treatment options. These computer software programs save time during case analysis, and enhance efficiency and accuracy of the prescription by providing readily available information from various textbooks. The inclusion and application of group analysis, in addition to the application of the Law of Similars, in this computer software, improves the accuracy of the prescription but it does not substitute the knowledge of learned materia medica (Kasiparsad 2012).

2.5.1 Miasmatic theory

Miasm is medical Greek term that was used in times of Hippocrates, through to the Middle-Ages until today and it refers to a taint or a form of pollution in a being that is capable of causing disease. It was then adapted by Hahnemann in his description of chronic diseases and their repeated cycles of recurrence (De Schepper 2006). In his extensive study on recurring disease states that did not fit the acute state, he found that there was a form of pollutant/taint causative to all symptomatology presentation. He further learnt that this taint showed disease patterns which ran through family trees, cultures and societies and so concluded his discovery by re-defining the patterned-taints as a miasms, namely, Psoric miasm, Syphilitic miasm and Sycotic miasm. Psoric miasm referred to non-venereal diseases, Syphilitic miasm referred to venereal diseases, and Sycotic miasm referred to the complications of venereal diseases (Sankaran 2000).

Miasmatic theory is a form of group analysis and its practical application proved a success and it is still extensively referred to in homoeopathic literature. The use of miasms guides the thinking process of remedy selection and anticipated similimum which are essential in the holistic approach of homoeopathy (Sankaran 1997).

The use of miasmatic theory has objectively helped re-define disease states and their possible aetiology. Sankaran found it worthy to expand the sequence of miasms with the addition of a few new miasms. Sankaran's list of miasms is: psoric, sycotic, syphilitic, acute, typhoid, ringworm, malaria, tubercular, leprosy and cancerinic (Sankaran 1994). Selection of remedies in the context of miasms improves the selection process in line with the Law of Similars and helps practitioners understand the evolution of disease and that of remedies.

Sankaran has followed Hahnemann very closely in his work by providing clearer definitions of the three main miasms and their main pathological presentations through careful analysis of the nosodes (*Psorinum, Medorrhinum* and *Syphilinum*) and their associated remedies (*Sulphur, Calcarea; Lycopodium, Thuja, Natrum sulphuricum; Aurum metallicum* and *Mercurius solubilis*). In addition to the three miasms, he has identified six intermediate chronic miasms characteristic of well-known disease features and one acute miasm. As Hahnemann has done, he has also assigned remedies to these miasms. His work reflects that

of Hahnemann's earlier work when he first identified miasms and their characteristic features (Moskowitz 2002). Sankaran's miasms and characteristic features are explained below.

2.5.1.1 Acute miasm

The acute miasm is characterized by "Panic". There's a feeling of an imminent, acute threat and the reaction is strong against the stimulus (Sankaran 2002). The suddenness of all symptomatology gives a clear picture of an acute miasm. Delusion of being killed, of being tracked by police, or of dying from an acute disease is so strong that they become overly reactive in all planes. This is seen in people with fever, panic attacks and mania (Sankaran 1994). Key words: fright, insanity, alarm, escape, danger, terror, panic, violent (Sankaran 2002).

2.5.1.2 Typhoid miasm

The typhoid miasm is characterized by "Critical". This miasm defines a critical scenario which must be handled carefully so that the outcome may be full recovery. The reaction is struggle against the critical situation. Key words: crisis, intense, typhoid, emergency, homesick, sub-acute, collapse, impatience, critical (Sankaran 2002).

2.5.1.3 Psora miasm

The psora miasm is characterized by "Struggle". This miasm explains an event or situation which one must struggle with to become successful. In this miasm, doubts of being inadequate may arise but there's much hope that all will be alright eventually. In this miasm, struggle means a reward of better achievement later i.e. rising to or maintaining a position (Sankaran 2002).

2.5.1.4 Ringworm miasm

The ringworm miasm is characterized by "Trying". It is defined by periods of activity, struggle for success alternating with periods of no activity, despair and giving-up. Key words: trying, giving-up, irritation, ringworm, tinea, acne, discomfort, herpetic (Sankaran 2002).

2.5.1.5 Malaria miasm

The malaria miasm is characterized by "Persecuted" (lies between an Acute miasm and Sycosis miasm). This miasm is defined by acute phase manifestations that come intermittently from time to time followed by relapse. There's also a feeling of being deficient due to an underlying disease state. Key words: persecution, colic, worms, periodicity, hindered, torture, obstruction, malaria (Sankaran 2002).

2.5.1.6 Sycosis miasm

The sycosis miasm is characterized by "Fixidity". There's an overall feeling of being submerged under a fixed, untreatable flaw within self. An attempt of living with the flaw is made, and it is hidden away where curiosity of the eyes cannot reach. Safety is attained as long as the weakness is covered up so there is a tendency to being secretive. The fear of being exposed is high and this is also substantiated by fear of reprimand and open criticism. Delusion of being thin, fragile and being made of glass is dominant as if their weakness can be seen no matter how hard they compensate to hide it. Key words: fixed, guilt, hide, secretive, warts, tumours, weakness, gonorrhoea (Sankaran 2002).

2.5.1.7 Tubercular miasm

The tubercular miasm is characterized by "Change". There is a disabling feeling of being trapped, restricted, suffocated and compressed. In an effort to break free, there is a tremendous amount of activity that is exerted in a short time frame which effectively leads to burn-out and destruction. If the activity fails its course, pathology such as tuberculosis and or asthma develops. Key words: being disabled, hectic, restricted, trapped, freedom, defiant, oppression, suffocation and change (Sankaran 2002).

2.5.1.8 Leprosy miasm

The typhoid miasm is characterized by "Isolation". There is a deep, intense feeling of isolation, worthlessness, hopelessness, of being an ultimate outcast, of being a dirty rag. Contact with people is avoided due to dominant delusions that they are being hunted down to

be killed, poisoned and destroyed. Suicidal and homicidal tendencies arise whilst in this state. Key words: despair, isolation, dirty, outcast, mutilation, leprosy, oppression (Sankaran 2002).

2.5.1.9 Cancer miasm

The cancer miasm is characterized by "Perfection". Goals are set very high so that they may not be reachable via higher means but only by extremely higher means. In order to achieve these goals, they are constantly active and in control of everything in order to achieve a high set goal. These goal demands are far beyond their capacity and so a superhuman is created. Key words: control, superhuman, intense activity, order, perfection and fastidiousness (Sankaran 2002).

2.5.1.10 Syphilis miasm

The syphilis miasm is characterized by "Destruction". This miasm is defined by destruction at all levels. There is an intense feeling of being surrounded by enemies who are out to cause harm and or destruction. The same suspicion high-lights their lack of trust of anyone and impulse to kill anyone daring to contradict them even those close to them. Having lack of trust for anyone and living under this intense suspicion causes them to despair, become suicidal, controlling, antisocial, indifferent and these features may be present with violence. Key words: suicide, impossible, despair, ulcers, homicides, psychosis, destruction (Sankaran 2002).

The relationships of these miasms are illustrated in Figure 1.

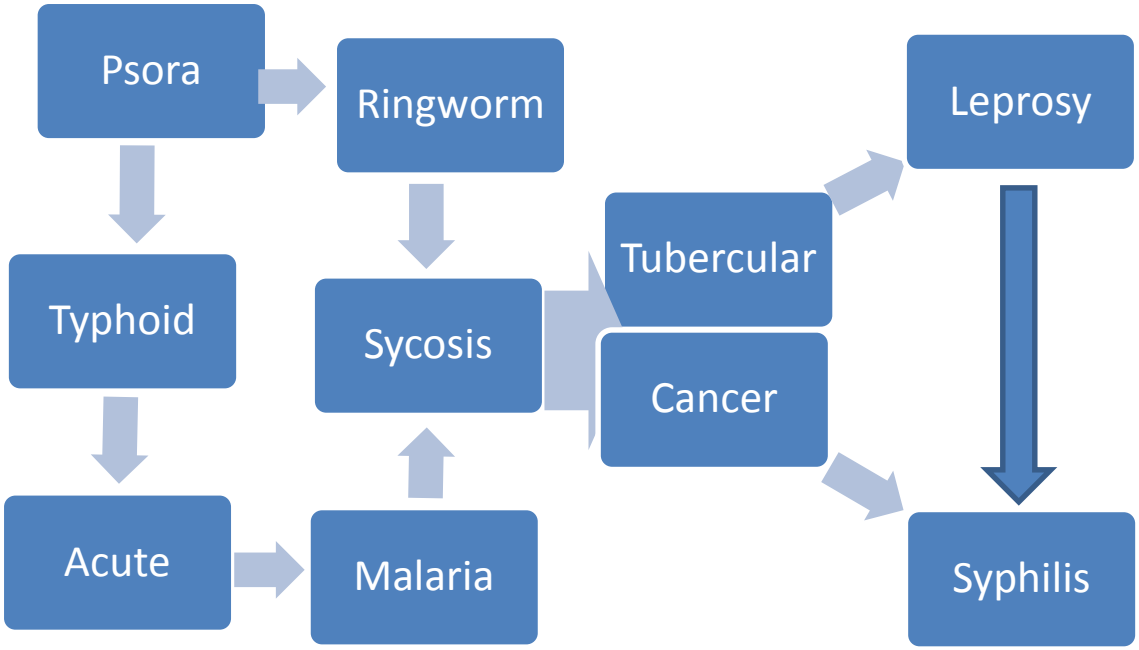


Figure 1: A map of Sankaran's extended miasmatic model (Sankaran 2000)

2.6 THE CONCEPT OF THE VITAL SENSATION AND LEVELS IN HOMOEOPATHY

A vital sensation is the common sensation that connects mind and body, a common point where the emotional symptoms and physiological symptoms are described in the same terms. It is a very deep level of mind and body (Sankaran 2005).

At the confluence of the emotional and physical symptoms, the patient uses the same terms to describe the vital sensation as to describe a phenomenon happening deep within their being and these words are marked as 'words of the source'(Sankaran 2005).

Another interesting interpretation from Dr. Chauhan is that the vital sensation is understood as a process. "It is the whole process of something which is happening beyond all systems, beyond all thought, perceptions and feelings. It has a definite pattern. It is a live phenomenon happening at that moment of time. It is not just a past experience. It is a complete package of something experienced beyond the mind and the body with a definite pattern" (Chauhan 2007).

The vital sensation which marks the centre of a being is a concept that Sankaran constructed on his way to making homoeopathic case-taking comprehensive and orientated to answering the needs of the disabled vital force. According to Sankaran (2007), the investigation of this concept requires seven levels of inquiry, namely:

- Level one: Name. Refers to the main complaint. Why did you decide to see me?
- Level two: Fact. This includes the symptomatology and the diagnosis of what is happening.
- Level three: Emotion. Refers to the description of the state feelings. What is the feeling like?
- Level four: Delusion. Refers to the perverted or heightened mind symptoms. An example would be "Delusion the body is made of glass and people can see through me."
- Level five: Sensation. Describes the in-depth, un-disturbed experience whilst in state of disease. Usually it comes out un-expected, un-realized, as hand gestures, sudden tears, and typical body demeanour that the patient often find's hard to describe. Sensation may aid in the differentiation of kingdoms as described earlier.
- Level six: Energy. Only accessible through experienced observation. There is a consistent background pattern that seems to hold everything in the direction they are proceeding. The energy sphere may come out clear evoked by the trigger questions in the consultation or spontaneously due to the overwhelming need to possibly find cure in the presenting complaint.
- Level seven: Nothingness, also known as the Spiritual level. At the moment of conception all human nature is said to experience the seventh level. This is thought to be fundamental for the basis for energy to form and to cause creation. At the moment of death the seventh level is said to be experienced again as a deep void that cannot be filled. At about this time the energy that first brought life is lost and so all the lower levels collapse (Sankaran 2007).

2.7 SENSATION AND REACTION

Sankaran discovered the expression of three reactivity modes as he was investigating physical and emotional responses of patients. He found that sensations can be expressed directly and

objectively through all three planes (mental plane, emotional plane, physical plane) (Sankaran 2004).

The three reactivity modes are: the active reaction, the passive reaction, and the compensated reaction. These reactivity modes are interrelated and oppose each other in clinical symptomatology representation. According to Sankaran "if the sensation is 'caught up' or 'stuck' the active reaction will be to want to move, the passive reaction will be immobility or unable to move, while the compensation will be a person who is always on the move" (Sankaran 2004).

2.7.1 The active reaction

The active reaction is a direct reaction to the stimulus acting on the patient. The response shows the strength and health of the vital force in trying to restore health. When a hand touches a hot stove plate, the expected reactive response will be the reflex removal of the hand off the stove. When the body of an infant is overwhelmed by bacterial infection, a fever quickly supervenes and rises up to create an unfavourable environment for the bacteria to survive within the host. This is an active reaction in place as commanded by the healthy vital force (Sankaran 2004).

2.7.2 The passive reaction

The passive reaction to the stimulus on a patient occurs when the active response is negated and or arrested. The inability to deliver a response following a stimulus could mean that the vital force is overwhelmed by the stimulus, or that the vital force does not know how to handle that kind of stimulus as is the case in rare, unknown diseases. For example, in third to fourth degree burns from a temperature source of over a hundred degree Celsius, the stimulus overwhelms the nervous system in that the area involved so the area becomes insensitive and numb to pain. The sensations of heat, burning and intense pain become arrested. In this scenario, the stimulus is so great that the destruction caused on the neuronal system overwhelms the vital force and renders it unresponsive (Herndon 2007).

2.7.3 The compensated reaction

Compensation is an adaptation for survival that follows a known stimulus. Compensation can be spontaneous or strategic. Spontaneous compensated reaction would come as a protective measure in a situation, i.e. being unable to drop a hot soup pot onto a baby even though it is burning the hands. A strategic compensated reactivity can be represented as being always on the move in a case where the main sensation of a patient is being stuck or caught up (Sankaran 2007).

The above outlined reactions are the coping mechanisms which show sensation and depth. If the patient is hurt to the point of losing everything, the active reaction will be to inflict equally opposing hurt to the one causing it. A passive reaction would be represented as numbness and hopelessness. A compensated strategic reaction in this scenario would be boldness, tough-guy effect, assertiveness, strong personality portrayed to face up to the most destructive hurt (Sankaran 1991).

2.8 MODALITIES

Modalities are similar to the sensations as articulated by Sankaran. If the sensation is that of heat, the modality will be that of being better for open air or cold. If the sensation is that of constriction, the modality is better by loosening and uncovering. The modalities also confirm the effects of sensations (Vogel 2007).

The analysis of acidum group remedies in terms of miasms, sensational responses and modalities have the potential to diversify the use of acidum remedies in prescription and to build upon homoeopathic literature (Kulkarni 2000).

2.9 NEW SYSTEMS OF GROUP ANALYSIS

Group analysis is now emerging as a helpful tool for organizing knowledge in such a way that information on well-known remedies in the group can elucidate knowledge of lesser known remedies of that group, in this case, the acidum group. A thematic expression that permeates the literature of certain remedies is used to form a family group (Sankaran 2002). Group analysis is a filter technique, a hierarchical and a qualitative process which can assist

practitioners and students to find a correct individualized remedy for each patient (Kasiparsad 2012).

Vogel (2007) states that group analysis is necessary for homoeopathy and its growth because it deepens individual remedy knowledge as well as illuminates lesser known remedies. However caution needs to be exercised when applying group analysis because only material of suitably high quality must be used, failing which misleading results will be encountered and consequently the vital sensation will be missed. The group analysis tool is recommended to be used with the full knowledge of materia medica and homoeopathic philosophy, not in a reducing manner (Mangialavori and Marotta 2005; Mangialavori and Zwemke 2004).

The most common form of group analysis is miasmatic, which has been explained above. The second most common form of group analysis is according to kingdoms i.e. plant, animal, mineral, as explained below.

Acids exist throughout all kingdoms. They are derived from plant matter (e.g. *Uricum acidum*), animal matter (e.g. *De-oxyribonucleinicum acidum*) and mineral matter (e.g. *Arsenicum album*) (Vermeulen 2001). Some acids are trans-kingdom e.g. silica which is a mineral acid from sand but is also abundant in some plants e.g. bamboo. Therefore, identification of uniformity within the acids is challenging but worthwhile researching in order to help address this knowledge gap. The trans-kingdom nature of the acidums is a reason why simplistic kingdom analysis can be misleading.

2.9.1 Group analysis according to Sankaran

Group analysis is a hierarchical and a qualitative process that provides a directed path towards a correct remedy. Searching for a remedy through the bulk of materia medica using kingdoms (animals, plants, and minerals) is comparatively similar to looking at the moon through a telescope. Getting the kingdom wrong is like being one degree off target in setting the focus of the telescope. One degree may not mean much but when this translates over several thousand kilometres the moon will not come into focus. The same is true for the prescription process. Understanding the correct location of remedies within Sankaran kingdoms is very important (Wulfsohn 2005).

The observation by Sankaran (2002) of different results found by experienced homoeopaths on similar cases led him to pursue and develop the idea of a 'map and system' to help navigate the expanse of materia medica in a systematic way. This idea was initially developed in 1999 by combining the classification of remedies into miasms, into biological kingdoms and subdivisions of each kingdom (Sankaran 2005). Another important consideration is the sensation and the response to the sensation which both strengthens the idea of classifications. This is further elaborated by an example, where Sankaran's (2002) investigative suggestions show that similar biological families i.e. *Loganiaceous* plant family have 'shocked' as a shared common sensation. It becomes relatively more possible therefore to use this common sensation to identify a specific remedy within that family with the supplemental use of reaction to sensation. It is however imperative to acknowledge that certain modes of reactions or patterns can be attributed to certain miasms. The relative overall understanding here is that identification of a reaction as belonging to a certain miasm helps refine the search for remedies within the appropriate family which fall within that miasm.

Group analysis by Sankaran begins with the division of remedies into various kingdoms and classes i.e. mineral, plant, animal, nosodes, sarcodes and imponderabilia (Sankaran 1997). Furthermore these kingdoms are subdivided into kingdom components known as family groups. A thematic expression that permeates through remedy literature is used to form a family group (Sankaran 2002). Sankaran also noticed that characteristic sensations and reactions to sensations emerge from a particular family and he uses characteristics to enhance the efficacy of group analysis (Sankaran 2002). Miasms are also used to guide the remedy selection process. The evolution and addition of new miasms improves group analysis and makes it adequately comprehensive for use in clinical practice (Sankaran 1997).

Kingdoms are identified by the distinguishing features of each group e.g. plant remedies have issues with sensitivity, mineral remedies have issues with structure, and animal remedies have issues with survival. Matching the patient's expressions of morbid state with the potential substance in nature by means of Sankaran's method improves the potential for prescribing the correct remedy (Sankaran 2008).

The mineral kingdom has been observed to be concerned with structure and organization. Any changes that alter the structure and organization cause disease representative of loss of structure and organization. The typology of these patients involves being highly organized

and structured in their way of life as well as ascending to a role or position within a social structure (Sankaran 1997). The underlying mineral theme of structure is attributed to their atomic structure as observed in the periodic table. It is however an important note that the mineral characteristics must be there at the level of sensation to qualify as relevant to Sankaran's group sensations. It is also arguably important to consider the possibility of finding similar characteristics of minerals such as structure, organization and social role identity in other kingdoms such as plants and or animals. It is therefore crucial to critically assess characteristics in combination with a clear mineral theme at the centre of the case to safely classify the case as mineral (Sankaran 2003). Scholten (1993) has observed that minerals possess certain similar characteristics within a period or group. Sankaran has also observed that certain mineral groups in the periodic table show common characteristics within the broad theme of structure (Sankaran 2005).

The plant kingdom is characterized as sensitive in response to stimuli. The plant kingdom's acutely comparative sensitivity is attributed largely to external causative factors such as temperature, light or moisture. Responses relative to these sensitivities may manifest in a physical way, or as acute emotional upsets, being soft and easily strained with alternating modalities. Plant remedies may feel that a specific sensation acutely affects them and the effects of this sensation may affect the entire being. Plant remedies are usually less focused on people but are more aware of their own reactions to stimuli (Sankaran 2005). Despite their sensitivity, plants are adaptable and therefore exhibit less organization and structure compared to the mineral kingdom (Sankaran 1997).

The animal kingdom exhibits survival traits that are important in the definition of a particular animal in its environment. Animals may show a split in their survival. Two opposing polar ends may be represented in the actions of animals in their environment due to a lot factors including competition for mates, territory, food and group relations. Submission versus aggression is one of the two opposing polar ends. Animal remedies like mineral remedies compete within their social structure for dominance or social position. The advantages of living in a higher social position comes with adequacy of needs and wants which would include mating partners therefore higher reproductive potential, adequate food resources therefore good anatomical strength for defensive efficiency and attractiveness that secures a resourceful mate therefore adequate social security (Sankaran 2005).

Human beings on the other hand, though considered as animals, have a higher degree of cephalization and therefore may suppress their competitive edges except when in disease. The presentation of the animal themes in patients could be that of competition, attention and may also show aggression, or deceit if their fundamental debility is not addressed (Leisegang 2007).

2.9.1.1 Acidums in Sankaran

Sankaran identifies the main theme of acidum patients as 'struggle' which is followed by collapse i.e. exertion is followed by exhaustion. Sankaran perceives acidum patients to be individuals in a constant struggle who in themselves believe that struggle gives direction because the efforts of their struggle have to be made in a particular direction. The specific direction of their effort is a clue to the acid that the patient may represent. When all effort invested in a particular direction reaches a climax and burns out all their resources, they suddenly decline. These cause the feeling of failure at all levels (mental, emotional and physical). Sankaran further clarifies that the theme of struggle and collapse are well represented by common acidum symptoms such as: hurry, industry, feeling that their efforts are unsuccessful, fear of failure as well as fatigue, indolence and indifference (Sankaran 1994).

2.9.2 Group analysis according to Scholten

According to Stuut (1993), Scholten a general allopathic practitioner and a homoeopath, had for many years been unhappy about "the gaps and the lack of system in our knowledge of homoeopathic remedies". Scholten developed his system of group analysis in order to improve the situation. In his observations, two groups of homoeopathic remedies exist; the first group is the so-called polychrests, which have too much information available. The second group is the lesser known or unknown homoeopathic remedies with little or no information available. The latter set of homoeopathic remedies is important to Scholten's practice but does not exclude the use of polychrests where such need arises. "Within group practice we are constantly surprised by and treated to new images of both unknown and known remedies. This makes us look at our patients in more detail so that we may be able to help them" (Stuut 1993).

Group analysis, according to Scholten, though not a new concept, is an unusual concept in homoeopathy in the way it is carried out. Remedies are viewed from a more abstract point of view than before. The abstraction focuses on the in-depth analysis of a theme in a group of remedies as opposed to the usual in-depth analysis of a theme in a single remedy. As a result, a new level of analysing remedies is created and this level is known as the 'meta' level. The benefit of such group analysis is that it is possible to predict, within certain limits, the picture of unknown or lesser known remedies. Scholten (1993) has found these predictions useful and correct in his daily practice. Further, he states that the development of group analysis is a sign that homoeopathy as a science is maturing (Scholten 2004).

Scholten (1993) cautions, that the group analysis tool has limitations when being used on local symptomatology but yields relatively good results when being applied to general and mental symptomatology. Group analysis can assist with case-taking because the identification of themes as they emerge during case-taking provides an efficient way of handling information. For example, some of the themes identified by Scholten are those that link the *carbonicums* to the father, the *muriaticums* to the mother, the *sulphuricums* to the partner and the *phosphoricums* to the brothers and friends.

Scholten's group analysis of minerals in the context of the periodic table is a major contribution to modern homoeopathy (see Figure 2). He has identified patterns running through the periodic table and themes common to vertical rows and horizontal columns. The trends developing within each row can be forecast and themes can be predicted as well as characteristics of smaller or unknown mineral remedies (Scholten 1993).

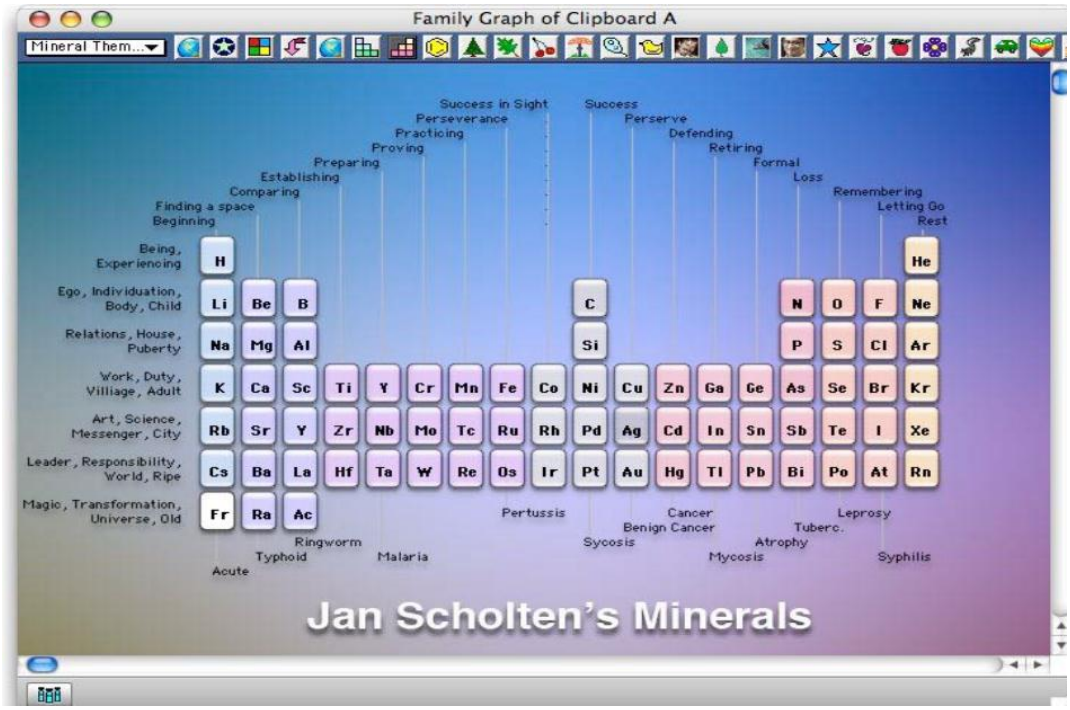


Figure 2: Jan Scholten's periodic table of the elements
(Kent Homoeopathic Associates, 2009)

Scholten believes that a cautious, deliberate, delayed reflection and presentation of the patient symptomatology by the patient reveals the tell tail signs of the remedy. At the instant onset of a pathology, it is difficult for the prescriber to get the full picture of the pathology and to match it correctly with a full picture of a single remedy because of relatively insufficient amount of clinical features let alone to select the remedy from over 3000 remedies. He believes that a remedy picture is abstract which means it is not a complete summary and that a proving can only show parts of it. This observation led him to think that the existing materia medica is incomplete and is not reliable on its own as it is without adjuncts such as the definition of essence, verification of findings through clinical research and comparative classification. All these elements together would qualify as a first step in synthesizing a theory in science. Classification is important to science as it is to homoeopathy, does not lead to false conclusions but facilitates for the assembly of information to arrive to a theory or remedy picture (Scholten 2005). Group analysis is the framework for assembly of information.

2.9.2.1 Acidums in Scholten

Exhaustion is the common and well known theme that characterizes acids. This exhaustion is seen to affect the mental, emotional and physical planes bringing on a state of weakness (Scholten 1993). As explained below, the acid-base balance is important for proper function of human physiology. During activity and periods of great stress, glucose is rapidly utilized and insulin is suppressed. The decline of glucose and subsequent withdrawal of insulin causes a decline in energy provision. This negative feedback leaves the body without enough energy and so exhaustion sets in (Beukes 2001). High intensity exercise can drop the average pH from 7.4 at rest by as much as 0.5 pH units. This drop is due to the increase in lactic acid concentration (McArdle, Katch and Katch 1994). The decrease in the pH value is a large contributing factor to muscle fatigue during exercise (Guyton and Hall 1997) and so fatigue in general.

Accumulation of lactic acid within skeletal muscles during intense activity affects the acid-base balance in the body. The skeletal muscles become easily fatigued, incompetent and cramping may result (Beukes 2001). During chronic illnesses, acute infections and body repair, cellular activities increase beyond their normal levels resulting in increased acid levels in the cell. DNA is intensely acidic in nature surrounded by an alkaline cytoplasm. The more the DNA activity, the more the overall cell becomes acidic. DNA activities include constant DNA mitosis, replication and meiosis while repairing damage, synthesizing new cells and killing infectious agents (Kumar et al. 2007). When this increase of acid at cellular level is viewed at the level of organs and systems, then it is evident that the overall acid-base balance is affected causing the body to become more acidic instead of relatively alkaline.

Exhaustion follows intense activity in all acidum remedies. They are seen to be involved in rapid activity which causes the use of large amounts of energy over a short period of time. They may also have large amounts of activities to do and this brings on a state of being hurried in an effort to attend to all the activities within a short, set time frame. This is another theme that Scholten has observed with acids (Scholten 1993). The rapid behavioural characteristic of acidum remedies can be compared to strong acids in solution. Strong acids react rapidly in solution, resulting in complete dissociation (Atkins et al. 2010).

Acidums have been observed to be lively fresh extroverts initially. They are highly spirited, optimistic, talk easily, lively and openly. They have high libido and may exhibit perfectionism. These qualities are all energy consuming and at the point of depletion, acidums become exhausted and depressed (Scholten 1993).

Acidums may exhibit aggression as they force their ideas through in spite of the opposition encountered. They will fight to be heard and acknowledged to achieve their goals. The physical expression of this theme may vary: biting, fissuring and ulceration (Scholten 1993).

Desire for unification is another important theme that hides behind the aggressive character. They may do an activity, or be involved in an experience just for the sake of it. The reason behind this is that they want diversified understanding of phenomena and to become one with everything and everyone. This theme comes out strongly in the studies of hydrogen and it is not surprising because acids are proton donors (H+). During rapid dissociation of acids, the presence of one electron in the outer most shell increases the need for hydrogen to bind and form hydronium ions in solutions, representing the desire for unification (Scholten 1993).

2.9.3 Group analysis according to Mangialavori

Mangialavori also emphasizes the importance of the ‘essence’, which, according to him, describes a set of symptoms which need to be present in a case for the prescription of a certain remedy. Sets of symptoms from many cases are grouped, analysed and concluded to be central to the essence of a particular remedy. This technique shares similarities with group analysis in terms of application and readiness to arrive to a remedy. Another important aspect Mangialavori agrees upon is that there is a dire need for a system similar to miasmatic theory and the repertory that would be used to assemble lots of symptoms into a system such as group analysis which is user friendly to the homoeopathic practitioner. The group analysis tool is recommended to be used with the full knowledge of materia medica and homoeopathic philosophy, not in a reducing manner (Mangialavori and Zwemke 2004).

2.9.3.1 Acidums in Mangialavori

Mangialavori has outlined the themes of acidum remedies differently compared to Scholten (1993). The themes are discussed in greater detail below.

‘Loss’ is the first theme identified by Mangialavori. He records that loss is an important aspect in acidum patients. He asserts that acidum loss represents more physical body deterioration than emotional deterioration. In support of his observations he cites as an example that when any biological system comes in contact with an acid, corrosion occurs, leaving a scar that reminds the biological system of loss or sense of losing. He states that loss following damage can be amplified by the inability to repair the damage (Mangialavori and Marotta 2005).

‘Serving family – duty’ is a theme that puts acidum patients under great strain but the results of their efforts are minimal or non-existent at times. They may present with an over-consuming sense of duty but with a very poor outcome and this sense of duty is viewed as an initial product of a self-destructive behavioural pattern common to acidum patients (Mangialavori and Marotta 2005).

‘Duty – Never for themselves’ is a theme that highlights the actions of acidums as being similar to those of servants. They would not please themselves but rather sacrifice themselves to please others in duty. They are easily diverted into doing something for their family and nothing for themselves. “All acids speak of responsibility and what has to do with the masculine part of their duty, but whatever has to do with their female approach to life is empty, a vacuum or a disaster” (Mangialavori and Marotta 2005).

‘Self-sacrifice with no pleasure’ is the theme that represents most acidum patients. Acidum patients sacrifice their bodies to destruction for a purpose they cannot enjoy. They are socially competent and their interaction is good but their competence and interaction is solely to make others happy not themselves. The overall picture is that acidum patients behave as if they do not deserve anything at all. Food intolerances are some of the symbolical features that underline restricted pleasure in acidum patients. Pleasure brings on guilt which causes them to seek displeasure (Mangialavori and Marotta 2005).

‘No personal identity or structure’ is a theme that outlines the weakness of acidum patients at a very subtle level. Acidum patients in structure are viewed as houses with no walls or support structures. They can only count on themselves for everything even in cases where they have little energy to do anything. This feature defines their lack of support structures in

life. They are known to exert themselves hard yet with little or no results and without pleasure in return. Their identity is defined by family not by their own terms. Family gives them limited support structure and a defining strategy because they feel useful and work hard to sustain the family but in the process break themselves down (Mangialavori and Marotta 2005).

'No safe place' is a theme that substantiates the previous theme where acidum patients are viewed as houses without walls or support structures. The idea of walls also brings on safety that goes hand in glove with the feelings of being in prison (Mangialavori and Marotta 2005).

'Consumed (by serving or working too much)' is a theme that defines a burning destruction. Acidum patients are duty bound and must sacrifice for the benefit of others and without pleasure. Their destructive behavioural patterns, bad digestive patterns and all-consuming personalities predispose acidum patients to emaciation. Following failure to compensation, de-compensation ensues and they eventually become overly consumed (Mangialavori and Marotta 2005).

'Weakness or depletion or empty' is a combination theme. Emptiness is related to the idea of death and depression in acidum patients and it reminds them of death. Depression brings on so much emptiness that they eventually think that they have nothing good to give. Acidum children feel very weak after nursing as if the mother has bad milk and may become better when put on formula milk (Mangialavori and Marotta 2005).

'Loss of memory' is an important theme in acidum patients. Loss of memory is viewed as loss of everything in acidum patients. The digestive dysbiosis halts acidum patients from accessing food in way that would remind them who they are through foods that they eat. Their loss of digestive control is detrimental but the idea of losing the ability to repair is much more detrimental (Mangialavori and Marotta 2005).

'Depression' is a theme that in acidum patients equates to no pleasure. This theme defines the idea that acidum patients get involved with tasks at the expense of their pleasure therefore resulting in inevitable depression. Depression brings on a feeling that they cannot be helped, that the situation is hopeless and that it will forever be. The ultimate price of this type of feelings is a severe form of depression (Mangialavori and Marotta 2005).

‘Self-destructiveness – corrosive’ is a theme that describes the gradual ruin of acidum patients at a mental, emotional and physical level which eventually leads to their complete destruction. They often find themselves in a precarious situation without a possible escape except but to adapt. The fact that they have to live in a precarious situation forever without any possible escape is a double blow that destroys them. In their ability to adapt, they soon forget their identity which in turn leads to possible self-destruction. The special ability of acidum patients to survive harsh situations makes them patients who often present with pain of long duration. This ability of acidum patients to adapt through difficult times enables them to use their pain in a constructive manner to achieve better things (Mangialavori and Marotta 2005).

‘All or nothing’ is a theme defining extremes in attitudes of acidum patients. In their effort to achieving a set task, acidum patients rapidly use up a lot of energy and most of their resources to achieve a set target. The other side of acidum patients is that they may choose to withdraw their efforts if a task requires too much attention. This usually happens when the task is overwhelming and exhausts their energy and resources without much change to what calls for change (Mangialavori and Marotta 2005).

‘Cutting off in order to escape’ is a theme that acidum patients use to distance themselves from a problem that cannot be adequately solved. The same is true for their destruction where their physical body is destroyed piece by piece (Mangialavori and Marotta 2005).

‘Destructive family history’ is a theme that acidum patients present with in most cases. There is often a family history of suicide. They are often coming from an environment where they were poorly fed, supported and therefore are not able to give anything out. Their expression of inner turmoil is observed in their behaviour (Mangialavori and Marotta 2005).

‘Burning’ is a common theme in acidum remedies. It is represented in many levels but more commonly in the physical levels where most sensations are recorded as burning, sore and corrosive (Mangialavori and Marotta 2005).

‘Headache’ is a symptomatic theme. This type of headache arises from failure of the digestive tract. The connection of headaches to gut dysbiosis and their chronicity is a common feature to most acidum remedies (Mangialavori and Marotta 2005).

‘Backache’ is also a symptomatic theme. Backache follows on loss in the lives of acidum patients. Loss of a support structure such as the spine brings into the picture a theme of loss of structure (Mangialavori and Marotta 2005).

‘Cheese, chocolate, sweets and acid foods’ are food themes. Most acids have been observed to have a strong desire for cheese. It appears to allay the void of loss that causes depression (Mangialavori and Marotta 2005).

‘Water’ is a theme present in most dreams of acidum patients. Mangialavori believes that water is representative of the feminine side which acidum patients struggle to be part of and therefore to balance their struggle needs, they dream about water (Mangialavori and Marotta 2005).

‘Dependency on substances but don’t tolerate’ is a theme that acidum patients may present with. They may react badly to medicines intended to do good. “It is a contradiction for them because they are living and enduring a horrible life that requires an artificial substance or drug, but yet they know they cannot tolerate them” (Mangialavori and Marotta 2005).

‘Closing off’ is a theme that defines relationships of acidum patients outside of their family. However socially competent, they struggle to cope with the outside world due to self-dependency. Self-dependency limits their resources and therefore their ability, so when a task demands more than the capacity of their own resources, they just give-up and distance themselves from the task. They can therefore give up everything (‘all or nothing’) one by one until they are left with nothing (Mangialavori and Marotta 2005).

2.10 CRITICISM OF GROUP ANALYSIS

The inadequacy of poorly conducted group analysis provokes a debate about the whole group analysis technique amongst masters of homoeopathy such as Vithoulkas (2000), Olsen (1996)

and Winston (2002), but defendants of group analysis insist that group analysis should be used only if the group analysis is sufficiently researched and available (Wulfsohn 2005).

Vithoulkas (2008) believes in dogmatic homoeopathy as set out by Hahnemann and is critical of the new grouping of data systems as proposed by Scholten and Sankaran, being of the view that they undermine the dogmatic principles and practice of homoeopathy. Group analysis relies on well proven remedies, those well represented in the repertory and those well represented in the materia medica. Therefore, protagonists seek to eliminate error by avoiding data that is not homoeopathic so as to favour the yield of quality results with group analysis. Vithoulkas is against imaginative homoeopaths who provide unscientific provings to be included in the materia medica, then into the repertory which can skew the overall weighting of rubrics and outcomes of group analysis results (Kasiparsad 2012). Therefore, protagonists seek to eliminate error by using quality data in the first place.

Vithoulkas (2000) and Winston (2002) have expressed their criticism and concern about the modern trends developing in homoeopathy, including group analysis. Their criticism stems from their perception that some of these developments are not scientific and therefore cannot be relied upon to draw valid conclusions upon which to base treatment protocols and may deter the acceptance of homoeopathy by mainstream medical practitioners. Vithoulkas (2000) is of the view that these new concepts are founded on imaginative thinking rather than objective scientific facts which can be re-tested to qualify as scientific fact. Winston (2002) believes that speculation is the basis for group analysis and therefore group analysis is not fit to be recognized as a mature prescribing tool in homoeopathy. He believes that modern group analysis is too peripheral, too far from the central principles of Hahnemannian homoeopathy, to be useful. Kasiparsad (2012) points out that if group analysis as a whole can be viewed as speculative, then the information used to form group analysis system is subject to questioning. However, several group analysis research studies have been conducted at the Durban University of Technology (e.g. Weston 2010; Vogel 2007; Harkhu 2011; Chhiba 2013) based on information from the standard homoeopathic knowledge sources of the repertory, journals and materia medica, thus contributing to the solid foundation of this methodology as a suitable prescribing tool.

Moskowitz has led a spirited defence of new methods of homeopathic analysis and practice (Moskowitz 2002). He is of the view that group analysis is a mature system, and should not

be relegated to the periphery (as per Winston 2002). He states that the sustained clarity and depth of knowledge derived from these new methods of mass homoeopathic data research improves the accessibility and usefulness of homoeopathic knowledge. Further, he asserts that this type of approach to homoeopathic knowledge is consistent with the tradition of classical homoeopathy. It is not only the current generation of homoeopaths who are utilising group analysis. Moskowitz points out that Farrington understood the need to study remedies beyond their detailed particulars, and to group them into an integrated unity that was more than the sum of their parts. Thus, even though group analysis may be viewed as a new method, it is relatively old, and compliant with the teachings of old masters of homoeopathy.

Moskowitz accepts that dogmatism in homoeopathic principles is warranted and sustains the quality of the profession and protects it from modifications that may lead to its destruction and or loss of its primary focus. However, he objects to fundamentalism (Saine 2001) which opposes innovation, stating that new methods should be welcomed but should be subjected to rigorous critical review to evaluate their acceptance or rejection into mainstream homoeopathy based on sound merits.

Grouping methods as designed by Scholten, Sankaran and Mangialavori are becoming mature systems that, even though not identical, overlap to a large extent. Their methodology of grouping analysis is relatively similar and is capable of deducing symptoms of unproven remedies, not substituting the need for provings but testing the adequacy of group analysis as a forecasting tool. Considering all of the above points, Moskowitz concludes his defence of group analysis by stating his view that group analysis does show maturity as a tool of modern homoeopathic practice (Moskowitz 2002).

The general consensus of proponents seems to be that group analysis is not contradictory to Hahnemann's original principles of homoeopathy. Group analysis is reliant on provings which are an integral part of a complete remedy picture. When miasmatic theory was established, it did not replace the initial proving of remedies even though it could forecast accurately the predictions in disease outbreaks. In the same way, group analysis aims to amplify the accuracy of remedy selection and predictor potential of remedy selection not excluding or belittling the principles of homoeopathy and its philosophy.

2.11 INTRODUCTION TO ANALYSIS OF ACIDS

2.11.1 Hydrogen

Hydrogen holds the pivotal role in the composition of all acidum remedies analysed in this research study and so it is necessary to explore the data relating to hydrogen including its discovery, composition with other elements, its uses and the related toxicology.

2.11.1.1 Discovery

The discovery of hydrogen was in 1671 by Robert Boyle. In 1766 Henry Cavendish recognized that hydrogen gas was a discrete 'flammable gas' and that it produced water when burned. But the name 'hydrogen' was given to this flammable gas by Antoine Lavoisier in 1783 after the re-experimentation of Henry Cavendish's findings (Rigden 2003; Cotton, Wilkinson and Gaus, 1986).

2.11.1.2 Natural occurrence

Atomic hydrogen (H) is the most abundant chemical element in the universe which makes up 75% of normal matter by mass and over 90% by the number of atoms (Lewis and Waller 1980). Throughout the universe, hydrogen is mostly found in atomic and plasma states. In a plasma state, hydrogen's electron and proton are not bound together which results in very high electrical conductivity and emissivity (producing the light from the sun and other stars). The charged particles are highly affected by the magnetic and electrical fields as is evident from polar winds' interaction with the earth's magnetosphere resulting in Birkland currents and the aurora (Rigden 2003). Potentization of remedies in homoeopathy is another example (Gray 2000).

Hydrogen exists as a rare diatomic gas (H_2) in the earth's atmosphere due to its light weight which enables it to escape from earth's gravity into outer space. However, elemental hydrogen is the third most abundant element on earth mostly found in chemical compounds such as hydrocarbons, DNA, water, etc. Biological matter that produces hydrogen include bacteria, algae and animals (natural component of flatus) (Lewis and Waller 1980; Cotton,

Wilkinson and Gaus 1986). Table 1 shows compounds of hydrogen and their natural occurrence (Lewis and Waller 1980).

Table 1: Hydrogen: compounds and natural occurrence

Combined with	Compounds	Where found
Oxygen	Water (H_2O)	Seas, rivers, lakes, water vapour.
Carbon, oxygen, and nitrogen	Organic compounds	All living things
Carbon	Hydrocarbons (fuels)	Deposits in the earth's crust, oil, coal, natural gas.

Table 2 shows the industrial production of, and uses of, hydrogen (Lewis and Waller 1980).

Table 2: Hydrogen: Industrial production and uses

Industrial production	1. During the reduction of steam using red hot coke 2. During the electrolysis of a brine solution 3. As a by- product of the oil industry
Uses	1. Ammonium manufacture 2. Hardening of oils, conversion of unsaturated hydrocarbons to saturated hydrocarbons. 3. Manufacture of all types of organic compounds. E.g. methanol.

Hydrogen compounds with other elements are known as hydrides – metallic and non-metallic hydrides. Hydrogen reaction with halogens (such as fluorine, chlorine, etc.) and oxygen are explosive. Hydrogen reaction with sulphur, bromine and iodine are less violent and reversible while carbon and phosphorus hydrides cannot be made by reacting elements together (Lewis and Waller 1980).

2.11.1.3 Toxicology

Hydrogen has hazard potentials to human safety from potential detonation and fires when mixed with air to being an asphyxiant in its pure, oxygen free form. Liquid hydrogen is a cryogen and presents dangers such as frostbites. Hydrogen-oxygen combustion is invisible and therefore may cause severe injuries if exposed to (Lewis and Waller 1980).

2.11.1.4 The materia medica of *Hydrogen*

Provers during Jeremy Sherr's (1992) *Hydrogen* proving reported feelings of being distant and detached. They reported morning aggravations of feeling angry and or dangerous. The

feelings are in line with the properties of hydrogen in its elementary state, i.e. hydrogen is very light so that it rises up against earth's gravity and escapes into the outer space. In its di-atomic state hydrogen is highly explosive in the presence of oxygen and therefore it is dangerous (Sherr 1992).

Other symptoms of *Hydrogen* include feelings of being cut off from people; concentration difficulty; aversion to sex and or company. They may have delusions that people think they are insane. At a general level they desire comforting foods such as sweets, pineapple and have aversions to spicy foods. They have dreams of great confusion, dreams of murder and or suicide (Sherr 1992). Once hydrogen is ignited in the presence of oxygen it gives off an invisible flame, so high in temperature that it causes total demise of exposed matter (Lewis and Waller 1980). The dangers of hydrogen cannot be underestimated and so is its potential to create and sustain life. At a fundamental level *Hydrogen* desires union, being one with the universe. Their feelings of being separate or cut-off fuel the need to be one with all. These feelings are in line with themes of acidums as outlined by Scholten (1993). It is not surprising because all acidum remedies have hydrogen in their molecular structure and so the properties of *Hydrogen* arise when hydrogen comes into abundance as is the case in metabolic acidosis.

2.11.2 Acid base balance in the body

The pH (potential hydrogen) scale is used to measure acidity and/or alkalinity content. A pH value of 7.0 is considered as neutral (Lewis 2013). A pH value lower than 7.0 is considered acidic while a pH value above 7.0 is considered alkaline. Water which makes up approximately 80% of the human body has a normal pH value of 7.0 (Balch and Balch 2000). The average arterial blood pH is in the range 7.35 – 7.41. The pH range for healthy skin 6.0; the digestive tract 1.5 – 8.5. Urine pH is less than 5.0. (Longmore et al. 2008; Lewis 2013; Thomas 2014). Within this range of pH values, a low HCO_3^- concentration level plus a low pH value is considered acidic and results in a condition known as metabolic acidosis. An increase of HCO_3^- plus high pH value is considered alkaline, and it may result in a condition also known as metabolic alkalosis. The diagnosis of both metabolic acidosis and alkalosis is determined by arterial blood pH, arterial blood gas (P_aO_2, P_aCO_2, pH, HCO_3^-), measurement of serum electrolytes including calcium and magnesium; calculation of the Anion gap and delta gap and calculation of compensatory changes using winter's formula (Longmore et al. 2008; Lewis 2013).

The causes of metabolic acidosis include: renal failure; ketoacidosis (diabetes, chronic alcoholism, under-nutrition, fasting); lactic acidosis due to physiologic processes (shock, seizures, primary hypoxia due to lung disorders); lactic acidosis due to exogenous toxins (carbon monoxide, cyanide, iron, Isoniazid, toluene); toxins metabolised to acids (alcohol, methanol, salicyclates); rhabdomyolysis; ureterosigmoidostomy; rapid Nacl parenteral infusion; ingestion of magnesium sulphate; Hyperkalemia; hypoaldosteronism; diarrhea; colostomy (Thomas 2014; Lewis 2013).

The causes of metabolic alkalosis include: gastric acid loss due to vomiting or nasogastric suction; congenital chloridorrhea; villous adenoma; primary hyperaldosteronism; secondary hyperaldosteronism; use of glycyrrhizin containing compounds (i.e. licorice, chewing tobacco, carbenoxolone.); Bartter syndrome (rare congenital disease which causes hyperaldosteronism and hypokalemic acidosis in early childhood with renal salt wasting and volume depletion); Gitelman syndrome (common in young adults and it is a combination of Bartter syndrome plus hypomagnesemia and hypocalciuria); diuretics (loop diurectics and thiazides); posthypercapnic; postorganic acidosis; $NaHCO_3$ loading; milk-alkali syndrome; sweat loss in cystic fibrosis; laxative abuse; carbohydrate feeding after starvation (Thomas 2014; Lewis 2013).

The clinical features associated with metabolic acidosis include: frequent sighing; insomnia; water retention; recessed eyes; arthritis; migraine headaches; abnormally low blood pressure; acid, or strong perspiration; hard, dry, foul smelling stools accompanied by burning sensation in the anus during stools; halitosis; burning sensation in the mouth; sensitivity of teeth to vinegar and acidic fruits; and tumours on the tongue and hard palate. These clinical features are present in chronic diseases such as diabetes mellitus, kidney failure, aspirin overuse, adrenal disorders, stomach ulcers, malnutrition, obesity, ketosis, anger, stress, fear, anorexia, toxaemia, fever, overuse of niacin and vitamin B (Balch and Balch 2000; Lewis 2013; Porter 2008).

The clinical features associated with metabolic alkalosis include; anxiety, hyperventilation, seizures, protruding eyes, hypertension, hypothermia, oedema, allergies, night cramps, cracking joints, bursitis, drowsiness, asthma, blood clotting, hard dry stools, prostatitis, thickening of the skin with burning, itching sensation, calcium build-up. Metabolic alkalosis

may result from excessive vomiting, high cholesterol, endocrine imbalance, diarrhoea, and osteoarthritis (Balch and Balch 2000; Lewis 2013; Porter 2008).

The vital work of acids in the body is to maintain the acid-base balance in an effort to maintain the normal balance of the hydronium ions. During injury, pregnancy, disease or illness, high mitotic-meiotic cell turn-over is induced, which in turn affects the acid-base balance. In response, the body's compensatory mechanisms which include the circulation components, lungs, respiratory centres, and kidneys work to buffer the extremes of the acid-base balance. The buffer systems are usually made up of a weak acid and its salt or conjugate base. Examples of such buffers include the bicarbonate-carbonic acid buffer system and the phosphate buffer system. Failure of the compensatory mechanisms of the buffer systems may alter rates of chemical reactions within a cell and affect the many metabolic processes of the body which can lead to alterations in consciousness, neuromuscular irritability, tetany, coma and death (Bishop, Fody and Schoeff 2005).

2.12 ORGANIC CHEMISTRY AND HOMOEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA OF THE SELECTED ACIDS

A substance that donates a proton (hydrogen ion) in solution is classified as an acid and a substance that accepts a proton in solution is classified as a base (Atkins et al. 2010).

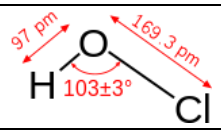
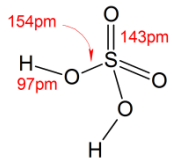
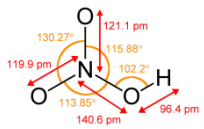
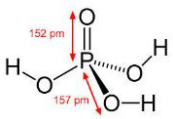
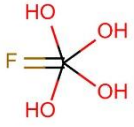
The strength of an acid is determined by the size of its acidity constant while the strength of a base is measured by its basicity constant. A substance is classified as a strong acid if the proton transfer equilibrium favours rapid, complete proton donation to a solvent. Strong acids have a $pK_a < 0$ (corresponding to $Ka > 1$ and usually to $Ka >> 1$). Strong acids go into full dissociation in solution and as a result becomes fully de-protonated e.g. hydrochloric acid (HCl) in water (H_2O) goes into full dissociation resulting in H_3O^+ and Cl^- and a negligible amount of HCl molecule. On the other hand, a weak acid is a substance that fails to go into full dissociation in solution; the proton transfer equilibrium favours the non-ionized acid e.g. hydrogen fluoride (HF) in water (H_2O) slightly dissociates into fluoride ions, hydronium ions, and the non-ionized acid remains in high proportion as hydrofluoric acid molecules (HF) (Atkins et. al. 2010).

Strong bases are substances that accept protons to become fully protonated while a weak base is a substance that becomes partially protonated in water. The conjugate base of a strong acid is a weak base because thermodynamically it is impossible for such a base to accept protons e.g. the weak acid NH_3 in H_2O results in OH^-, O_2^- and a negligible amount of NH_4^+ ions (Atkins et. al. 2010).

The purpose of an organic chemistry section in this research study is to make explicit the relationships of chemistry, toxicology and materia medica. Chemical burns are largely as a result the processes of hydrolysis and dehydration which is caused by acids and alkalis during complete or partial dissociation within an organism, and are regarded as a toxic effect. The clinical symptomatology that result thereof form empirical data of the materia medica, informing the choice of prescription. Thus, homoeopathic acids are worth considering in the treatment of burns. This illustrates the intimate link between homoeopathy and chemistry as well as the formulation of scientific knowledge.

Table 3 classifies the strengths of the five acids chosen for this study (Atkins et al. 2010).

Table 3: Strengths of acids

Acid	**HA (Molecular structure)**	**Chemical Structure**	**A^-**	**K_a**	**pK_a**	**Strength**
Hydrochloric (*Muriatic acidum*)	HCl		Cl^-	10^7	-7	Strong acid
Sulphuric (*Sulphuricum acidum*)	H_2SO_4		HSO_4^-	10^2	-2	Strong acid
Nitric (*Nitricum acidum*)	HNO_3		NO_3^-	10^2	-2	Strong acid
Phosphoric (*Phosphoricum acidum*)	H_3PO_4		$H_2PO_4^-$	7.5×10^{-3}	2.12	Weak acid
Hydrofluoric *Fluoricum acidum*)	HF		F^-	3.5×10^{-4}	3.45	Weak acid

2.12.1 Hydrochloric acid

Hydrochloric acid is also known as muriatic acid, aqueous hydrogen chloride, CAS number: 7647-01-0 (Von Meyer 2009).

Hydrochloric acid is one of the most readily available acids world-wide with 20 metric-tons/year of industrial production and is produced biologically by cells in the fundus of the stomach (Haas 2006; SRI, 2001).

2.12.1.1 Discovery

Pseudo-Geber, the 13th century European alchemist first discovered and described hydrochloric acid in a mixture known as aqua regia. Aqua regia is a mixture of hydrochloric acid and nitric acid which is prepared by dissolving sal ammoniac in nitric acid (Karpenko and Norris 2001; Thomson 2002; Von Meyer 2009).

In the 16th century, Libavius first formally described free hydrochloric acid which was later used by Chemists such as Glauber, Priestley and Davy in their scientific research. Hydrochloric acid also known historically as acidum salis, muriatic acid and spirits of salts was also produced from vitriol (sulfuric acid) and common salt (Karpenko and Norris 2001; Marshall 1971).

2.12.1.2 Natural occurrence

The stomach produces gastric juices. One of the main juices produced is gastric acid which consists mainly of hydrochloric acid and acidifies the stomach content to a pH of 1 to 2.Chloride (Cl^-) and hydrogen (H^+) ions are secreted separately in the stomach fundus region at the top of the stomach by parietal cells of the gastric mucosa into a secretory network called canaliculi before it enters the stomach lumen. This area of the digestive tract has the highest concentration of hydrochloric acid (Karpenko and Norris 2001; Maton 1993; Guyton and Hall 2000; Haas 2006).

2.12.1.3 Industrial production and uses

Table 4 shows the industrial production and uses of hydrochloric acid (SRI 2001; Greenwood and Earnshaw 1984).

Table 4: Industrial production and uses of hydrochloric acid

Industrial production	• Dissolving hydrogen chloride in water • Mannheim process • Leblanc process • Solvay process
Uses	• Pickling of steel • Production of organic compounds- vinyl chloride and dichloroethane for PVC. • Production of inorganic compounds- water treatment chemicals such as iron(III) chloride and polyaluminium chloride (PAC). • pH Control and neutralization- industry demanding purity (food, pharmaceutical, drinking water), high-quality hydrochloric acid is used to control the pH of process water streams. In less-demanding industry, technical quality hydrochloric acid suffices for neutralizing waste streams and swimming pool treatment. • Regeneration of ion exchangers- Ion exchangers and demineralized water are used in all chemical industries, drinking water production, and many food industries. • Other uses- leather processing, purification of common salt, household cleaning, building construction, de-scaling kettles and for cleaning mortar off brickwork.

2.12.1.4 Toxicology

Hydrochloric acid is highly water soluble and has profound effects on various systems upon inhalation. Following inhalation, it gets deposited in the nose and upper airways. It has corrosive and irritation effects in the respiratory mucous membranes and sensory neuronal system. The clinical features of hydrogen chloride inhalation include burning sensation, choking, wheezing, laryngitis, tracheitis, pharyngitis, ulceration of nasal septum, shortness of breath. Another portal of entry is the eyes. In severe cases, contact with the eyes results in severe eye burns and permanent damage to the cornea. In milder cases, contact with the eyes may lead to mild clinical features such as watery eyes. Contact with the skin produces severe corrosion, inflammation, burning and itching depending on the length of exposure. If ingested, hydrochloric acid causes severe gastro-intestinal tract burns, choking, nausea, vomiting and excruciating pain (Columbus Chemical Industries 2005; Meditext, 2003).

Chronic exposure results in Reactive Airway Dysfunction Syndrome (RADS), metabolic acidosis, chemical pneumonitis, chemical induced asthma, nephritis, renal failure, liver

damage, metabolic acidosis and pulmonary oedema. Other effects include: chronic headaches, palpitations, circulation collapse, tachycardia, tachypnea and shock (Columbus Chemical Industries 2005; Meditext, 2003).

Major sources of hydrogen chloride are human activities including waste incinerators or chemical plants produce high industrial amounts of hydrogen chloride. Other sources include the burning of plastic material or polyvinyl chloride (PVC). Volcanic eruptions also add to the environmental levels of hydrogen chloride. Internal bodily sources of hydrogen chloride come from gastric secretions (Columbus Chemical Industries 2005; Meditext, 2003).

2.12.1.5 Materia medica of *Muriaticum acidum* (Hydrochloric acid)

Muriaticum acidum has an elective affinity for blood, producing septic conditions similar to those found in low grade fevers with high temperatures and great prostration (Phatak 2002).

Muriaticum acidum chiefly affects the mucous membranes of the digestive tract; the worst affected being the mouth and anus. The membranes become dry, crack, bleed, and become deeply ulcerated. The whole body becomes sore and the patient becomes restless, frequently changing position then soon grows weak and very debilitated therefore wants to just lie down, slides into bed due to lack of energy to get into bed, eyes fall shut. Dropsical swelling is another important feature. General bruised feeling in the joints. It acts on the muscles, especially of the heart, the bladder, anus, and the tongue causing paralysis. There are violent haemorrhages (Vermeulen 2001).

Muriaticum acidum keynotes include: Great debility, lower jaw hangs down; patient slides down in bed; aversion to meat, haemorrhoids very sensitive, blue, tender, like a bunch of grapes, so sensitive cannot bear the slightest touch. Haemorrhoids during pregnancy with violent stitches; cannot pass urine without bowels being moved; profound weakness during and after a major febrile illness; initial debility followed by mental debility. Introverted, sad and taciturn; suffers in silence; irritable; muttering; persistent loud moaning (Vermeulen 2001).

Muriaticum acidum has ailments from sun (Vermeulen 2001).

Muriaticum acidum modalities include – Worse for: touch, wet weather; walking; cold drinks; bathing; sitting; human voice; sun. Better for: motion; warmth; lying on left side (Vermeulen 2001).

2.12.2 Sulphuric acid

Sulphuric acid (also known as Sulfuric acid, CAS number: 7664-93-9) is historically known as the oil of vitriol. It is one of the oldest known acids of medieval times which still holds its relevance in literature today. Sulphuric acid is readily available in nature in its dilute form as acid rain (Encyclopaedia Britannica 2010).

2.12.2.1 Discovery

The study of vitriol (sulphuric acid) began in ancient times with some of the earliest discussions on the origin and properties of vitriol being found in the works of Dioscorides, a Greek physician of the first century AD and the Roman naturalist, Pliny the Elder (23-79 AD). Galen who was the co-author of a standard medical text book of medieval universities also wrote on the medical uses of vitriol. Ibu Sima, the Persian icon of medicine discussed the medical uses of vitriol. The metallurgical uses of vitriol substances date back to the times of the Hellenistic alchemical works of Zosimos of Panopolis (Karpenko and Norris 2001).

2.12.2.2 Natural occurrence

Sulphuric acid is encountered as dilute sulphuric acid in nature as a constituent of acid rain which forms after the atmospheric oxidation of sulphur dioxide in the presence of water. Sulphuric acid has great affinity for water therefore it cannot be found naturally occurring in its pure anhydrous form (Encyclopaedia Britannica 2010).

Sulphuric acid is found in extra-terrestrial space on planets such as Venus and around the moon of Jupiter known as Europa (Orlando, McCord and Grieves 2005).

2.12.2.3 Industrial production and uses

Table 5 shows the industrial production and uses of sulphuric acid (Zumdahl 2009; Chenier 1987; Davenport and King 2006).

Table 5: Industrial production and uses of sulphuric acid

Industrial production	• Contact process • Wet sulphuric acid process • Lead chamber process
Uses	• 20% is used as detergents, synthetic resins, dye stuffs, pharmaceuticals, petroleum, catalysts, paper sizing, water treatment, insecticides, antifreeze, oil well oxidizing, aluminium reduction. • 6% is used as pigments- paints, enamels, print inks, coated fabrics and paper. • Other uses include- production of explosives, cellophane, acetate, viscose textiles, lubricants, non-ferrous metals and batteries. Removal of rust; lead-acid (car) batteries; acidic drain cleaner; health- Debacterol® for recurrent aphthous stomatitis.

2.12.2.4 Toxicology

Sulphuric acid is a strong acid, highly corrosive, destructive to all tissue on contact. When inhaled it is rapidly absorbed into the mucous membranes, then the blood stream and dissociates completely into sulphate ions and hydronium ions. The degree of damage that may be inflicted by inhalation of sulphuric acid is dependent on the physical state and particle size of the aerosol, deposition site, concentration and humidity (Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry [ATSDR] 1998). Sulphuric acid not only causes chemical burns via hydrolysis but also secondary burns via dehydration. The clinical features may include: burning and choking sensation, sore throat, irritation of the nose and eyes, cough, chest tightness, dyspnoea and stridor following laryngeal oedema. In severe cases, delayed pulmonary oedema may occur with prolonged exposure with clinical features including shortness of breath and cough which are aggravated on physical exertion (National Poisons Information Service [NPIS] 2005; International Programme on Chemical Safety [IPCS] 2000).

Sulphuric acid ingestion causes immediate burns to the mouth, throat, larynx, oesophagus and the stomach. In severe cases, there may be ulceration and perforation within the gastro-intestinal tract. Symptoms of toxicity may include hyper-salivation, dysphagia, intense thirst,

nausea, vomiting, haemorrhage, hematemesis, diarrhoea, retro-sternal and abdominal pain, airway obstruction and difficulty clearing bronchial secretions (NPIS 2005; Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety [CCOHS] 2012). Other clinical features include; metabolic acidosis, shock, collapse, hypotension, acute renal failure and disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) (NPIS 2005).

Sulphuric acid is both corrosive and irritating to the skin and eyes. Clinical features include: erythema, pain, corneal damage, blepharospasm, lachrymation, conjunctivitis, palpebral edema and photophobia. In severe cases, there may-be severe burns leading to permanent eye damage and blindness. Severe dermal cases may present with permanent scarring, and third degree burns which may eventually lead to death (NPIS 2005; IPCS 2000; ATSDR 1998).

2.12.2.5 The materia medica of *Sulphuricum acidum*

Sulphuricum acidum chiefly shows its effects on the digestive tract. There is much debility giving a very relaxed sensation in the stomach, with craving for stimulants. Haemorrhages are violent, of thin, black blood from orifices. There can be swelling of veins. Weakness is so profound that it is out of proportion to the disease. There is tremor and weakness. Ulcers become red and blue and painful. There is a bruised sensation of parts or generally (Vermeulen 2001; Phatak 2002).

Sulphuricum acidum keynotes include: Weakness out of proportion to disease; general internal trembling without visible trembling; hurry, hasty, quick; sullen; impatient, angry because things move slowly; pains increase gradually but disappear suddenly when at peak; sensation as if a plug is thrust in; sour babies; smell cannot be washed off; craving stimulants, alcohol which also causes complaints; pain felt during sleep and disappears on waking; seriousness alternating with buffoonery; discharges are offensive, acrid, stringy; worse for odor of coffee; easy sweat especially in upper parts of the body; water feels cold in the stomach, must be mixed with alcohol (Allen 1990a).

Sulphuricum acidum modalities are: Worse for: open air; cold, alcohol; injuries; surgical operations; concussions of the brain; odor of coffee; climacteric; towards the evening; excessive heat or cold; touch; pressure; sprains; lifting arms; drinking cold water. Better for: hot drinks; hands near head; moderate temperature; warmth (Allen 1990a; Phatak 2002).

Sulphuricum acidum has ailments from: Mechanical injuries; taking alcohol; climacteric period; lead poisoning; surgical operation (Allen 1990a; Phatak 2002).

2.12.3 Nitric acid

Nitric acid is also known as: Salpetersaeure, Nital, Acidum nitricum, Nitrous fumes, Aqua fortis, Azotic acid, Hydrogen nitrate, CAS: 7697-37-2 (Von Meyer 2009).

Nitric acid products are one the most consumed products world-wide. In 1986 alone, the world-wide consumption of nitric acid products in the form of fertilizers rated 26 metric tons, making it the world's highest consumed agricultural product. The products thereof which are produced from fertilized soil further increase its consumption in the form of agricultural food products. The effects of the use of Nitric acid in humans have an influence on health in either a detrimental or beneficial way (Thiemann, Schreiber, and Wiegand 2005).

2.12.3.1 Discovery

The earliest mention of nitric acid is found in Pseudo-Geber's De Inventione veritatis, wherein it is obtained by calcinating a mixture of niter, alum and blue vitriol. Nitric acid has also been described by Albert the Great in the 13th century and by Ramon Lull who prepared it by heating niter and clay and named it 'eau forte' (meaning aqua fortis). In 1776 Lavoisier proved that nitric acid contained oxygen and in 1785 Henry Cavendish showed its precise composition and that it could be produced by passing a stream of electric sparks through moist air (Encyclopaedia Britannica 2010).

2.12.3.2 Natural occurrence

Nitric acid is believed to be formed in the troposphere by gas phase chemistry (Calvert 1983).

2.12.3.3 Industrial production and uses

Table 6 shows methods of industrial production and uses of nitric acid (Thiemann, Schreiber, and Wiegand 2005; Eaton et al. 1998; Jeff 1997; Douglas 1974).

Table 6: Industrial production and uses of nitric acid

Industrial production	• Reaction of nitrogen dioxide and water • Ostwald process- named after the German chemist Wilhelm Ostwald • Thermal decomposition of copper II nitrate then passed through water to produce nitric acid.
Uses	• Used in the manufacture of fertilizers (26 metric tons/ year) • Used in the production of explosives TNT • Used in the production of nylon precursors and organic compounds. • Used as an oxidizer in liquid fuelled rockets (Red Fuming Nitric acid) • Used in the fuelling of some missiles (BOMARC) • Analytically it is used to determine metal traces in solutions. • It is used in the digestion process of turbid water samples, sludge samples, solid samples. • In electrochemistry, it is used as a doping agent for organic semiconductor and in the purification process of raw carbon nanotubes. • In woodwork, it is used to artificially age pine and maple. The colour it produces is grey gold much like very old wax or oil finished wood. • It is also used for pickling stainless steel • In the food industry, it is used for cleaning food and dairy equipment in order to remove calcium and magnesium compounds.

2.12.3.4 Toxicology

Nitric acid is highly toxic, irritating and corrosive. Cases of human toxicity with nitric acid have often resulted in immediate death or delayed effects which eventually led to death (Hajela et al. 1990; Bur et al. 1997). Hall (1905) have recorded reports of nitric acid toxicity with clinical features including dyspnoea, cough, pain in the stomach, lungs, throat, loins, head, dizziness, nausea and vomiting. In most reported severe cases, the victims of nitric acid toxicity died from direct poisoning and some died from accumulated effects of toxicity.

Inhalation of high doses nitric acid fumes can lead to instant death (Hajela et al. 1990). The typical signs and symptoms of toxicity include: general paleness, respiratory distress, dyspnoea, expiratory stridor, peripheral cyanosis, frothy exudation and excretion of fluid from the nose and mouth, degranulation and necrosis within the alveolar capillaries leading to pulmonary fibrosis. Eventually, even milder cases of inhalation of nitric acid can lead to death (Bur et al. 1997).

In experimental cases where 32 mg/m^3 of nitric acid toxic fumes exposure was experienced for one hour, the symptoms that followed included irritation of the nasal mucosa, pressure in

the chest, slight stabbing pain in the larynx and trachea, coughing, marked secretion from the nose and salivary glands, burning of the eyes, burning and itching of facial skin (Diem 1907; National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health [NIOSH] 1976).

Due to the oxidizing and corrosive nature of nitric acid, contact with the skin causes burns and to the eyes causes corneal opacities (Budavari et al. 1996; NIOSH 1976). Clinical studies show that toxic accumulation of nitric acid over time has been known to cause, predispose and aggravate asthma and allergies and clinical features related to allergic conditions (Ostro et al. 1991; Dockery et al. 1996).

2.12.3.5 The materia medica of *Nitricum acidum*

Nitricum acidum chiefly acts where the mucous membranes meet the skin; on blisters and ulcers that bleed easily in the mouth, tongue, and genitals; on discharges which are acrid, thin, dirty, or brown cause redness or destroy hair; on sore, stiff muscles during pains; on fistulae; on caries and exostosis of bones; on epileptiform convulsions which are worse at night on going to bed; on pains which are sticking like splinters, ulcerative, burning and gnawing (Vermeulen 2001; Allen 1990a; Phatak 2002).

The keynotes of *Nitricum acidum* include: Affections of muco-cutaneous junctions; splinter like pains in affected parts; corrosiveness, offensiveness of all discharges; headstrong; vindictive (Vermeulen 2001; Allen 1990a; Phatak 2002).

Nitricum acidum has ailments from: Abuse of mercury; syphilis; scrofula; continued loss of sleep; long lasting anxiety; over exertion of mind and body from nursing the sick; loss of dearest friend; bad effects of repeated doses of digitalis (Vermeulen 2001; Allen 1990a; Phatak 2002).

The modalities of *Nitricum acidum* are: Worse for: slight causes; touch; jarring; noise; rattling; motion; milk, fatty food; after eating; cold air; dampness; night; evening; changing weather; heat of bed; mental exertion or shock; mercury; loss of sleep. Better for: gliding motion; riding in a carriage; mild weather; steady pressure (Allen 1990a; Phatak 2002).

2.12.4 Phosphoric acid

Phosphoric acid (also known as orthophosphoric acid or phosphoric (V) acid, tri-hydroxidophosphorus, CAS number: 7664-38-2) is a mineral (inorganic) acid. Phosphorus which is a major constituent of phosphoric acid is a bio-element important in the development of life. The principal source of prebiotic phosphorus present on earth's crust was inorganic phosphate which Gulick (1955) recognised as playing a central role in the origin of life on earth (Schwartz 2006).

2.12.4.1 Discovery

Phosphoric acid was discovered in 1770 by K. W. Scheele and J. G. Gahn in bone ash. Scheele later isolated phosphorus from bone ash in 1774 and produced phosphoric acid by the action of nitric acid on phosphorus in 1777 (Slack 1968).

2.12.4.2 Natural occurrence

Cooper, Onwo, and Cronin (1992) published the first account of the presence of phosphoric acids in meteorites. Specifically, they observed water soluble alkyl-phosphoric acids.

2.12.4.3 Industrial production and uses

Table 7 shows the industrial production processes and uses of phosphoric acid (Schrödter et al. 2008; Food Standards Agency 2012; U.S. EPA 1995).

Table 7: Industrial production and uses of phosphoric acid

Industrial production	• Wet process- phosphoric acid is prepared by adding sulfuric acid to tri-calcium phosphate rock, typically found in nature as apatite. • Thermal process- Very pure phosphoric acid is obtained by burning elemental phosphorus to produce phosphorus pentoxide, which is subsequently dissolved in dilute phosphoric acid. This route produces a very pure phosphoric acid, since most impurities present in the rock have been removed when extracting phosphorus from the rock in a furnace. • The nitro-phosphate process is similar to the wet process except that it uses nitric acid in place of sulfuric acid. The advantage to this route is that the co-product, calcium nitrate is also a plant fertilizer. This method is rarely employed.
Uses	• The dominant use of phosphoric acid is for fertilizers, consuming

	approximately 90% of production. • Food-grade phosphoric acid (additive E338) is used to acidify foods and beverages such as various colas. It provides a tangy and sour taste. Various salts of phosphoric acid, such as monocalcium phosphate, are used as leavening agents. • Phosphoric acid may be used to remove rust by direct application to rusted iron, steel tools, or other surfaces • In medicine, Phosphoric acid is used in dentistry and orthodontics as an etching solution, to clean and roughen the surfaces of teeth where dental appliances or fillings will be placed. Phosphoric acid is also an ingredient in over-the-counter anti-nausea medications that also contain high levels of sugar (glucose and fructose). This acid is also used in many teeth whiteners to eliminate plaque that may be on the teeth before application

2.12.4.4 Toxicology

United States Environmental Protection Agency [U.S. EPA] (1989) studies found inhalation of phosphoric acid aerosols to have toxic effects on the respiratory tract. The effects of toxicity were dependent on the aerosol particle size, duration of exposure, and the hygroscopic character of the acid. The clinical features relating to toxic phosphoric acid inhalation include; oedema throughout the respiratory tract, tracheitis, laryngitis, pulmonary alveolar necrosis and fibrosis, dyspnoea, chronic cough, chest pain (Dulton et al. 1993; Brock 2005).

Phosphoric acid produces chemical burns on contact with the skin. Acute chemical burns may vary from first degree burns to third degree burns depending on the length of exposure and concentration of the acid (Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment [OEHHA] 1994. Accidental cases have been recorded in human subjects but have yielded less objective results due to treatment and safety measures in work areas. However, animal models have shown the corrosive nature of phosphoric acid. It burns the skin on contact, and on prolonged exposure the acid may enter the blood stream via open wounds to produce harmful health effects. Delayed hypersensitivity of the skin following chemical burns is more frequent and sufferers often succumb to the severe reactions which may be fatal (Brock 2005; Hughes, Baron and Buckland 1962; Inuzuka 1956; Leisenring and Ryan 1992).

Phosphoric acid damages the eyes on contact. The effects of toxicity maybe temporary or permanent depending on the length of exposure and concentration of the acid (U.S. EPA 1995). The permanent clinical features include corneal scarring and generalized conjunctival

epithelial burns. Following exposure to toxic vapour, or mists, the clinical features include: pain, lachrymation, photosensitivity and burning sensation (Brock 2005).

The ingestion of phosphoric acid has shown to be destructive and excoriating to the gastro-intestinal lining. The chemical burns produced by the acid are corrosive to the mucosa and they produce burns, tears, and ulcerations which lead to other clinical features secondary to the burns (Brock 2005).

2.12.4.5 The materia medica of *Phosphoricum acidum*

Phosphoricum acidum is marked chiefly by weakness and debility usually after ravages of acute disease, excesses, and grief. There is haemorrhages of dark blood from weakened tissue; bruised sensation; formication; bone diseases such as osteitis, periostitis, caries, and rachitis. It also affects the mucous membranes. There may also be chest symptoms accompanied by a weak feeling in the chest (Vermeulen 2001).

Phosphoricum acidum has ailments from: Loss of vital fluids, sexual excess; violent acute disease chagrin; care grief; sorrow separation from home; disappointed affection; shock; over-lifting; over study; long succession of moral emotions; injuries; operations; bad news; disappointed love; drug abuse after illness (Allen 1990a; Phatak 2002).

The keynotes of *Phosphoricum acidum* include: Apathy; indifference; listlessness; ailments from loss of vital fluids; being worse for short sleep; all discharges are profuse and debilitating except diarrhoea; headache feels like crushing weight on the vertex worse for music, motion; motion is worse for lying down; indicated for rapidly growing children (Allen 1990a; Phatak 2002).

The modalities of *Phosphoricum acidum* are: Worse for: loss of fluids; sexual excess; fatigue; convalescence from fevers; emotions; grief; chagrin; mental shock; homesickness; unhappy love; drafts; cold; music; talking; standing; over-lifting; operations; fright (chronic). Better for: warmth; short sleep; stooling (Allen 1990a; Phatak 2002).

2.12.5 Fluoric acid

Also known as Fluoric acid; Fluorhydric acid, Hydrogen fluoride, Fluorhydric acid, Fluorane, Hydrofluoride, Rubigine, Fluorwasserstoff, Antisal 2B; CAS number:7664-39-3 (Von Meyer 2009).

Hydrofluoric acid is a solution of hydrogen fluoride (HF) in water and also found as vapour. It is a precursor to almost all fluorine compounds, including pharmaceuticals such as fluoxetine (Prozac), diverse materials such as PTFE (Teflon), and elemental fluorine itself (Waite 1992; Koontz 2005; Greenwood and Earnshaw 1984).

2.12.5.1 Discovery

The discovery of hydrogen fluoride began in the late 16^{th} century because of the artistic work of a 1670 Nuremberg glassworker, Heinrich Schwanhard who exploited the findings of the following reaction process. If to a sample of fluorspar (fluoride) some acid, e. g. sulfuric acid, is added and the mixture is gently heated, toxic fumes develop which attack glass. The toxic fumes that developed from this reaction were hydrogen fluoride which at the time were not yet named and not well known but then Heinrich used this reaction for artistic etching on glass (Berzelius 1833; Rabuteau 1887; Roholm 1937; Partington1961; Greenwood and Earnshaw 1984; Von Meyer 2009).

The first account of the fluorspar process was published by John George Weygand in 1725, the recipe being given him by Matthäus Pauli, of Dresden, who in turn had become aware of this secret knowledge of an unknown English glassworker around 1720 (Partington1961). The first, though superficial, examination of the chemical reaction was published by Andreas Marggraf in 1768 (Waite 1992; Greenwood and Earnshaw 1984).

Fluoric acid has been known to dissolve glass since the 17th century, even before Carl Wilhelm Scheele prepared it in large quantities in 1771. Years later Scheele went on further show that the acid can also be made by treatment of fluorspar with phosphoric acid or nitric acid. Even though the name "fluoric acid" (fr.: "acide fluorique", ital: "acido fluorico") applied to the new acid discovered by Scheele clearly reminds us today of the element

"fluorine" bound in it, nothing was known at the time about the chemical nature of this acid (Waite 1992; Scheele 1971; Von Meyer 2009).

2.12.5.2 Natural occurrence

Volcanoes are the major natural source of hydrogen fluoride emissions to air, ranging from 0.6 to 6 million metric tons per year (ATSR 2003; Koontz 2005).

2.12.5.3 Industrial production and uses

Table 8 shows the industrial production and uses of hydrogen fluoride (Aigueperse et al. 2000).

Table 8: Industrial production and uses of hydrogen fluoride

Industrial production	• Hydrofluoric acid is produced by treatment of the mineral fluorite (CaF2) with concentrated sulfuric acid. • HF is also produced as a by-product of the production of phosphoric acid, which is derived from the mineral apatite.
Uses	• The principal use of hydrofluoric acid is in organofluorine chemistry. Many organofluorine compounds are prepared using HF as the fluorine source, including Teflon, fluoropolymers, fluorocarbons, and refrigerants such as freon. • In a standard oil refinery process known as alkylation, isobutane is alkylated with low-molecular-weight alkenes (primarily a mixture of propylene and butylene) in the presence of the strong acid catalyst derived from hydrofluoric acid. • Most high-volume inorganic fluoride compounds are prepared from hydrofluoric acid • In metalworking, hydrofluoric acid is used as a pickling agent to remove oxides and other impurities from stainless and carbon steels because of its limited ability to dissolve steel. • It is used in the semiconductor industry as a major component of Wright Etch and buffered oxide etch, which are used to clean silicon wafers. • Because of its ability to dissolve (most) oxides and silicates, hydrofluoric acid is useful for dissolving rock samples (usually powdered) prior to analysis.

2.12.5.4 Toxicology

Hydrogen fluoride is highly volatile with a boiling point of 19.5 degrees Celsius which makes it a high risk compound for inhalation. The compound is highly corrosive and burning in high concentrations (Bertolini 1992). A jet of fluorine from a pressure container reacts with human

flesh and can cause extremely severe burns that are very difficult to heal. Mechanisms of tissue destruction include destructive oxidation by fluorine, thermal damage from the heat of reaction, and tissue poisoning by HF formed. "HF is formed by the reaction of fluorine with moisture on the skin. HF is a protoplasmic poison with great penetrating power and causes deep-seated burns that heal very slowly." Even the salts of fluorine ("fluorides") which collect on the inside of pipes, valves and other equipment are extremely dangerous when inhaled or ingested, therefore "every precaution should be taken to avoid breathing or swallowing them" (United States Atomic Energy Commission 1946).

The clinical features that present after inhalation include: pulmonary oedema, ischemia, necrosis and fibrosis. Secondary clinical features include; dyspnoea, chest pain and bleeding (Bertolini 1992).

Ingestion of HF has fatal effects proceeding from systemic complications. General clinical features such as nausea, vomiting, and abdominal pain follow soon after ingestion. There have been recorded cases of visceral perforation and haemorrhagic gastritis (Bertolini 1992; Bosse and Matyunas 1999).

Dermal exposure is the most common type of exposure, frequently affecting the fingers. Depending on the concentration of the acid, contact with HF produces instant burns. Erythema soon follows, then blistering, followed by oedema within 1-2 hours. The typical HF burns have a central greyish area of coagulative necrosis which maybe common to all acid burns (Bertolini 1992; Goldfrank 2002).

Ocular exposure to HF vapour produces characteristic acid burns with clinical features such as corneal opacification, corneal sloughing, keratoconjunctivitis and necrosis of the anterior chamber (Bosse and Matyunas 1999; Koontz 2005).

2.12.5.5 The materia medica of *Fluoricum acidum*

Fluoricum acidum is highly destructive and this destructiveness serves as the key feature of this remedy. Discharges are thin, foul, salty or acrid causing itching and erosion of tissue. Affected tissues may swell and become puffy, indurated and cause fistulation due to tissue erosion. Calcareous and bone degeneration is typical of this remedy. It corrodes even the

enamel, the hardest part of the bone. It is also indicated for deep phagedenic ulcerations (Vermeulen 2001).

Fluoricum acidum has ailments from; Syphilis; abuse of mercury or silica; alcoholism; gonorrhoea (Allen 1990a; Phatak 2002).

Fluoricum acidum keynotes include: Young people who look old; cold; increased ability to exercise without fatigue; lascivious; cold drinks; worse for toothache; worse for washing with cold water; desire for highly seasoned food and cold drinks; aversion to coffee; old cicatrices become red around the edges, then threaten to become open ulcers (Allen 1990a; Phatak 2002).

Fluoricum acidum modalities are: Worse for: heat of room; night; alcohol (red wine); sour foods. Better for: cool bathing; rapid motion; short sleep; bending head back; eating (Allen 1990a; Phatak 2002).

2.12.6 Summary of the systemic effects of acids

The chemistry and toxicology of acids shows relative evidence that an excess of free ions of acidic compounds in systemic circulation can result in serious metabolic derangement. Such derangements can lead to dehydration, circulatory collapse, hypocalcaemia, hypomagnesaemia, hyperkalemia and metabolic acidosis. The toxic effect of acidic ions on tissues, enzymes and metabolic processes is destructive and may lead to renal and hepatic failure, cardiac arrest and death due to refractory ventricular fibrillation and torsade's de pointes (Goldfrank 2002). From the materia medica of the above acidum remedies it is evident that they are relevant for varied types of degeneration at tissue level, therefore are indicated for clinical features such as ulcers, debility, and weakness (Allen 1990a; Phatak 2002).

2.13 JUSTIFICATION OF GROUP ANALYSIS

Homoeopathic literature on group analysis is receiving deserved attention in its development and fine tuning through research. Group analysis has the potential to consolidate and strategically arrange homoeopathic mass data into usable knowledge accessible by the

practitioner and student alike within reasonable time and resulting in the best quality of information (Scholten 1993; Sankaran 1994; Mangialavori and Marotta 2005). This allows for a comprehensive but speedy arrival at the selection, verification and prescription of the applicable remedy.

Acid remedies have been given attention by Scholten (1993) who has written extensively about them. Scholten has studied and spear-headed group analysis of acidum remedies using his format of periodic table analysis and chemical analysis of each mineral. Sankaran's approach is different to Scholten's in that he emphasises subjective sensations and reactions to sensations which are the behavioural/clinical consequences of the sensations. Therefore, analysing acidum remedies in terms of this dimension will add value to the known body of knowledge on acidums produced by Scholten.

Scholten and Sankaran's methods of approach are different yet their results are complimentary and serve a common goal, alleviation of suffering and promotion of health and wellness. It is therefore the view of the researcher that group analysis is effective, supports homoeopathy and its growth and is flexible enough to develop through research without compromising the fundamental principles as initially set out by Dr. Hahnemann.

Jain and Trivedi (2000) state that mineral acids are known to have a centrifugal as well as centripetal action. Acidum remedies are relevant for diseases with high cell turn-over such as severe acute infections, malignancy, allergies as well as in generalized septic, toxic conditions. In cases of chronic metabolic acidosis of organs and tissues, acidums have yielded positive results in anti-doting the bad effects of increased secretions of acidic organs and tissues where the process of excretion is compromised (Farrington 1992; Jain and Trivedi 2000).

Acidum remedies are represented in all miasms although, according to Jain and Trivedi (2000), they are more syphilitic, sycotic and tubercular. The constitution of people requiring acidums is: thin; weak; broken-down; often pale looking and anaemic; with hair loss and early baldness. Acidum persons have poor thermal tolerance, most of them experience hypothermia and a few are hyperthermic (Jain and Trivedi 2000).

Acidum remedies are deep acting, but with the propensity to act upon pathological changes at tissue level. They help decrease acidic secretions of the body and increase the alkalinity of the body (Jain and Trivedi 2000).

All acid remedies have pain and inflammation depending on the level of tissue damage and the dynamis of the vital force. During ulceration, toxaemia, and gangrene which results from inflammation, there is severe pain which is characteristic of *Nitricum acidum* or numbness which is characteristic of *Muriaticum acidum* and is a feature of advanced disease. As explained earlier in the toxicology of acids, the amount of tissue damage is determined by the size of the dissociated molecule, its molecular weight as well as its ability to bind readily. However, in homoeopathic terms, the memory of these substances in infinitesimal doses rather than the destructive molecule itself is the remedy form used to treat according to the Law of Similars (Jain and Trivedi 2000).

Group analysis should be viewed by homoeopaths as a modern science that is scientific and empirical in its approach, resting upon fundamental principles of homoeopathy with the single goal of advancing the readiness of homoeopathy in the modern science era. Group analysis does not replace the study of individual remedies, learned materia medica and homoeopathic philosophy. Different schools of thought in homoeopathy including Sankaran (2007), Mangialavori and Marotta (2005) and Scholten (1993) have undertaken group analyses by focusing on the permeating idea and have arrived at relatively similar breakthroughs even though different approaches are used (Kasiparsad 2012). Continued research into the meaningful consolidation of homoeopathic mass data shows that the homoeopathic community of researchers yearn to advance homoeopathy to become adequate in relation to modern technology where ease and time are essential in the use of knowledge.

CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This is a literature based, qualitative, descriptive study design analysing and evaluating selected members of the acidum family of homoeopathic remedies in terms of known materia medica.

This study did not involve research participants; rather it involved an extensive literature search and subsequent organization and analysis from existing data sets which exist in the public domain. Therefore no gate keeper permission was required.

3.1 POPULATION OF ACIDUM REMEDIES

The first step in the research process was to list the acidum remedies that appear in Radar® resulting in 150 remedies as listed here. Remedies in bold capitals are graded '4' in the repertory.

[MINERALS and CHEMICALS other families] acids: (150) acetyls-ac. adenyl-ac. adren-bt. agar-ac. alumin-act. alumin-l. am-act. am-be. am-ox. am-pic. am-t. am-val. ami-ncap-ac. amibe-ac. amicap-ac. amisuc-ac. amp. antip-sal. arg-act. ars-ac. atp. bar-act. bism-sal. bor-ac. but-ac. cadm-act. calc-act. calc-cit. calc-lac. calc-ln. calc-lp. calc-ox. calc-pic. camph-ac. cer-ox. chenod-ac. chinin-sal. chinin-val. chr-ac. chr-act. cinn-ac. cit-ac. cob-act. cupr-act. cupr-ox. des-ac. dhchol-ac. ergotam-t. esin-sal. ferr-act. ferr-cit. ferr-lac. ferr-ox. ferr-pic. ferr-prox. ferr-t. ferr-val. form-ac. fuma-ac. gado-ox. gal-ac. gluta-ac. hphos-ac. hydrobr-ac. hydrochl-ac. kali-act. kali-b-t. kali-biox. kali-bit. kali-cit. kali-l. kali-nat-t. kali-ox. kali-pic. kali-sal. kali-t. lith-be. lith-cit. lith-lac. lith-sal. mag-act. mag-bcit. mag-cit. mag-lac. mag-sal. mal-ac. mang-act. mang-lact. merc-act. merc-lac. moly-ac. morph-act. nat-act. nat-cit. nat-lac. nat-ox. nat-sal. nat-tar. nicot-ac. nit-m-ac. nucl-ac. orthambe-ac. p-ambe-ac. p-amsal-ac. palm-ac. pant-ac. physin-sal. plb-act. pyru-ac. retin-ac. rib-ac. sal-ac. sangin-act. sangin-t. sarcol-ac. solin-act. sor-ac. stear-ac. stront-lac. stry-af-cit. stry-val. succ-ac. sulo-ac. tart-ac. tell-ac. thal-act. thor-act. trichlact-ac. uran-act. valer-ac. yttr-ox. zinc-act. zinc-ox. zinc-pic.

zinc-val. Acet-ac. Benz-ac. Hydr-ac. Lac-ac. **ANT-T. CARB-AC. FL-AC. MANG. MUR-AC. OX-AC. PIC-AC. SUL-AC. ARS. NIT-AC. PH-AC**.

The above list includes organic and inorganic acids and represents the mineral, animal and plant kingdoms. A list of these remedies along with their chemical family such as salicylates, acetates, arsenates, etc. is to be found in Appendix A.

3.2 SAMPLE SELECTION

The second step was to narrow down the overall list of 150 acidum remedies to homoeopathically significant remedies in terms of the number of repertory rubrics they appear in, with an increased number of rubrics corresponding to an increase in significance. The reason for the narrowing down process is that the group analysis method focuses on well-defined remedy characteristic features such as those seen in polychrests. These well-defined features will be well represented in the more significant remedies and under-presented in the less significant remedies of the group (Sankaran 2002).

Based on an extraction process using the Radar® 10 Synthesis repertory software, all the acid family remedies were listed in order of most significant to least significant, according to the number of rubrics per remedy. Sankaran used MacRepertory® software for his group analysis of families and it would be ideal to have used the same software in this research study but it was not available to the researcher. However, Sankaran stated that any good homoeopathy software with similar functions would be adequate (Sankaran 2002).

The top five remedies based on the number of rubrics they appear in became the sample for the study. The sample consists of five remedies only because this is the sample size of other group analysis studies at DUT (e.g. Weston 2010; Harkhu 2011) and is the minimum sample size recommended by Sankaran for group analysis studies (Sankaran 2002). All the rubrics were saved into a file (see Appendix B).

The result of the narrowing process was as follows:

a. *Nitricum acidum* (Nit-ac) – 8835 rubrics
b. *Phosphoricum acidum* (Phos-ac) – 7390 rubrics
c. *Muriatic acidum* (Mur-ac) – 4886 rubrics
d. *Sulphuricum acidum* (Sul-ac) – 4510 rubrics
e. *Fluoricum acidum* (Fl-ac) – 3073 rubrics

3.3 DATA ANALYSIS

3.3.1 Determination of the common group sensations

Step 1: All the extracted rubrics were visually inspected and only rubrics containing at least two acidum remedies and with less than 50 remedies in the rubric, were retained for analysis. The rubrics with more than 50 remedies are considered large and represent the more 'common' nature of a remedy as compared to the smaller rubrics, which reveal a more 'characteristic' picture.

Step 2: All the rubrics retained were visually inspected and were analysed, compared, and contrasted to identify the common sensations present within them, including mental, general and particular symptoms. Sensations are defined as "consciousness of perceiving or seeming to perceive some state or condition of one's body or its parts of senses or of one's mind or its emotions…" (Allen 1990b). Sankaran (2005) describes sensation as "discernment of consciousness of any experience", where the experience itself and the nature of the experience qualify the sensation. A confirmation test was performed to ascertain the validity of the selected set of sensations by expanding the range of sensations by obtaining their dictionary definition and synonyms and then searching Radar® for these words to see if they appear in rubrics with acid remedies, as per the extraction process explained above. This testing process is known as first order analysis.

Step 3: If new sensations emerged from Step 2, these sensations were subjected to the same process of analysis laid out in Step 2. This is known as second order analysis.

3.3.2 Determination of the reactions to the sensation

After a successful analysis of common sensations, reactions to these sensations were analysed as per Kasiparsad (2012) in accordance with Sankaran's methodology. Reactions can be active, passive, or compensatory. An active response is a reflex action following a stimulus, a passive response is an arrested or negated reflex action following a stimulus and a compensated response is an adapted action to the known or like stimulus (Vogel 2007). These reactivity modes are interrelated and oppose each other in clinical symptomatology representation. For example if the sensation is 'caught up' or 'stuck' the active reaction will be to want to move, the passive reaction will be being immobile or unable to move, while the compensation will be a person who is always on the move (Sankaran 2004). The methodology employed for allocation of sensations to reactions was through inspection and assessment by the researcher.

3.3.3 Determination of the miasmatic classification of the remedies

The extended miasmatic model of Sankaran was used to classify the acidum remedies according to their miasmatic tendencies after the common sensations and reaction to sensations had been analysed (Sankaran 1997).

Sankaran (2005) has already identified key words which are representative of the miasms in his extended model of miasms. These key words were searched for as they appeared in the literature associated with the five acid remedies in the sample, and on that basis remedies were classified in suitable miasms. The miasm was determined depending on the predominance of the keywords of a particular miasm in the literature of the remedy i.e. if syphilitic keywords were dominant in the search results then the remedy was considered to be syphilitic.

In summary, the following steps were followed:

a. Keywords used to describe Sankaran's miasmatic model were identified and tabulated;
b. For each remedy, a keyword e.g. 'ulcer,' as per the syphilitic miasm, was searched for amongst the rubrics data already collected (Appendix B);

c. All literature, from materia medica such as the Concordant Materia Medica (Vermeulen 2001), Clinical Materia Medica (Farrington 1992), relating to the keyword e.g. ‘ulcer’ were consulted to confirm the miasmatic orientation; and
d. The search and confirmation process was repeated using tabulated keywords from each of the miasms.

The miasmatic classification of the remedies further supports the common characteristic sensations. For example; ‘burning’ in the context of an acute miasm would be, ‘violent burning’. ‘Violent’ is a keyword related to the acute miasm (Scholten 1993).

3.4.4 Determination of themes of the group

The extracted sensations and miasmatic tendencies were used to formulate themes which indicate the basic expression of the group as an entirety (Scholten 1993).

A theme is “…an idea that recurs in or pervades a work of art or literature” (Oxford Dictionary 2013). The common characteristic sensations that pervade all the selected remedies were considered to formulate the themes.

CHAPTER 4: RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

4.0 INTRODUCTION

Chapter 4 presents the results according to the methodology set out in Chapter 3. The results of the extraction process are tabulated so that they are more accessible. Group sensations, reactions to sensations, miasmatic classification and group themes are presented.

4.1 THE ACID GROUP REMEDIES SELECTED FOR THIS STUDY

A list of all the acidum remedies represented in Radar® Synthesis along with their chemical family appears in Appendix A. The list includes acidums from the mineral, plant and animal kingdoms.

Table 9 is a representation of the top 15 acidum remedies in terms of the number of rubrics (containing 50 or less remedies) in which they appear in Radar® Synthesis repertory. The number of rubrics range from 727 to 8835. The top five remedies on this list have been selected for this study, on the assumption that they will be most representative of the characteristics associated with the acidum group of remedies.

Table 9: Acid remedies well represented in the Radar® Synthesis repertory

Full name	Abbreviation	Family	Number of rubrics
Nitricum acidum	Nit-ac.	Nitrate	8835
Phosphoricum acidum	Phos-ac.	Phosphate	7390
Muriaticum acidum	Mur-ac.	Murate	4886
Sulphuricum acidum	Sul-ac.	Sulphate	4510
Fluoricum acidum	Fl-ac.	Fluorate	3073
Oxalicum acidum	Ox-ac.	Oxalate	1792
Carbolicum acidum	Carb-ac.	Carbolate	1614
Picricum acidum	Pic-ac.	Picrate	1382
Benzoicum acidum	Benz-ac.	Benzoate	1125
Antimonium tartaricum	Ant-t.	Tartrate	1051
Manganum aceticum	Mang-act.	Manganite	1041
Arsenicum acidum	Ars.	Arsenate	1021

Lacticum acidum	Lac-ac.	Lactate	946
Hydrocynicum acidum	Hydr-ac	Hydrocynate	901
Aceticum acidum	Acet-ac.	Acetate	727

From the 15 remedies listed in Table 9, the top five were selected. A search of materia medica entries for these remedies in the Encyclopaedia Homoeopathica (Archibel 2008), and a Google internet search, reveals that these remedies are represented in many texts. Examples include: Concordant Materia Medica (Vermeulen 2001), Concise Materia Medica of Homoeopathic Remedies (Phatak 1999), Clinical Materia Medica (Farrington 1992), Condensed Materia Medica (Hering 1991), Characteristic Materia Medica (Burt 2004), Lectures on Homoeopathic Materia Medica (Kent 2000), European Pharmacopoeia 5.0 (Council of Europe 2004), case studies such as that of *Sulphuricum acidum* by Souter (Souter 2014.) and clinical trials such as that of *Nitricum acidum* by Manchanda et al. (1997). In addition, there are provings available of these remedies in Hahnemann revisited by De Schepper (De Schepper 2006).

4.2 EXTRACTION AND ANALYSIS OF COMON RUBRICS

A comparative extraction of all rubrics containing at least two of the chosen acid remedies was performed, limiting the results to rubrics containing 50 or fewer remedies in total to ensure that rubrics represented characteristic features of the chosen remedies. The Synthesis Repertory (Schroyens 2007) and complete repertories from Radar® were used to correlate researched data. This process was accomplished by creating a Word document of the data from Radar® and Synthesis. This document was visually inspected and all duplicated and double entries were eliminated. After this, all rubrics with 50 or less remedies were selected and saved on a separate Word document. The rubric limit was set at 50 in order to have a more reliable sample size, to provide sufficient data from a sufficiently varied selection of acidum remedies. Previous studies at the Durban University of Technology (DUT) have used the restriction of 50 remedies with successful analysis (e.g. Kasiparsad 2012; Weston 2010).

The extracted rubrics were then reduced to those that contained at least two or more of the chosen top five acid remedies (Appendix B). Thereafter the rubrics were visually scanned for words describing sensation. Sensation can be defined as “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 emotion…" (Allen 1990b). Sankaran (2005) describes sensation as "discernment of consciousness of any experience" where the experience itself and the nature of the experience qualify the sensation.

Table 10 lists the sensations identified as common in the acidums selected for this study, after visual inspection of the listed rubrics.

Table 10: Sensation rubrics

Sensations	***Nit-ac***	***Mur-ac***	***Phos-ac***	***Sul-ac***	***Fl-ac***	**No. of rubrics**
Throat- Pain- **burnin**g, itching, smarting pain		1	1			12
Throat- Pain- oesophagus, **sore**	1			1		10
Throat- **Swelling**- uvula, oedematous	2	2		2		21
Throat- Pain- swallowing, agg, **pressing** pain	3		1			22
Generals- Pain- internal parts, **cramping**		1	1			24
Throat- **Dryness**- night	1			1		45
Generals- **Weakness**- excessive	1		1			30
Generals- Pain- **tearing** pain, asunder	3	1		1		38
Coldness- Extremities- **coldness**, fingers, tips		1	1			41

Note: Words in bold represent the sensations that have been selected

The selected sensations were defined using Oxford Dictionary (2010) (see Table 11). As is evident from Table 10, many of the sensations appear to be synonymous with each other. For this reason one sensation was chosen to be representative of the synonymous group. For example: burning, itch, heat, desire, is represented by the sensation 'burning'.

Table 11: Definitions of sensations

Sensations	**Definition**
Burning	On fire, very hot, intense, hotly discussed
Swelling	Abnormally swollen place especially on the body; a condition of being larger/ rounder than normal due to injury/illness.
Weakness	Lack of strength, power or determine; a weak point system; difficulty in resisting something liked
Pressing	Needing to be dealt with, difficult to refuse or to ignore, tenseness; the condition when feelings are tense; unfriendly; feeling of anxiety and stress that makes it impossible to relax; feeling of fear and excitement
Coldness	Having a lower than usual temperature. Unfriendly, emotionless, not easy to find.
Tearing	Damage something by pulling apart, injure a muscle by stretching too much, to move somewhere very quickly or in an excited way. To cry. To attack somebody or something physically or with words, to start doing something with a lot of energy. To

	destroy something violently by pulling it apart, to make people in a country or an organization fight or argue with each other.
Sore	A painful, often red, place on the body where there's a wound or infection; upset, angered due to unfairness/ annoyed to be very noticeable in an unpleasant way.
Dryness	Without water or moisture; ill humour; without emotion; boring; without alcohol, thirsty.
Cramping	A sudden pain that is experienced when a part of a body contract usually caused by cold or too much exercise; to prevent development or progress; to stop somebody from behaving in the way they want to; not enough space.

In order to expand the understanding of the extracted sensations, a thesaurus was consulted (Collins, 2006) and the synonyms listed (See Table 12).

Table 12: Synonyms of the main sensations

Extracted sensations	**Synonyms**
Burning	Red hot, scorching, sweltering, fiery, boiling, hot Cremation, incineration, immolation Flushing, blushing, reddening, colouring, glowing All consuming, using up, expending, passionate, intense, fervent, ardent, strong Racing, hurting, tearing, speeding, zooming Feverish, flushed, hot, red, overheated, fevered Glowing, shining, twinkling, flaring, glimmering Ablaze, aflame, blazing, flaming, smouldering, fire, fiery, glowing Vital, crucial, urgent, significant, major, important Smarting, stinging, tingly, prickly, painful Arson, incendiarism, pyromania, torching, incineration, ignition Corroding, etching, eat away, ulceration Gutting, razing, charring, incineration Damaging, scorching, singeing, searing, charring, scalding, blistering
Sore	Painful, tender, uncomfortable, stinging, aching, raw Offended, angry, cross, mad, annoyed, upset, resentful, bitter Annoying, sensitive, embarrassing, controversial, difficult, awkward, contentious Wound, abscess, lesion, eruption, blister, boil, spot, infection
Swelling	Bulge, bump, puffiness, inflammation, distension, enlargement, engorgement, growth, blister, bunion, boil, abscess, protuberance. Augmenting, increasing, enhancing, improving, expanding, amplifying, enlarging, raising, supplementing, heightening, intensifying Enlarging, bulging, bloating, distending, engorgement, inflating, expanding Increasing, growing, enlarging, inflating, expanding, mushrooming, proliferating
Pressing	Persistent, insistent, unrelenting, demanding, tenacious, irresistible, persuasive, unyielding, crying, clamouring, importunate Urgent, vital, imperative, burning, critical, serious, grave, bad, terrible, extreme, great, important, crucial, necessary Surging, crowding, swarming, milling, clustering, herding, huddling, thronging Pressuring, forcing, urging, pushing, compelling, obliging, compelling,

	hounding, demanding Pursuing, lobbing, begging, imploring, importuning, entreating, enjoining, bugging, pleading Ironing, smoothing, steaming, flattering, hot-pressing Pushing, depressing, compressing, squashing
Tearing	Ripping, slashing, scratching, gashing, slitting, shredding, destroying, destroying, rending, splitting Snatching, ripping, grabbing, wrenching, pulling, removing, plucking, forcing Spraining, ripping, pulling, wrenching, injuring, damaging, hurting Dashing, rushing, hurrying, ripping, streaking, charging, speeding, pelting, zipping, running
Cramp	Spasm, pain, contraction, twinge, convulsion, shooting pain Restricting, hampering, limiting, constricting, constraining, hold back
Weakness	Faintness, softness, dimness, paleness, feebleness Flaw, fault, failing, limitation, disadvantage, drawback, difficulty Frailty, feebleness, flimsiness, fragility, debility, infirmity Powerlessness, vulnerability, defencelessness, helplessness, impotence Fondness, liking, taste, inclination, penchant, partiality, predilection, appetite, soft spot
Dryness	Thirsty, dehydrated, parched, gasping Arid, waterless, desiccated, dried out Uninteresting, dull, boring, tedious, monotonous, dreary, unexciting, uninspired Deadpan, wry, ironic, understated, deprecating, matter-of-fact, sarcastic, sardonic, laconic, emotionless Teetotal, abstemious, temperate, alcohol free, anti-alcohol Desiccate, dehydrate, parch, wither, become dry Rub, towel, wipe, make dry
Coldness	Emotionless, taciturn, unfriendly, unemotional, unsympathetic, unkind, icy, stony, callous, uncaring, impersonal, hard hearted, aloof, distant, unfeeling, indifferent, formal, cooling, remote, detached, frosty Chilly, freezing, bitter, wintry, frozen, arctic Influenza, common cold

Thereafter each of the sensations and the relevant synonyms were subjected to a keyword search of the literature to confirm their validity. Literature searched included materia medica, books and journals. For instance, the sensation word ‘burning’ and its synonyms were searched for in the Concordant Materia Medica (Vermeulen 2001) in the entries for the five selected acidum remedies. The sensations extracted were those found to be present in two or more of the five remedies.

Once the sensations and their synonyms were found in the literature keyword search, they were regarded as valid acidum group sensations. The most common sensations verified by this method were: burning, swelling, dryness, cramping, tearing, pressing, sore, coldness and weakness.

Table 13 is a summary of the confirmed sensations.

Table 13: Summary of confirmed sensations

First order sensations from original extraction.	Sensation keywords confirmed by literature search.
(1) Burning	Burning, itching, red hot, prickly, desire, lascivious, heat, hot, glowing red.
(2) Sore	Ulcer, excoriation, sensitive, chancre, varices, aphthae, offended, ichorous discharge, necrosis, gangrenous, syphilitic.
(3) Swelling	Inflammation, tension, congestion, excrescences, warts, gooseflesh, moles, nodules, bunions, callosities, eruption, erection, corns, distension, induration, pimples, proud flesh, cancer, heaviness, fullness, haemorrhoids, enlarged, flatulence, spongy, foreign body sensation, brooding, greed, swelling.
(4) Pressing	Tension, compressing, persistent, insistent, unrelenting, demanding, tenacious, irresistible, persuasive, unyielding, constriction.
(5) Cramping	Shrivelled, paralysis, hang-down, cramps, contraction, bandaged, flexed, wrinkled, cicatrices, atrophy, compressed, oppressed, stricture, choking, crushed, stiffness, numbness, painless.
(6) Dryness	Hard, constipation, dull, thirst, hoarseness, husky, casts, sediment, stones, sheep-dung, hard, dullness.
(7) Weakness	Lameness, weariness, faintness, looseness, fractures, prolapse, hernia, dullness, death, flaccid, deflation, fistulae, unconscious.
(8) Tearing	Ripping, slashing, scratching, gashing, slitting, shredding, destroying, rending, injuring.
(9) Coldness	Coldness, chilblains, chills.
(10) Pain	Cutting, burning, drawing, pinching, pressing, squeezing, tearing, rheumatic, jerking, stitching, aching, sore, splinter, ulcerative, growing, paroxysmal, numb, gnawing, smarting, twinging, periodicity, shattered, blow as from, prickling, throbbing.

The sensation of pain as tabulated above is very broad and includes all kinds of sensations e.g. cutting pain, squeezing pain, jerking pain, etc. which may be difficult to exploit as a single sensation therefore it was not included for analysis in the research study.

4.3 ANALYSIS

4.3.1 First order analysis

The most significant sensations were burning, swelling, sore, cold, dryness, pressing, cramping, tearing, and weakness.

4.3.1.1 Burning

Although there is a distinction between a physical burning and a perception or sensation of burning, both of these concepts of burning connect to the underlying sensation as defined by Sankaran (2005) who describes sensation as "discernment of consciousness of any experience" where the experience itself and the nature of the experience qualify the sensation.

According to the toxicology of acids, on first contact most acids induce a burning sensation especially the strong acids. The burning sensation is a result of tissue destruction that occurs locally where there is contact with the acid compounds. The burning sensation may be perceived as itchiness, heat, fiery, smarting, glowing, hot sensation, etc., in line with the synonyms of burning. Rubric examples: Eye- Pain- heat, during; Nose- Itching- tip; Face- Discoloration- red, one side; Skin- Ulcers- painful, smarting; Face- Discoloration- red, glowing red, cheeks.

The repertory representation of the burning sensation appears in Table 14.

Table 14: Repertory representations of the burning sensation

Nitricum acidum	*Muriaticum acidum*	*Phosphoricum acidum*	*Sulphuricum acidum*	*Fluoricum acidum*
• Head- Eruptions- burning • Head- Pain- temples, burning • Eye- Pain- morning, burning • Ear- Itching- meatus, burning • Mouth- Eruptions- vesicles, tongue, burning • Teeth- Pain- burning • Throat- Pain- oesophagus, extending to, stomach, burning • Stomach- Pain- sudden, burning • Abdomen- Pain- hypochondria, right, burning • Abdomen- Pain- liver, burning • Rectum- Haemorrhoids- burning • Rectum- Pain- evening, burning • Rectum- Pain- perineum, burning • Urethra- Pain- ejaculation, during, burning • Urethra- Pain- urination, before, burning • Male Genitalia/Sex- Pain- burning	• Head- Eruptions- burning • Head- Pain- scalp, burning • Eye- Pain- canthi, inner, burning • Eye- Pain- eyebrows, burning • Eye- Pain- morning, burning • Ear- Itching- meatus, burning • Face- Pain- lips, lower, burning • Mouth- Eruptions- vesicles, tongue, burning • Mouth- Pain- extending to, stomach, burning • Mouth- Pain- gums, burning • Mouth- Pain- palate, hard palate, burning • Throat- Pain- burning, itching, smarting pain • Throat- Pain- cough, after, burning • Abdomen- Pain- hypochondria, right, burning • Abdomen- Pain- inguinal region, burning • Abdomen- Pain- liver, burning • Rectum- Haemorrhoids- burning • Rectum- Pain- morning, burning • Rectum- Pain- evening, burning • Rectum- Pain- perineum, burning • Male Genitalia/Sex- Pain-	• Head- Eruptions- burning • Head- Pain- forehead, eyes, above, sides of • Head- Pain- scalp, burning • Eye- Pain- canthi, inner, burning • Eye- Pain- eyebrows, burning • Face- Pain- lips, lower, burning • Mouth- Pain- gums, burning • Mouth- Pain- palate, hard palate, burning • Teeth- Pain- burning • Throat- Pain- burning, itching, smarting pain • Throat- Pain- cough, after, burning • Stomach- Eructations- type of, burning • Abdomen- Pain- hypochondria, right, burning • Abdomen- Pain- liver, burning • Abdomen- Pain- liver, lower abdomen, burning • Abdomen- Pain- umbilicus, burning • Abdomen- Pain- umbilicus, region of umbilicus • Bladder- Pain- neck of bladder, urination, during, agg, burning • Bladder- Pain- urination, after, agg, burning • Urethra- Pain- urination, before, burning • Male Genitalia/Sex- Condylomata, penis, burning • Male Genitalia/Sex- Pain- testes, burning	• Head- Eruptions- burning • Head- Pain- temples, burning • Mouth- Eruptions- vesicles, tongue, burning • Mouth- Pain- Extending to, stomach, burning • Throat- Pain- oesophagus, extending to, stomach, burning • Stomach- Eructations- type of, burning • Stomach- Pain- sudden, burning • Abdomen- Pain- liver, burning • Abdomen- Pain- liver, lower abdomen, burning • Abdomen- Pain- umbilicus- burning • Rectum- Haemorrhoids- burning • Urethra- Pain- ejaculation, during, burning • Male Genitalia/Sex- Pain- burning • Chest- Pain-	• Head- Pain- forehead, eyes, above, sides of, burning • Teeth- Pain- burning • Abdomen- Pain- inguinal region, burning • Rectum- Haemorrhoids- burning • Bladder- Pain- neck of bladder, urination during, agg, burning • Bladder- Pain- urination, after, agg, burning • Urethra- Pain- urination, before, burning • Extremities- Heat- feet, burning • Extremities- Pain- feet, soles, night, burning • Extremities- Pain- feet, soles, stitching pain, burning • Extremities- Pain- fingers, fourth tips, burning • Extremities- Pain- knees, burning

• Male Genitalia/Sex- Pain-penis, burning • Male Genitalia/Sex- Pain- testes, burning • Back- Pain- spots in, burning • Extremities- Corns- burning • Extremities- Itching- lower limbs, burning • Extremities- Pain- knees, burning • Extremities- Ulcers- legs, burning • Skin- Eruptions- tubercles, burning • Skin- Eruptions- vesicular, burning • Skin- Excrescence- condylomata, burning • Generals- Pain- bones, burning	penis, burning • Chest- Pain- external chest, burning • Back- Pain- sacral region, burning • Back- Pain- spine, burning • Extremities- Itching- lower limbs, burning • Extremities- Pain- elbows, burning • Extremities- Pain- shoulders, burning • Extremities- Pain- upper arms, burning • Extremities- Swelling- lower limbs, painful, burning • Extremities- Ulcers- legs, burning • Skin- Eruptions- tubercles, burning • Skin- Eruptions- vesicular, burning • Skin- Ulcers- burning, margins in	• Chest- Pain- external chest, burning • Chest- Pain- middle of chest, burning • Chest- Pain- sides, left, burning • Back- Pain- dorsal region, scapulae, between, burning • Back- Pain- sacral region, burning • Back- Pain- spine, burning • Back- Pain- spots in, burning • Extremities- Corns- burning • Extremities- Heat- feet, burning • Extremities- Pain- elbows, burning • Extremities- Pain- feet, soles, night, burning • Extremities- Pain- feet, soles, stitching pain, burning • Extremities- Pain- knees, burning • Extremities- Pain- Shoulders, burning • Extremities- Pain- upper arms, burning • Extremities- Swelling- lower limbs, painful, burning • Skin- Burning- spots • Skin- Excrescences- condylomata, burning • Skin- Ulcers- burning, margins in • Generals- Pain- bones, burning	external chest, burning • Chest- Pain- middle of chest, burning • Chest- Pain- sides, left, burning • Back- Pain- dorsal region, scapulae, between, burning • Extremities- Pain- fingers, fourth-tips, burning • Extremities- Pain- knees, burning • Extremities- Pain- knees, stitching pain, burning • Skin- Burning- spots	• Skin- Burning- spots

4.3.1.2 Sore

Although there is a distinction between physical soreness and a perception or sensation of soreness, both of these concepts of soreness connect to the underlying sensation as defined by Sankaran (2005).

The burning sensation which is a result of tissue destruction is followed by the changes in the morphology of local tissue due to damage that has occurred. The sore sensation follows there from. The progressive damage of tissues and broken barriers (either the mucous membranes or the skin) excites an immune response. The local effects in the area may be perceived as sensitivity, excoriation, small ulcerations synonymously with the sore sensation. Rubric examples: Skin- Ulcers- sensitive, margins; Throat- Sensitive- pharynx; Female- Genitalia/Sex- Vaginismus, sensitiveness, of vagina from. Face- Excoriation- mouth, corners of; Mouth- Mucous membranes- excoriation, tongue.

Repertory representations of the sore sensation appear in Table 15.

Table 15: Repertory representations of the sore sensation

Nitricum acidum	***Muriaticum acidum***	***Phosphoric acidum***	***Sulphuricum acidum***	***Fluoricum acidum***
• Head- Pain- touch, agg, sore • Head- Pain- walking, agg, sore • Ear- Pain- behind the ears, sore • Nose- Pain- coryza, during, burning, sore • Face- Pain- jaws, lower, sore • Face- Pain- malar bones, sore • Face- Pain- sore • Mouth- Ulcers- canker- sore • Mouth- Ulcers- painful, sore, smarting • Throat- Pain- oesophagus, sore • Abdomen- Pain- inguinal region,	• Head- Eruptions- sore • Head- Pain- brain, sore • Head- Pain- motion, amel, sore • Ear- Pain- behind the ears, sore • Nose- Pain- coryza, during, sore • Face- Pain- jaws, lower, sore • Face- Pain- lips, sore • Mouth- Pain- children in, nursing infants, sore • Mouth- Ulcers- canker sore • Mouth- Ulcers- painful, sore, smarting	• Head- Eruptions- sore • Head- Pain- brain, sore • Head- Pain- motion, amel, sore • Head- Pain- touch, agg, sore • Head- Pain- walking, agg, sore • Face- Pain- lips, sore • Throat- Pain- left, sore • Abdomen- Pain- hypochondria, sore • Rectum- Pain- anus, sore • Male Genitalia/Sex- Condylomata,	• Head- Eruptions- sore • Head- Pain- touch, agg, sore • Face- Pain- malar bones, sore • Face- Pain- sore • Mouth- Pain- children in, nursing infants, sore • Mouth- Ulcers- canker sore • Mouth- Ulcers- painful, sore, smarting • Throat- Pain- oesophagus, sore • Throat- Pain- left, sore • Chest- Pain- heart, sore • Chest- Pain- sternum, touch, agg, sore	• Chest- Pain- heart, sore • Extremities- Corns- sore • Extremities- Pain- hips, motion, agg, sore • Extremities- Pain- toes, between, sore

sore • Rectum- Pain- stool, after, agg, sore • Male Genitalia/Sex- Condylomata, penis, soreness • Chest- Pain- external chest, sore • Chest- Pain- sides, sore • Extremities- Corns- sore • Extremities- Pain- hands, sore • Extremities- Pain- hips, joints, sore • Extremities- Pain- joints, morning sore • Extremities- Pain- thighs, knees above, sore • Extremities- Pain- toes, sore • Extremities- Pain- upper limbs, joints, sore • Extremities- Pain- wrists, sore • Skin- Pain- scratching, after, sore	• Abdomen- Pain- hypochondria, sore • Abdomen- Pain- inguinal region, sore • Rectum- Pain- stool, after, sore • Male Genitalia/Sex- Pain- penis, prepuce, margins of prepuce, sore • Chest- Pain- sternum, touch, agg, sore • Chest- Pain- sternum, sore • Extremities- Pain- lower limbs, joints, sore • Extremities- Pain- upper limbs, joints, sore	penis, soreness • Male Genitalia/Sex- Pain- penis, prepuce, margins of prepuce, sore • Chest- Pain- external chest, sore • Chest- Pain- sides, sore • Chest- Pain- sternum, touch agg, sore • Chest- Pain- sternum, sore • Back- Pain- cervical region, nape of neck, sore • Extremities- Corns- sore • Extremities- Pain- hands, sore • Extremities- Pain- hips, joints, morning, sore • Extremities- Pain- hips, motion, agg, sore • Extremities- Pain- joints, morning, sore • Extremities- Pain- lower limbs, joints, sore • Extremities- Pain- toes, between, sore • Extremities- Pain- toes, sore • Extremities- Pain- upper limbs, joints, sore • Extremities- Pain- wrists, sore • Skin- Pain- scratching, after, sore	• Chest- Pain- sternum, sore • Back- Pain- cervical region, nape of neck, sore • Extremities- Corns- sore • Extremities- Pain- thighs, knees above, sore • Generals- Varicose veins- soreness	

4.3.1.3 Swelling

Although there is distinction between a physical swelling and a perception or sensation of swelling, both of these concepts of swelling connect to the underlying sensation as defined by Sankaran (2005).

The broken tissue barriers that excite the immune response also excite inflammatory mediators which cause local swelling. The swelling will progress depending on the amount and depth of tissue damage in the area. Tissue swelling can range in size therefore from minor petechial inflammation, eruptions and or growths which overtime may lose normal tissue differentiation to become cancerous. Rubric examples: Throat- Eruptions- vesicles; Face- Eruptions- tubercles; Head- Tumour-scalp on; Generals- Ulcers- glands, cancerous; Face- Cancer- lips.

Repertory representations of the swelling sensation appear in Table 16.

Table 16: Repertory representations of the swelling sensation

Nitricum acidum	*Muriaticum acidum*	*Phosphoricum acidum*	*Sulphuricum acidum*	*Fluoricum acidum*
• Ear- Swelling- behind the ears • Ear- Swelling- meatus • Face- Swelling- jaws • Face- Swelling- jaws, lower • Face- Swelling- lips, lower • Face- Swelling- sub maxillary glands, painful • Teeth- Complaints of teeth- accompanied by- cheeks. Swelling • Teeth- Pain- accompanied by- cheek. Swelling • Throat- Swelling- oedematous • Throat- Swelling- Uvula. oedematous • Neck- Swelling • Abdomen- Swelling- spleen • Rectum- Swelling of anus • Urethra- Swelling • Urethra- Swelling- sensation of • Male Genitalia/Sex- Swelling- penis, oedematous • Male Genitalia/Sex- Swelling- penis, glans • Male Genitalia/Sex- Swelling- penis, prepuce • Male Genitalia/Sex- Swelling- penis, prepuce, oedematous • Male Genitalia/Sex- Swelling- spermatic cords • Male Genitalia/Sex- Swelling- testes, right • Back- Swelling- cervical region, nape of neck, glands	• Face- Swelling- jaws, lower • Throat- Swelling- oedematous • Throat- uvula- oedematous • Rectum- Swelling of anus • Back- Swelling- cervical region, nape of neck, glands. • Extremities- Swelling- feet, tips • Extremities- Swelling- fingers, tips • Extremities- Swelling- lower limbs, painful • Extremities- Swelling- lower limbs, painful, burning • Extremities- Swelling- upper limbs, nodular swellings • Skin- Swelling- inflamed	• Ear- Swelling- behind the ear • Ear- Swelling- meatus • Teeth- Complaints of teeth- accompanied by, cheeks, swelling • Teeth- Pain- accompanied by, cheeks, swelling • Urethra- Swelling • Urethra- Swelling- sensation of • Urethra- Swelling- meatus • Male Genitalia/Sex- Swelling- penis, glans • Male Genitalia/Sex- Swelling- spermatic cords • Extremities- Swelling- feet, perspiration, during • Extremities- Swelling- knees, white swelling • Extremities- Swelling- legs, bones • Extremities- Swelling- legs, bones, tibia • Extremities- Swelling- lower limbs, painful • Extremities- Swelling- lower limbs, painful, burning • Skin- Eruptions- Swelling with • Skin- Swelling- bluish black • Skin- Swelling- spongy • Generals- Swelling- glands	• Face- Swelling- lips, lower • Face- Swelling- submaxillary glands, painful • Throat- Swelling- oedematous • Throat- Swelling- uvula, oedematous • Neck- Swelling • Abdomen- Swelling- spleen • Male Genitalia/Sex- Swelling- testes, right • Extremities- Swelling- feet, perspiration, during • Extremities- Swelling- hands, nodular, swellings • Skin- Swelling- bluish black • Skin- Swelling- scratching, after • Skin- Swollen- sensation • Generals- Swelling- glands of, emaciation with	• Face- Swelling- jaws • Face- Swelling- jaws, lower • Male Genitalia/Sex- Swelling- penis, oedematous • Male Genitalia/Sex- Swelling- penis, prepuce • Male Genitalia/Sex- Swelling- penis, prepuce, oedematous • Extremities- Swelling- fingers, tips

• Extremities- Swelling- feet, perspiration, during • Extremities- Swelling- feet, red • Extremities- Swelling- fingers, tips • Extremities- Swelling- hands, nodular swelling • Extremities- Swelling- knees, white swelling • Extremities- Swelling- legs, bones • Extremities- Swelling- legs, bones, tibia • Extremities- Swelling- lower limbs, painful • Extremities- Swelling- lower limbs, painful, burning • Extremities- Swelling- upper limbs, nodular swelling • Skin- Eruptions- swelling, with • Skin- Swelling- bluish black • Skin- Swelling- inflamed • Skin- Swelling- scratching, after • Skin- Swelling- spongy • Generals- Swelling- glands of, emaciation with • Generals- Swelling- glands of, painless		of, emaciation with • Generals- Swelling- glands of, painless		

4.3.1.4 Pressing

Although there is a distinction between physical pressing and a perception or sensation of pressing, both of these concepts of pressing connect to the underlying sensation as defined by Sankaran (2005).

Swelling that continues to progress due to the insult on the local tissues causes a space occupying lesion. This lesion exerts a pressure effects on the surrounding tissues, compromising arterial perfusion, venous and lymphatic drainage and the innervation. (i.e. rubric examples: Skin- Network of blood vessels; Generals- Varicose veins- blue; Generals- Varicose veins- soreness; Generals- Cancerous affections- lymphoma; Hearing- Impaired- auditory nerve; from paralysis of the) The pressure effect may synonymously bring on a sensation of tension, or stiffness over and above the sensation of pressure. Rubric examples: Head- Pain- forehead, pressure, agg; Eye-Tension- lids; Face- Tension- of skin, lips; Extremities- Tension- elbows; Back-Stiffness- dorsal region.

Repertory representations of the pressing sensation appear in Table 17.

Table 17: Repertory representations of the pressing sensation

Nitricum acidum	*Muriaticum acidum*	*Phosphoricum acidum*	*Sulphuricum acidum*	*Fluoricum acidum*
• Head- Pain- afternoon, pressing pain • Head- Pain- occiput, extending to, forehead, pressing pain • Head- Pain- occiput, sides, pressing pain • Head- Pain- pressing, downward • Head- Pain- pressing pain, inward • Head- Pain- scalp- pressing pain • Head- Pain- sides, left, pressing pain • Head- Pain- spots in, pressing pain • Head- Pain- temples, pressing pain, inward • Eye- Pain- canthi, outer, pressing pain • Eye- Pain- evening, pressing pain • Eye- Pain- lids, pressing pain • Ear- Pain- pressing pain, outward • Throat- Pain- swallowing, agg, pressing pain • External Throat- sides- pressing pain • Neck- Pain- pressing pain • Stomach- Pain- eating before, agg, pressing pain	Head- Pain- forehead, left, pressing pain Head- Pain- forehead, pressing pain, downward Head- Pain- forehead, sides, left, pressing pain Head- Pain- occiput, extending to, forehead, pressing pain Head- Pain- pressing downwards Head- Pain- pressing pain, inward Head- Pain- scalp, pressing pain Head- Pain- sides, left, pressing pain Head- Pain- temples, right, pressing pain, outward Eye- Pain- evening, pressing pain Ear- Pain- pressing pain, outward Ear- Pain- right, pressing pain Ear- Pain- tragus, pressing pain Teeth- Pain- pressing pain, asunder Teeth- Pain- pressing pain, pressed, as if, apart Chest- Pain- sides, pressing pain	• Head- Pain- afternoon, pressing pain • Head- Pain- forehead, left, pressing pain • Head- Pain- forehead, pressing pain, downward • Head- Pain- forehead- right, pressing pain • Head- Pain- forehead, sides, left, pressing pain • Head- Pain- noise, agg, pressing pain • Head- Pain- occiput, noise agg, pressing pain • Head- Pain- occiput, sides, pressing pain • Head- Pain- pressing, downward • Head- Pain- pressing pain, inward • Head- Pain- pressing pain, upward • Head- Pain- scalp- pressing pain • Head- Pain- sides, left, pressing pain • Head- Pain- spots in, pressing pain • Head- Pain- temples, pressing pain, inward • Head- Pain- temples, right, pressing pain, outward • Head- Pain- temples, pressing pain, inward • Eye- Pain- canthi, outer, pressing pain • Eye- Pain- lids, pressing pain • Ear- Pain- tragus- pressing pain • Teeth- Pain- pressing pain, asunder • Teeth- Pain- pressing pain, pressed, as if, apart • Throat- Pain- swallowing, agg,	• Head- Pain- forehead, right, pressing pain • Head- Pain- pressing pain, inward • Head- Pain- sides, left, pressing pain • Head- Pain- temples, pressing pain, inward • Eye- Pain- canthi, outer, pressing pain • Neck- Pain- pressing pain • Abdomen- Pain- hypochondria, right, pressing pain • Abdomen- Pain- inguinal region, pressing pain, outward • Abdomen- Pain- pubic region, mons pubis, pressing pain, outwards • Abdomen- Pain- sides, left, pressing pain • Rectum- Pain- stool, after, agg, pressing pain • Rectum- Pain- stool, before, pressing pain • Chest- Pain- sides, left, pressing pain • Chest- Pain- sides, pressing pain • Extremities- Pain- ankles, walking, agg • Extremities- Pain- feet, back f feet, pressing	• Head- Pain- occiput, extending to, forehead, pressing pain • Head- Pain- occiput, sides, pressing pain • Head- Pain- pressing pain, upward • Head- Pain- sides, left, pressing pain • Head- Pain- temples, pressing pain, inward • Ear- Pain- right, pressing pain • Extremities- Pain- feet, pressing pain

• Stomach- Pain- pressure, agg, pressing pain • Abdomen- Pain- hypochondria, right, pressing pain • Abdomen- Pain- inguinal region, pressing pain, outward • Abdomen- Pain- pressing pain, outward • Abdomen- Pain- sides, left, pressing pain • Rectum- Pain- stool, after, agg, pressing pain • Rectum- Pain- stool, before, pressing pain • Kidneys- Pain- pressing pain • Chest- Pain- sides, left, pressing pain • Chest- Pain- sides, right, pressing pain • Extremities- Pain- ankles, pressing pain • Extremities- Pain- thighs, inner thigh, pressing pain • Extremities- Pain- thighs, lower part, pressing pain • Generals- Pain- glands, pressing pain • Generals- Pain- pressing pain, sticking pain	Back- Pain- standing, agg, pressing pain Extremities- Pain- feet, back of feet, pressing pain Extremities- Pain- feet, pressing pain	pressing pain • External Throat- sides, pressing pain • Neck- Pain- pressing pain • Stomach- Pain- eating- before, agg, pressing pain • Stomach- Pain- pressing pain, weight, as from a • Stomach- Pain- pressure, agg, pressing pain • Abdomen- Pain- hypochondria, right, pressing pain • Abdomen- Pain- pressing pain, outward • Abdomen- Pain- pubic region, mons pubis, pressing pain, outward • Rectum- Pain- stool, after, agg, pressing pain • Kidneys- Pain- pressing pain • Chest- Pain- sides, pressing pain • Chest- Pain- sides- right, pressing pain • Back- Pain- standing, agg, pressing pain • Extremities- Pain- lower limbs, pressing pain • Extremities- Pain- thighs, lower part, pressing pain • Extremities- Pain- thighs, outer side, pressing pain • Generals- Pain- glands, pressing pain • Generals- Pain- pressing pain, sticking pain	pain • Extremities- Pain- lower limbs, pressing pain • Extremities- Pain- thighs, inner thigh, pressing pain • Extremities- Pain- thighs, outer side, pressing pain • Generals- Pain- pressing pain, sticking pain	

4.3.1.5 Cramping

Although there is a distinction between physical cramping and a perception or sensation of cramping, both of these concepts of cramping connect to the underlying sensation as defined by Sankaran (2005).

The pressure effect on the tissues and organ compromises the mobility and overall functions of organs nearby. The compromised circulation and innervation results in the organs distal in the supply chain receiving inadequate supplies and therefore a cramping sensation follows. The sensation of pins and needles, stitching and or paralysis may be experienced synonymously as a sensation of cramping. Rubric examples: Generals- Pain- internal parts, cramping; Head- Pain- evening, stitching; Eye- Pain- canthi, inner stitching; Generals- paralysis- toxic; Rectum- Paralysis- sphincter ani.

Repertory representations of the cramping sensation appear in Table 18.

Table 18: Repertory representations of the cramping sensation

Nitricum acidum	*Muriaticum acidum*	*Phosphoricum acidum*	*Sulphuricum acidum*	*Fluoricum acidum*
• Ear- Pain- cramping • Face- Cramp- jaw- joints • Stomach- Pain- Cramping, cold as from, becoming • Abdomen- Pain- flatus, passing, agg, cramping • Abdomen- Pain- hypochondria, cramping • Abdomen- Pain- motion, agg, cramping • Abdomen- Pain- night, cramping • Abdomen- Pain- stool, after, agg, cramping • Extremities- Cramps- calves- walking, agg • Extremities- Pain- legs, cramping • Generals- Pain- drawing, cramping • Generals- Pain- muscles, tearing pain, cramping	• Ear- Pain- cramping • Ear- Pain- meatus, cramping • Abdomen- Pain- flatus, passing agg, cramping • Abdomen- Pain- motion, agg, cramping • Abdomen- Pain- night, cramping • Abdomen- Pain- side, flanks, cramping • Extremities- Cramps- forearms • Extremities- Cramps- upper arms • Extremities- Cramps- wrists • Generals- Pain- internal parts, cramping • Generals- Pain- muscles, tearing pain, cramping	• Ear- Pain- cramping • Ear- Pain- meatus, cramping • Abdomen- Pain- Evening, cramping • Abdomen- Pain- hypochondria, cramping • Abdomen- Pain- sides, flanks, cramping • Extremities- Cramps- forearms • Extremities- Cramps- hips • Extremities- Cramps- upper arms • Extremities- Cramps- wrists • Extremities- Pain- thighs, cramping • Extremities- Pain- upper limbs, cramping • Generals- Pain- internal parts, cramping • Generals- Pain- muscles, tearing pain, cramping	• Stomach- Pain- cramping, cold, as from, becoming • Abdomen- Pain- evening, cramping • Abdomen- Pain- night, cramping • Abdomen- Pain- stool, after, agg, cramping • Extremities- Cramps- calves, walking, agg • Extremities- Pain- legs, cramping • Extremities- Pain- upper limbs, cramping • Generals- Pain- drawing , cramping • Generals- Pain- muscles, tearing pain, cramping	• Face- Cramp- jaw, joints

4.3.1.6 Dryness

Although there is distinction between physical dryness and a perception or sensation of dryness, both of these concepts of dryness connect to the underlying sensation as defined by Sankaran (2005).

Continued pressure and mass effect, and cramping on the affected tissues or organs leads to a occlusion of arterial blood supply, venous and lymphatic drainage and innervation. The tissue distal in the supply chain therefore becomes necrotic and susceptible to destruction and super-infection. Sensations synonymous with dryness are hard, stony, constipation, necrotic. Rubric examples: Skin- Eruptions- hard; Skin- Hard- callosities like, Ear- Tubercles- hard, lobe, on the; Head- Pain- accompanied by, constipation; Abdomen- Distension- constipation, during; Rectum- Constipation- periodical; Eye- Inflammation- orbits, necrosis with.

Repertory representations of the dryness sensation appear in Table 19.

Table 19: Repertory representations of the dryness sensation

Nitricum acidum	*Muriaticum acidum*	*Phosphoricum acidum*	*Sulphuricum acidum*	*Fluoricum acidum*
• Head- Eruptions- dry • Nose- Dryness- inside, coryza, during • Mouth- Dryness- morning, early • Mouth- Dryness- chill, during • Mouth- Dryness- fever, during • Mouth- Dryness- perspiration, during • Mouth- Dryness- tongue, fever, during • Throat- Dryness- night • Cough- Dry- expectoration, morning, only in • Cough- Dry- fever, during, agg • Cough- Dry- lying, agg • Cough- Dry- perspiration • Skin- Eruptions- herpetic, dry • Skin- Eruptions- tetters, dry • Generals- Food and Drinks, dry food, agg	• Head- Eruptions- dry • Nose- Dryness- inside, coryza, during • Mouth- Dryness- morning, early • Mouth- Dryness- chill, chill • Mouth- Dryness- fever, during • Mouth- Dryness- tongue, fever, during • Cough- Dry- perspiration, during	• Head- Eruptions- dry • Head- Eruptions- scales, dry • Head- Hair- dryness • Mouth- Dryness- chill- during • Mouth- Dryness- fever, during • Mouth- Dryness- perspiration • Mouth- Dryness- tongue, fever, during • Cough- Dry- expectoration, morning, only in • Cough- Dry- lying, agg • Extremities- Dryness- hands • Skin- Eruptions- herpetic, dry • Skin- Eruptions- tetters, dry • Generals- Food and Drinks, dry food, agg	• Throat- Dryness- night • Larynx and Trachea- Dryness, trachea • Cough- Dry- expectoration, morning, only in • Cough- Dry- fever, during, agg • Extremities- Dryness- hands	• Head- Eruptions- dry • Head- Eruptions- scales, dry • Head- Hair- dryness • Larynx and Trachea- Dryness, trachea • Skin- Eruptions- herpetic, dry • Skin- Eruptions- tetters, dry

4.3.1.7 Weakness

Although there is distinction between a physical weakness and a perception or sensation of weakness, both of these concepts of weakness connect to the underlying sensation as defined by Sankaran (2005).

Occlusion of blood supply and innervation and the progression of necrosis is followed by weakening tissues or organs. This may also weaken the whole organism bringing on the sensation of weakness not just in single parts but on all levels. Weakness may also be perceived as paralysis, lameness, fatigue, exhaustion, faintness, impotence. Rubric examples: Extremities- Pain- thighs paralysed as if; Rectum- Paralysis- sphincter ani; Extremities-Lameness- hips; Extremities-Lameness- upper limbs, right; Generals- Faintness-nervousness; Generals- Faintness- periodical; Generals- Sexual desire- suppression of sexual desire, agg.

Repertory representations of the weakness sensation appear in Table 20.

Table 20: Repertory representations of the weakness sensation

Nitricum acidum	*Muriaticum acidum*	*Phosphoricum acidum*	*Sulphuricum acidum*	*Fluoricum acidum*
• Chest- Weakness- cough, agg • Back- Weakness- dorsal region • Extremities- Weakness- legs, walking agg • Generals- Weakness- coition, after • Generals- Weakness- cough, from • Generals- Weakness- daytime • Generals- Weakness- dyscratic • Generals- Weakness- dinner, after, agg • Generals- Weakness- death of loved ones, parents or friends • Generals- Weakness- excessive • Generals- Weakness- fever, before • Generals- Weakness- lying, amel • Generals- Weakness- morning, rising after, agg • Generals- Weakness- motion, agg • Generals- Weakness- noon • Generals- Weakness- old people in • Generals- Weakness- paralytic, sliding down in bed from a half sitting	• Male Genitalia/Sex- Erections, weak, too • Generals- Weakness- death of loved ones, parents or friends • Generals- weakness- motion, agg • Generals- Weakness- paralytic, sliding down in bed from a half sitting position • Generals- Weakness- sit down, desire to • Generals- Weakness- sitting agg • Generals- Weakness- standing agg • Generals- Weakness- typhoid fever, during	• Male Genitalia/Sex- Ejaculation- weak • Male Genitalia/Sex- Erections- weak, too • Female- Genitalia/Sex- Leucorrhoea- weakness with • Larynx and Trachea- Voice- weak, talking after • Chest- Weakness- cough agg • Chest- Weakness- heart, talking agg • Chest- Weakness- speech, impending • Chest- Weakness- talking agg • Generals- Weakness- debauchery • Back- Weakness- dorsal region • Extremities- Weakness- legs, walking agg • Generals- Weakness- coition, after • Generals- Weakness- cough from • Generals- Weakness- daytime • Generals- Weakness- dinner, after, agg • Generals- Weakness- death of loved ones, parents or friends • Generals- Weakness- excessive	• Male Genitalia/Sex- Ejaculation- weak • Female Genitalia/Sex- Leucorrhoea- weakness, with • Larynx and Trachea- Voice- weak, talking after • Chest- Weakness- heart, talking agg • Chest- Weakness- speech, impending • Chest- Weakness- talking agg • Generals- Weakness- dyscratic • Generals- Weakness- debauchery • Generals- Weakness- Leucorrhoea, with • Generals- Weakness- old people in • Generals- Weakness- perspiration, with perspiration, weakness • Generals- Weakness- standing agg	• Generals- Weakness- Debauchery

position • Generals- Weakness- sitting agg • Generals- Weakness- standing agg		• Generals- Weakness- fever, before • Generals- Weakness- lying, amel • Generals- Weakness- leucorrhoea, with • Generals- Weakness- morning, rising after, agg • Generals- Weakness- Noon • Generals- Weakness- paralytic, sliding down in bed from a half sitting position • Generals- Weakness- perspiration, with, perspiration, weakness • Generals- Weakness- sit down, desire to • Generals- Weakness- typhoid fever, during		

4.3.1.8 Tearing

Although there is a distinction between physical tearing and a perception or sensation of tearing, both of these concepts of tearing connect to the underlying sensation as defined by Sankaran (2005).

Following weakness, the temporary barriers that were formed to contain the after effects of the initial insult break again. Therefore a sensation that follows thereof is tearing. A tearing sensation occurs as a result of the weakening of the compensation barriers containing the after effects of tissue insults such as inflammation, pus, tumours etc. The sensation of tearing may be perceived as injuring, pulled, streaked, and or scratching synonymous with tearing. Rubric examples: Rectum- Pain- tearing pain, Eye- injuries after; Teeth- Pain- pulled out, as if being; Generals- Mucous secretions- bloody, streaked, Skin- Eruptions- discharging, scratching after.

Repertory representations of the tearing sensation appear in Table 21.

Table 21: Repertory representations of the tearing sensation

Nitricum acidum	*Muriaticum acidum*	*Phosphoricum acidum*	*Sulphuricum acidum*	*Fluoricum acidum*
• Face- Pain- zygoma, tearing pain • Rectum- Pain- stool, during agg, tearing pain • Rectum- Pain- tearing pain • Back- Pain- night, tearing pain • Extremities- Pain- hands, left, tearing pain • Extremities- Pain- knees, extending to, hip, tearing pain • Extremities- Pain- knees, hollow knees, tearing pain • Extremities- Pain- legs, bones, tibia, tearing pain • Extremities- Pain- nails, tearing pain • Extremities- Pain- thighs, bones, tearing pain • Extremities- Pain- thighs, sitting, agg, tearing pain • Extremities- Pain- thighs, walking agg, tearing pain • Extremities- Pain- upper limbs, bones, tearing pain • Extremities- Pain- upper limbs, joints, tearing pain • Extremities- Pain- upper limbs, tearing pain • Generals- Pain- bones, drawing pain, tearing pain • Generals- Pain- muscles, chill, during, tearing pain	• Head- Pain- tearing, asunder • Head- Pain- temples, right, tearing pain • Eye- Pain- orbits, tearing pain • Eye- Pain- Conchae, tearing pain • Face- Pain- malar bones, tearing pain • Face- Pain- malar bones, tearing pain • Teeth- Pain- molars, upper right, tearing pain • Extremities- Pain- feet, heels, tearing pain • Extremities- Pain- knees, extending to, hips, tearing pain • Extremities- Pain- knees, tearing pain, upwards • Extremities- Pain- knees, hollow knees, tearing pain • Extremities- Pain- thighs, bones, tearing pain • Extremities- Pain- thighs, sitting, agg, tearing pain • Extremities- Pain- thighs, walking agg, tearing pain • Generals- Pain- joints, stitching pain, tearing • Generals- Pain- muscles, tearing pain, cramping • Generals- Pain- muscles, tearing pain, sticking pain • Generals- Pain- tearing pain,	• Head- Pain- temples, left, tearing pain • Ear- Pain- Conchae, tearing pain • Teeth- Pain- molars, upper right, tearing pain • Rectum- Pain- tearing pain • Back- Pain- night, tearing pain • Extremities- Pain- hands, left, tearing pain • Extremities- Pain- knees, hollow knees, tearing pain • Extremities- Pain- legs, bones, tibia, tearing pain • Extremities- Pain- thighs, sitting, agg, tearing pain • Extremities- Pain- upper limbs, joints, tearing pain • Extremities- Pain- upper limbs, tearing pain, downwards • Extremities- Pain- upper limbs, tearing pain, twitching • General- Pain- bones, drawing pain, tearing pain • Generals- Pain- muscles, chill, during, tearing pain • Generals- Pain- muscles, tearing pain, cramping • Generals- Pain- muscles, tearing pain, jerking pain • Generals- Pain- muscles,	• Head- Pain- tearing, asunder • Head- Pain- temple, left, tearing pain • Head- Pain- temples, right, tearing pain • Eye- Pain- orbits, tearing pain • Face- Pain- malar bones, tearing pain • Rectum- Pain- stool, during agg, tearing, pain • Rectum- Pain- tearing pain • Extremities- Pain- feet, heels, tearing pain • Extremities- Pain- upper limbs, bone, tearing pain • Extremities- Pain- upper limbs, tearing pain, twitching • Generals- Pain- joints, stitching pain, tearing • Generals- Pain- muscles, tearing pain, cramping • Generals- Pain- muscles, tearing, jerking pain • Generals- Pain- tearing pain, asunder	• Extremities- Pain- knees, tearing pain, upwards • Extremities- Pain- nails, tearing pain

• Generals- Pain- muscles, tearing pain, cramping • Generals- Pain- tearing pain, asunder • Generals- Pain-tearing pain, upward	asunder • Generals- Tearing out of something, sensation of	tearing pain, sticking pain • Generals- Pain- tearing pain, upward • Generals- Tearing out of something, sensation of		

4.3.1.9 Coldness

Although there is distinction between physical cold and a perception or sensation of cold, both of these concepts of cold connect to the underlying sensation as defined by Sankaran (2005).

Following a discharge such as perspiration, a cold sensation ensues. A cold sensation may also come after the death of a tissue or organ systems, as is the case in the cold sensation of *Carbo vegetabilis* where the sick patient is icy cold due to loss of fluids, or excessive bleeding. In acidum remedies, the cold sensation may follow from the loss of vital fluids after the tearing of weakened tissues or organ systems. The sensation of coldness may also be perceived as taciturn, chill, cold, bitter synonymous with coldness. Rubric examples: Mind- Taciturn- perspiration, during; Mind- Taciturn- sadness in; Eye- Coldness- lids; Mouth- Dryness- chill during; Extremities- Numbness- hands, chill, during; Sleep- Sleeplessness- chill with.

Repertory representations of the cold sensation appear in Table 22.

Table 22: Repertory representations of the coldness sensation

Nitricum acidum	*Muriaticum acidum*	*Phosphoricum acidum*	*Sulphuricum acidum*	*Fluoricum acidum*
• Head- Heat- coldness, feet, with coldness of • Head- Pain- cold, agg, becoming • Ear- Heat- cold, touch, yet cold to • Teeth- Cold, agg • Teeth- Cold- air, agg • Teeth- Cold- applications, agg • Teeth- Cold- food, agg • Teeth- Coldness • Teeth- Pain- cold, after taking a • Stomach- Coldness- sensation of • Stomach- Pain- cold drinks, after, agg • Stomach- Pain- cramping, cold, as from • Rectum- Diarrhoea- cold, drinks, after, agg • Rectum- Diarrhoea- cold, food, agg • Cough- Cold- air, wet • Cough- Cold- drinks, agg • Cough- Cold- becoming, agg • Extremities- Coldness- feet, evening, bed in, bed agg • Extremities- coldness- feet, mental exertion agg • Extremities- coldness- feet, mental exertion, agg	• Head- Heat- coldness, feet, with coldness of • Cough- Cold- air, wet • Cough- Cold- becoming, agg • Chest- Cold- air, agg • Extremities- coldness- fingers, tips • Extremities- Heat- hands, coldness, feet of • Sleep- Sleeplessness- coldness from	• Head- Heat- coldness, feet, with coldness of • Eye- Coldness- lids • Eye- Coldness- sensation of • Teeth- cold agg • Teeth- Cold air, agg • Teeth- Cold- applications, agg • Teeth- Coldness • Stomach- Coldness- sensation of • Rectum- Diarrhoea- cold drinks, after, agg • Rectum- Diarrhoea- cold food, agg • Chest- Cold-air, agg • Extremities- Coldness- feet, evening, bed in, bed agg • Extremities- Coldness- feet, mental exertion agg • Extremities- Coldness- fingers, tips • Extremities- Coldness- legs, evening • Extremities- Pain- rheumatic, cold, after taking a • Extremities- Pain- rheumatic, weather, cold, agg • Chill- Coldness- one side • Generals- Cold- applications, agg	• Head- Heat- coldness, feet, with coldness of • Head- Pain- cold agg, becoming • Ear- Heat- cold, touch, yet cold to • Teeth- Cold- air, agg • Teeth- Cold- applications, agg • Teeth- Cold- food, agg • Teeth- Pain- cold, after taking a • Stomach- Coldness- sensation of • Stomach- Pain- cold drinks, after, agg • Stomach- Pain- cramping, cold as from • Rectum- Diarrhoea- cold drinks, after, agg • Rectum- Diarrhoea- cold food, agg • Cough- Cold- air, wet • Cough- Cold- drinks, agg • Cough- Cold- becoming agg • Chest- Cold- air, agg • Extremities- Coldness- hands, fever, during • Extremities- Pain- rheumatic, weather, cold agg • Chill- Coldness- one side	• Eye- Coldness- lids • Eye- Coldness- sensation of • Ear- Heat- cold touch, yet cold to • Teeth- Cold- air, agg • Cough- Cold drinks, agg • Extremities- Heat- hands, coldness, feet of

• Extremities- Coldness- fingers, tips • Extremities- Coldness- hands, fever during • Extremities- Coldness- legs, evening • Extremities- Pain- rheumatic, cold, after taking a • Extremities- Pain- rheumatic, weather, cold, agg • Sleep- Sleeplessness- coldness, from • Chill- coldness- one side • Generals- Cold- applications, agg				

4.3.2 Second order analysis

The first order sensations were defined using the Dictionary (2005) and synonyms were identified using Collins Thesaurus (2006), in order to obtain confirmation and clarity on the sensations uncovered, as well as to discover any further sensations present. The first order sensations which yielded further relevant synonyms for a second key word search were confirmed in the literature and were taken as confirmed second order sensations. Table 23 shows a listing of the first order sensations and the second order keywords derived from relevant synonyms and definitions thereof.

Table 23: First order sensations and second order keywords

First order sensations	**Second order sensation**
Burning	**Itch**, sore, heat, desire, sensitive.
Sore	Ulcer, **excoriation**, sensitive.
Swelling	**Inflammation**, erection.
Pressing	**Tension**
Cramping	Paralysis, **stitching**, numbness, constricting, spasms
Dryness	Stony, **constipation**, hard
Weakness	Lameness, **paralysis**, fatigue, exhaustion, impotence, faintness.
Tearing	**Ulceration**, discharge, perspiration
Coldness	**Chill**, dead, insensitive, emotionless, lack of activity.

Note: Words in bold are the keywords selected to represent the second order sensations

As is evident in Table 23, synonyms of the first order sensations lead to second order sensations which are similar to the first order sensations, but this is to be expected, and confirms the validity of the first order.

Tables 24-32 present rubrics of the second order sensations, derived from Table 23 (the words in bold).

4.3.2.1 Itch

Table 24: Repertory representations of the itch sensation

Nitricum acidum	*Muriaticum acidum*	*Phosphoricum acidum*	*Sulphuricum acidum*	*Fluoricum acidum*
• Ear- Itching- meatus, burning • Ear- Pain- stitching pain, itching • Neck- Itching • Abdomen- Itching- inguinal region • Rectum- Itching- Haemorrhoids, from • Rectum- Itching- stool, after, agg • Female Genitalia/Sex- Itching- leucorrhoea from, menses, after • Female Genitalia/Sex- Itching- menses, after, agg • Back- Itching- evening • Back- Itching- lumber region • Extremities- Eruptions- hands, between the fingers, pimples • Extremities- Eruptions- hands, itching • Extremities- Itching- feet, back of feet • Extremities- Itching- joints • Extremities- Itching- joints, bends of • Extremities- Itching- legs, tibia, over of • Extremities- Itching- lower limbs, burning • Extremities- Itching- toes, first	• Ear- Itching- meatus, burning • Ear- Pain- stitching pain, itching • Nose- Itching- tip • Throat- Pain- burning, itch, smarting pain • Neck- Itching • Rectum- Itching- Haemorrhoids from • Rectum- Itching- perineum • Rectum- Itching- stool, after, agg • Rectum- Itching- scratching agg • Back- Itching- evening • Extremities- Eruptions- hands, itching • Extremities- Itching- feet, heels • Extremities- Itching- feet, joints • Extremities- Itching- hips, gluteal region • Extremities- Itching- lower limbs, burning • Extremities- Itching- nates • Extremities- Itching- shoulders • Extremities- Itching- Shoulders, evening • Extremities- Itching- upper limbs, bed agg, in • Extremities- Itching- upper limbs, undressing	• Ear- Pain- Stitching pain, itching • Nose- Itching- tip • Throat- Pain- burning, itching, smarting pain • Abdomen- Itch- inguinal region • Rectum- Itching- scratching agg • Female Genitalia/Sex- Itching- leucorrhoea from, menses, after • Female Genitalia/Sex- Itching- menses, after, agg • Extremities- Eruptions- hands, between the fingers, itching • Extremities- Itching- feet, heels • Extremities- Itching- feet, joints • Extremities- Itching- hips, gluteal region • Extremities- Itching- joints • Extremities- Itching- joints, bends of • Extremities- Itching- legs, tibia, over of • Extremities- Itching- nates • Extremities- Itching- toes, first • Extremities- Itching- upper limbs, bed agg, in • Extremities- Itching- upper	• Rectum- Itching- Haemorrhoids, from • Skin- Itching- scratching, agg, changing place on, scratching • Skin- Itching- spots	• Head- Eruption- itching • Rectum- Itching- Haemorrhoids, from • Rectum- Itching- perineum • Back- Itching- evening • Back- Itching- lumber region • Extremities- Itching- feet, back of feet • Extremities- Itching- feet, heels • Extremities- Itching- hips, gluteal region • Extremities- Itching- shoulders • Extremities- Itching- shoulders, evening • Head- Eruptions- Itching

• Skin- Eruptions- tubercle, itching • Skin-Itching- scratching, agg, changing place on scratching • Skin- Itching- smarting • Skin- Itching- sports	agg • Skin- Eruption- tubercle, itching • Skin- Itching- bed agg, in • Skin- Itching- evening, bed, in bed, agg • Skin- Itching- smarting	limbs, undressing agg • Skin- Itching- bed agg, in • Skin- Itching- evening- bed, in bed, agg		

4.3.2.2 Excoriation

Table 25: Repertory representations of the excoriation sensation

Nitricum acidum	***Muriaticum acidum***	***Phosphoricum acidum***	***Sulphuricum acidum***	***Fluoricum acidum***
• Nose- Excoriation- nostrils, coryza, during • Face- Excoriation- lips • Mouth- Mucous membrane- excoriation, palate • Mouth- Mucous membranes- excoriation, tongue • Throat- excoriation • Rectum- Excoriation- stools, from the • Male genitalia/Sex- Excoriation, penis • Male Genitalia/Sex- Excoriation- penis, prepuce • Male Genitalia/Sex- Excoriation- penis, prepuce, margin, on the • Male Genitalia/Sex- Excoriation- scrotum • Female Genitalia/Sex-	• Nose- Excoriation- nostrils, coryza, during • Face- Excoriation- lips • Face- Excoriation- mouth, corners of • Mouth- Mucous membranes- excoriation, palate • Mouth- Mucous membrane- excoriation, tongue • Mouth- Mucous membrane- excoriation palate, sensation as if • Throat- Excoriation • Rectum- Excoriation- stools, from the • Male Genitalia/Sex- Excoriation- penis, prepuce, margins, on the	• Face- Excoriation- lips • Mouth- Mucous membrane- excoriation, palate • Mouth- Mucous membrane- excoriation, tongue • Throat- Excoriation • Male Genitalia/Sex- Excoriation- penis • Male Genitalia/Sex- Excoriation- penis, prepuce • Male Genitalia/Sex- Excoriation- scrotum • Female Genitalia/Sex- Excoriation • Extremities- Excoriation- toes, between	• Face- Excoriation- mouth, corners of • Mouth- Mucous membrane- excoriation, palate, sensation as if • Throat Excoriation • Extremities- Excoriation- thighs between	• Mouth- Mucous membrane- excoriation, palate, sensation as if • Chest- Excoriation- mammae, nipple • Extremities- Excoriation- toes, between

Excoriation • Chest- Excoriation- mammae, nipples • Extremities- Excoriation- thighs between • Extremities- Excoriation- toes, between				

4.3.2.3 Inflammation

Table 26: Repertory representations of the inflammation sensation

Nitricum acidum	***Muriaticum acidum***	***Phosphoricum acidum***	***Sulphuricum acidum***	***Fluoricum acidum***
• Head- Inflammation- periosteum • Eye- Inflammation- acute • Eye- Inflammation- lachrymal ducts • Eye- Inflammation- orbits, caries, with • Eye- Inflammation- orbits, necrosis, with • Eye- inflammation- orbits, periosteum of orbit • Nose- Coryza- inflammation with, larynx of • Face- Inflammation- bone of • Face- Inflammation- periosteum • Mouth- Inflammation- palate • Mouth- Inflammation- hard palate • Throat- Inflammation- oesophagus • Throat- Inflammation- follicular • External Throat- Inflammation • External Throat- Inflammation-	• Mouth- Inflammation- palate • Mouth- Inflammation- palate, hard palate • Throat- Inflammation- follicular • Male Genitalia/Sex- Inflammation- penis, prepuce • Male Genitalia/Sex- Inflammation- scrotum • Male Genitalia/Sex- Inflammation- scrotum erysipelatous	• Head- Inflammation- periosteum • Face- Inflammation- bones of • Face- Inflammation- periosteum • Kidneys- Inflammation- interstitial • Kidneys- Inflammation- interstitial, chronic • Urethra- Inflammation- meatus • Male Genitalia/Sex- Inflammation- scrotum • Male Genitalia/Sex- Inflammation- scrotum, erysipelatous • Female Genitalia/Sex- Inflammation- uterus, chronic • Chest- Inflammation- bronchial tubes • Chest- Inflammation- lungs, neglected • Extremities-	• Eye- Inflammation- acute • Nose- Coryza- inflammation with, larynx of • Throat- Inflammation- oesophagus • Throat- Inflammation- follicular • External Throat- Inflammation • External Throat- Inflammation- cervical glands • Chest- Inflammation- lungs, neglected • Generals- Inflammation- wounds of	• Head- Inflammation- periosteum • Eye- Inflammation- lachrymal ducts • Eye- Inflammation- orbits, caries with • Eye- Inflammation- orbits, necrosis with • Eye- Inflammation- orbits, periosteum of orbit • Face- Inflammation- bone of • Face- Inflammation- periosteum • Larynx and Trachea- Inflammation- larynx, syphilitic • Extremities- Inflammation- bones • Generals- Inflammation- bones of • Generals-

cervical glands • Kidneys-Inflammation-interstitial • Kidneys-Inflammation-interstitial, chronic • Urethra-Inflammation-meatus • Male Genitalia/Sex-Inflammation- penis • Male Genitalia/Sex-Inflammation-scrotum • Male Genitalia/Sex-Inflammation-scrotum, erysipelatous • Female Genitalia/Sex-Inflammation-uterus, chronic • Larynx and Trachea-Inflammation-larynx, syphilitic • Chest-Inflammation-bronchial tubes, bronchioles • Chest-Inflammation-lungs, neglected • Extremities-Inflammation- feet • Extremities-Inflammation- feet, back of feet • Extremities-Inflammation- toes • Generals-Inflammation-bones • Generals-Inflammation-bones of, bone marrow of • Generals-Inflammation-wounds of		Inflammation-bones • Extremities-Inflammation-feet • Extremities-Inflammation-feet, back of feet • Extremities-Inflammation-toes • Generals-Inflammation-bones of • Generals-Inflammation-bones of, bone marrow of		Inflammation-bones of, bone marrow of

4.3.2.4 Tension

Table 27: Repertory representations of the tension sensation

Nitricum acidum	*Muriaticum acidum*	*Phosphoricum acidum*	*Sulphuricum acidum*	*Fluoricum acidum*
• Head- Tension- scalp • Eye- Tension- lids • Abdomen- Tension- hypochondria, right • Abdomen- Tension- liver • Extremities- Tension- fingers • Extremities- Tension- fingers, joints • Extremities- Tension- hips • Extremities- Tension- joints • Extremities- Tension- upper limbs, joints	• Head- Tension- scalp • Abdomen- Tension- hypochondria, right • Abdomen- Tension- liver • Male Genitalia/Sex- Tension • Extremities- Tension- elbows • Extremities- Tension- joints • Extremities- Tension- upper limbs, joints	• Eye- Tension- lids • Face- Tension of skin- egg white were dried on the face as if • Face- Tension of skin- lips • Male Genitalia/Sex- Tension • Extremities- Tension- fingers • Extremities- Tension- fingers, joints • Extremities- Tension- hips	• Face- Tension- of skin, egg white were dried on the face, as if • Face- Tension- of skin, lips • Extremities- Tension- elbows • Extremities- Tension- joints • Extremities- Tension- upper limbs, joints	No rubrics for tension

4.3.2.5 Stitching

Table 28: Repertory representations of the stitching sensation

Nitricum acidum	*Muriaticum acidum*	*Phosphoricum acidum*	*Sulphuricum acidum*	*Fluoricum acidum*
• Head- Pain- evening, stitching pain • Head- Pain- forehead, eminence; frontal, stitching pain • Head- Pain- forehead, left, stitching pain • Head- Pain- forehead, right, stitching pain • Head- Pain- scalp, stitching pain • Head- Pain- sides, right, stitching	• Head- Pain- evening, stitching pain • Head- Pain- forehead- eminence, frontal, stitching pain • Head- Pain- sides, left, stitching pain • Head- Pain- Sides, right, stitching pain • Head- Pain- temples, right, stitching pain • Head- Pain- vertex, afternoon, stitching pain	• Head- Pain- forehead, left, stitching pain • Head- Pain- forehead, right, stitching pain • Head- Pain- scalp, stitching pain • Head- Pain- sides, left, stitching pain • Head- Pain- sides, right, stitching pain • Head- Pain- temples, right, stitching pain • Eye- Pain- canthi,	• Head- Pain- forehead- eminence, frontal, stitching pain • Head- Pain- forehead, left, stitching pain • Head- Pain- forehead, right, stitching pain • Eye- Pain- lids, stitching pain • Ear- Pain- boring into ear, amel, stitching pain • Face- Pain- sub- maxillary glands, stitching pain	• Eye- Pain- canthi, inner, stitching pain • Back- Pain- cervical region, nape of neck, sore • Extremities- Pain- feet, soles, stitching pain, burning • Extremities- Pain- shoulders, evening, stitching pain

pain • Head- Pain- vertex, afternoon, stitching pain • Ear- Pain- behind the ears, stitching pain • Face- Pain- lips, stitching pain • Mouth- Pain- palate, stitching pain • External Throat- Pain- cervical glands, stitching pain • Abdomen- Pain- cough agg, during, stitching pain • Abdomen- Pain- lower abdomen, stitching pain • Rectum- Pain- stool, during agg, stitching pain • Rectum- Pain- anus, stool, during agg, stitching pain • Urethra- Pain- stitching pain • Female Genitalia/Sex- Pain- stitching pain • Female Genitalia/Sex- Pain- vagina, stitching pain • Chest- Pain- breathing, deep, agg, stitching pain • Chest Pain- motion agg, stitching pain • Chest- Pain- Stitching pain, outward • Chest- Pain- sides, left, cough agg, during, stitching pain • Chest- Pain- sides, left, evening, stitching pain	• Eye- Pain- canthi, stitching pain • Eye- Pain- lids- Stitching pain • Ear- Pain- boring into ear, amel, stitching pain • Ear- Pain- stitching pain, itching • Ear- Pain- behind the ears, stitching pain • Throat- Pain- morning, stitching pain • Abdomen- Pain- external abdomen, stitching pain • Rectum- Pain- stool, during, agg, stitching pain • Female Genitalia/Sex- Pain- vagina, stitching pain • Chest- Pain- breathing, deep, agg, stitching pain • Chest- Pain- motion, agg, stitching pain • Chest- Pain- stitching pain, outward • Chest- Pain- sides, left, evening, stitching pain • Back- Pain- coccyx, stitching pain • Back- Pain- dorsal region, scapulae, right, stitching pain • Extremities- Pain- knees, stitching pain, burning • Extremities- Pain- legs, Tendo-achillis, stitching pain • Extremities- Pain- shoulders, evening, stitching	inner, stitching pain • Eye Pain- canthi- stitching pain • Eye- Pain- lids, stitching pain • Ear- Pain- boring into ear, amel, stitching pain • Ear- Pain- stitching pain, itching • Ear- Pain- behind the ears, stitching pain • Face- Pain- lips, stitching pain • Face- Pain- sub-maxillary glands, stitching pain • Mouth- Pain- palate, stitching pain • Throat- Pain- morning, stitching pain • External Throat- Pain- cervical glands, stitching pain • Abdomen- Pain- external abdomen, stitching pain • Abdomen- Pain- hypochondria, inspiration, agg, stitching pain • Abdomen- Pain- hypogastrium, motion, agg, stitching pain • Abdomen- Pain- lower abdomen, stitching pain • Abdomen- Pain- sides, inspiration, agg, stitching pain • Abdomen- Pain- sides, left, stitching pain • Urethra- Pain- stitching pain • Chest- Pain- sides, left, inspiration, agg, stitching pain	• Abdomen- Pain- cough agg, during, stitching pain • Abdomen- Pain- hypochondria- inspiration, agg, stitching pain • Abdomen- Pain- hypogastrium, motion, agg, stitching pain • Abdomen- Pain- sides, inspiration, agg, stitching pain • Abdomen- Pain- sides, left, stitching pain • Rectum- Pain- stool, during, agg, stitching pain • Rectum- Pain- anus, stool, during, agg, stitching pain • Female Genitalia/Sex- Pain- stitching pain • Female Genitalia/Sex- Pain- vagina, stitching pain • Chest- Pain- sides, left, cough agg, during, stitching pain • Chest- Pain- sides, left, evening, stitching pain • Chest- Pain- sides, left, inspiration, agg, stitching pain • Chest- Pain- sides, lower part, right, stitching pain • Back- Pain- spine, vertebrae, stitching pain • Back- Pain- spine, stitching pain • Back- Pain- spine, vertebrae,	

• Chest- Pain- sides, left, inspiration, agg, stitching pain • Back- Pain- dorsal region, scapulae, right, stitching pain • Back- Pain- lumber region, lifting agg, stitching pain • Back- Pain- spine, vertebrae, stitching pain • Back- Pain- spine, stitching pain • Back- Pain- spine, vertebrae, stitching pain • Extremities- Pain- feet, heels, stitching pain, splinter, as from a • Extremities- Pain- hands, palms, stitching pain • Extremities- Pain- upper limbs, joints, stitching pain • Skin- eruptions- tetters, stitching • Skin- Ulcers- painful, stinging, stitching, areola in • Generals- Pain- stitching pain, downward	pain • Extremities- Pain- thighs, sitting, agg, stitching pain • Extremities- Pain- toes, first, balls, stitching pain • Skin- Eruptions- tetters, stitching • Skin- Ulcers- painful, stinging, stitching, areola in • Generals- Pain- joints, stitching pain, tearing • Generals- Pain- stitching pain, jerking pain	• Chest- Pain- sides, lower part, right, stitching pain • Back- Pain- cervical region, nape of neck, stitching pain • Back- Pain- coccyx, stitching pain • Back- Pain- lumber region, lifting agg, stitching pain • Back- Pain- spine- vertebrae, stitching pain • Back- Pain- spine, vertebrae, stitching pain • Extremities- Pain- feet, heels, stitching pain, splinter, as from • Extremities- Pain- feet, soles, stitching pain, burning • Extremities- Pain- hands, palms, stitching pain • Extremities- Pain- thighs, sitting, agg, stitching pain • Extremities- Pain- toes, first, balls, stitching pain • Generals- Pain- stitching pain, jerking pain • Generals- Pain- stitching pain, downward	stitching pain • Back- Pain- spine, vertebrae, stitching pain • Extremities- Pain- knees, stitching pain, burning • Extremities- Pain- legs, Tendo achillis, stitching pain • Extremities- Pain- upper limbs, joints, stitching pain • Generals- Pain- joints, stitching pain, tearing	

4.3.2.6 Constipation

Table 29: Repertory representations of the constipation sensation

Nitricum acidum	*Muriaticum acidum*	*Phosphoricum acidum*	*Sulphuricum acidum*	*Fluoricum acidum*
• Head- Pain- accompanied by, constipation • Abdomen- Distension- constipation, during • Rectum- Constipation- difficult stool, recedes stool • Rectum- Constipation- periodical • Rectum- Constipation- periodical, day agg, alternate • Rectum- Constipation- perspiration, during • Rectum- Constipation- painful	• Rectum- Constipation- difficult stool, recedes, stool • Rectum- Constipation- painful	• Abdomen- Distension- constipation, during	• Rectum- Constipation- periodical • Rectum- Constipation- periodical, day agg	• Head- Pain- accompanied by, constipation • Rectum- Constipation- periodical • Rectum- Constipation- periodical, day agg, alternate • Rectum- Constipation- perspiration, during

4.3.2.7 Paralysis

Table 30: Repertory representations of the paralysis sensation

Nitricum acidum	*Muriaticum acidum*	*Phosphoricum acidum*	*Sulphuricum acidum*	*Fluoricum acidum*
• Hearing- Impaired- auditory nerve, from paralysis of the • Extremities- Paralysis- legs, sensation of	• Rectum- Paralysis- sphincter ani • Extremities- Paralysis- lower limbs, accompanied by, stool, involuntary • Generals- Paralysis- toxic	• Hearing- Impaired- auditory nerve, from paralysis of the • Rectum- Paralysis- sphincter ani • Extremities- Paralysis- legs, sensation of • Extremities- Paralysis- lower limbs, accompanied by, stool, involuntary	• Generals- Paralysis- toxic	No rubrics for paralysis

4.3.2.8 Ulceration

Table 31: Repertory representations of the ulceration sensation

Nitricum acidum	*Muriaticum acidum*	*Phosphoricum acidum*	*Sulphuricum acidum*	*Fluoricum acidum*
• Head- Pain- Scalp, ulcerative pain • Head- Ulcers • Eye- Ulceration- conjunctiva • Nose- Ulcers- septum • Nose- Ulcers- septum, round ulcers • Face- Ulcers- lips, eosinophilic ulcers • Face- Ulcers- mouth, corners of • Mouth- Pain- palate, ulcerative • Mouth- Ulcers- canker sore • Mouth- Ulcers- cheeks • Mouth- Ulcer- cheeks, inside • Mouth- Ulcers- cheeks, inside, lichen planus • Mouth- Ulcers- mouth, corners of • Mouth- Ulcers- painful • Mouth- Ulcers- painful, sore, smarting • Mouth- Ulcers- phagedenic • Mouth- Ulcers- palate • Mouth- Ulcers- palate, soft palate • Mouth- Ulcers- palate, velum on • Mouth- Ulcers- syphilitic • Mouth- Ulcers- tongue, syphilitic • Mouth- Ulcers- white • Throat- Ulcers- fauces • Throat- Ulcers- spreading • Throat- Ulcers- syphilitic • Throat- Ulcers- tonsils	• Head- Pain- scalp, ulcerative pain • Ear- Ulceration • Mouth- Pain- palate, ulcerative • Mouth- Ulcers- canker sore • Mouth- Ulcers- deep • Mouth- Ulcers- mouth, corners of • Mouth- Ulcers- painful • Mouth- Ulcers- painful, sore, smarting • Mouth- Ulcers- palate • Throat- Ulcers- tonsils • Female Genitalia/Sex- Ulcers- vulva • Extremities- Pain- nails, ulcerative pain • Extremities- Ulcers- legs, burning • Extremities- Ulcers- lower limbs, fetid • Skin- Ulcers- black • Skin- Ulcers- bluish • Skin- Ulcers- burning, margins, in • Skin- Ulcers- crusty • Skin- Ulcers- discharges, offensive, putrid • Skin- Ulcers- elevated and	• Head- Pain- scalp, ulcerative pain • Ear- Ulceration • Face- Ulcers- lips, eosinophilic ulcers • Face- Ulcers- mouth, corners of • Mouth- Ulcers- palate, soft palate • Mouth- Ulcers- palate, velum, on • Rectum- Haemorrhoids- ulcerating • Male Genitalia/Sex- Ulcers, penis, chancres • Male Genitalia/Sex- Ulcers penis, chancres, elevated margins • Male Genitalia/Sex- Ulcers, penis, prepuce • Female Genitalia/Sex- Ulcers- uterus • Chest- Phthisis- pulmonalis, purulent and ulcerative • Extremities- Ulcers- ankles • Extremities- Ulcers- hands • Extremities- Ulcers- legs, bones, tibia • Extremities- Ulcers- thighs	• Head- Pain- scalp, ulcerative pain • Head- ulcers • Eye- Ulceration- conjunctiva • Mouth- Ulcers- canker sore • Mouth- Ulcers- deep • Mouth- Ulcers- painful, sore, smarting • Mouth- Ulcers- phagedenic • Mouth- Ulcers- palate • Mouth- Ulcers- palate, soft palate • Mouth- Ulcers- white • Female- Genitalia/Sex- Ulcers, uterus, cervix • Chest- Ulcers- lungs • Extremities- Pain- nails, ulcerative pain • Extremities- Ulcers- hands • Extremities- Ulcers- lower limbs, fetid • Skin- Ulcers- black • Skin- Ulcers- crawling with • Skin- Ulcers- discharges, copious • Skin- Ulcers- gangrenous • Skin- Ulcers- gangrenous edges • Skin- Ulcers- painful, biting • Skin- Ulcers- painful, cutting	• Nose- Ulcers- septum • Nose- Ulcers- septum, round ulcers • Mouth- Ulcers- cheeks • Mouth- Ulcers- cheeks, inside • Mouth- Ulcers- cheeks, inside, lichen planus • Mouth- Ulcers- painful • Mouth- Ulcers- syphilitic • Mouth- Ulcers- tongue, syphilitic • Throat- Ulcers- fauces • Throat- Ulcers- spreading • Throat- Ulcers- syphilitic • Throat- Ulcers- tonsils • Throat- Ulcers- uvula • Throat- Ulcers- uvula, syphilitic • Male Genitalia/Sex- Ulcers- scrotum • Female Genitalia/Sex- Ulcers- uterus, cervix • Extremities-

• Throat- Ulcers- uvula • Throat- Ulcers- uvula, syphilitic • Rectum- Haemorrhoids- ulcerating • Male Genitalia/Sex- Ulcers- penis, chancres • Male Genitalia/Sex- Ulcers- penis, chancres elevated margins • Male Genitalia/Sex- Ulcers- penis, prepuce • Male Genitalia/Sex- Ulcers- scrotum • Female Genitalia/Sex-Ulcers, uterus • Female Genitalia/Sex- Ulcers, vulva • Chest- Phthisis- pulmonalis, purulent and ulcerative • Chest- Ulcers- lungs • Extremities- Ulcers- fingers nails • Extremities- Ulcers- legs, burning • Extremities- Ulcers- legs, bones, tibia • Extremities- Ulcers- thighs • Skin- Eruptions- pimples- ulcerated • Skin- Ulcers- areola, red • Skin- Ulcers- discharges, offensive putrid • Skin- Ulcers- discharges, thin • Skin- Ulcers- discharges, watery • Skin- Ulcers- elevated and indurated margins with • Skin- Ulcers- elevated margins with • Skin- Ulcers-flat • Skin- Ulcers- fungous • Skin- Ulcers- gangrenous edges • Skin- Ulcers-	indurated margins with • Skin- Ulcers- fungous • Skin- Ulcers- gangrenous • Skin- Ulcers- mercurial • Skin- Ulcers- painful, cutting with • Skin- Ulcers- painful, painful margins • Skin- Ulcers- painful, stinging, stitching, areola in • Skin- Ulcers- pimples, surrounded by • Skin- Ulcers- pulsating • Skin- Ulcers- pustules around • Skin- Ulcers- sensitive margins • Skin- Ulcers- tense • Skin- Ulcers- tense areola • Skin- Ulcers- thrust inside, with • Skin- Ulcers- unhealthy • Generals- Mucous membranes- complaints of ulceration of • Generals- Pain- glands, ulcerative pain	• Skin- Eruptions- pimples, ulcerated • Skin- Ulcers- areola, red • Skin- Ulcers- bluish • Skin- Ulcers- burning, margins in • Skin- Ulcers- crusty • Skin- Ulcers- crawling with • Skin- Ulcers- discharges, copious • Skin- Ulcers- discharges, offensive, putrid • Skin- Ulcers- discharges, watery • Skin- Ulcers- elevated and indurated margins with • Skin- Ulcers- elevated margins with • Skin- Ulcers- flat • Skin- Ulcers- gangrenous • Skin- Ulcers- indurated margins • Skin- Ulcers- jagged margins, with • Skin- Ulcers- jagged margins, with zigzag • Skin- Ulcers- mercurial • Skin- Ulcers- painful, biting • Skin- Ulcers- painful, cutting with • Skin- Ulcers- painful, gnawing pain with • Skin- Ulcers- painful, painful margins • Skin- Ulcers-	with • Skin- Ulcers- painful, gnawing pain, with • Skin- Ulcers- painful, smarting • Skin- Ulcers- spongy • Skin- Ulcers- thrust inside, with • Skin- Ulcers- varicose • Generals- Cancerous affections- ulcers • Generals- Cancerous affections- ulcers, glands • Generals- Mucous membranes, complaints of, ulceration of • Generals- Pain- glands, ulcerative pain • Generals- Ulcers- glands	Ulcers- ankles • Extremities- Ulcers- fingernails • Extremities- Ulcers- legs, bones, tibia • Skin- Ulcers- discharges, copious • Skin- Ulcers- discharges, thin • Skin- Ulcers- pimples, surrounded by • Skin- Ulcers- proud flesh • Skin- Ulcers- syphilitic • Skin- Ulcers- varicose

indurated margins • Skin- Ulcers- indurated margins • Skin- Ulcers- jagged margins with • Skin- Ulcers- jagged margins with, zigzag • Skin- Ulcers- mercurial • Skin- Ulcers- painful, gnawing pain with • Skin- Ulcers- painful, stinging, stitching areola in • Skin- Ulcers- proud flesh • Skin- Ulcers- pulsating • Skin- Ulcers- scratching, after • Skin- Ulcers- spongy • Skin- Ulcers- superficial • Skin- Ulcers- swollen • Skin- Ulcers- syphilitic • Skin-Ulcers- tense • Skin- Ulcers- unhealthy • Generals- Cancerous affections- ulcers • Generals- Cancerous affections- ulcers glands • Generals- Mucous membranes- complaints of ulceration of • Generals- Pain- glands, ulcerative pain • Generals- Ulcers- glands, cancerous		painful, smarting • Skin- Ulcers- proud flesh • Skin- Ulcers- pulsating • Skin- Ulcers- pustules around • Skin- Ulcers- sensitive, margins • Skin- Ulcers- scratching, after • Skin- Ulcers- spongy • Skin- Ulcers- superficial • Skin- Ulcers- swollen • Skin- Ulcers- tense • Skin- Ulcers- tense, areola • Skin- Ulcers, unhealthy • Generals- Cancerous affections- ulcers • Generals- Cancerous affections- ulcers, glands • Generals- Ulcers- glands • Generals- Ulcers- glands, cancerous		

4.3.2.9 Chill

Table 32: Repertory representations of the chill sensation

Nitricum acidum	*Muriaticum acidum*	*Phosphoricum acidum*	*Sulphuricum acidum*	*Fluoricum acidum*
• Mind- Unconsciousness- chill, during • Mind- Dryness- chill, during • Mouth- Odour- offensive, chill, during • Stomach- Nausea- chilliness, with • Abdomen- Chill- External abdomen • Abdomen- Pain- chill, during • Extremities- Heat- feet, chill, during • Sleep- Sleeplessness- chill, with • Sleep- Waking- chill, with • Chill- Chilliness- afternoon • Chill- Chillness- afternoon, subsequent heat, without • Chill- Chillness- morning • Chill- Chilliness- hair standing on end, sensation of • Chill- Daytime • Chill- Evening- lying down, after, agg • Chill- Heat- without subsequent • Chill- Morning- bed agg, in • Chill- Motion- amel • Chill- Night- midnight, before • Chill- Night- midnight, at • Chill- Shaking- forenoon • Chill- Shaking- evening	• Mouth- Dryness- chill, during • Extremities- Numbness- fingers, chill, during • Extremities- Numbness- hands, chill, during • Extremities- Pain- upper limbs, chill, during • Sleep- Sleeplessness- chill, with • Sleep- Waking- chill, with • Chill- Chillness- morning • Chill- Chillness hair standing on end, sensation • Chill- Evening- 20h • Chill- Heat- without subsequent • Chill- Morning- bed agg, in • Chill- Night- midnight, before • Chill- Night- midnight, at • Chill- Predominating- evening • Chill- Shaking- one side • Chill- Sleep- during, agg • Generals- Stretching out- chill, during	• Mind- Unconsciousness- chill, during • Mouth- Dryness- chill, during • Abdomen- Chill- external abdomen • Abdomen- Pain- chill, during • Extremities- Numbness- fingers, chill, during • Extremities- Numbness- hands, chill, during • Extremities- Pain- upper limbs, chill, during • Chill- Coldness- one side • Chill- Chilliness- afternoon • Chill- Chilliness- afternoon, subsequent heat, without • Chill- Evening- 18h • Chill- Evening- 20h • Chill- Evening- lying down, after, agg • Chill- Predominating- evening • Chill- Shaking- forenoon • Chill- Shaking- evening • Chill- Shaking- extending to, body over • Chill- Shaking- one side • Chill- Sleep- during, agg • Chill- Walking- air, in open, agg • Fever- Internal	• Mouth- Odour- offensive, chill, during • Stomach- Nausea- chilliness, with • Extremities- Heat- feet, chill, during • Chill- Coldness- one side • Chill- Daytime • Chill- Evening- 18h • Chill- Motion- amel • Chill- Shaking- external to, body, over • Chill- Walking- air, in open, agg • Fever- Succession of stages- heat, followed by chill	No rubric for Chill

• Fever- Internal heat- external chill, with • Fever- Succession of stages- chill accompanied by, heat, internal • Fever- Succession of stages- heat, followed by, chill • Generals- Pain- muscles, chill, during • Generals- Pain- muscles, chill, during, tearing pain • Generals- stretching out- chill, during		heat- external chill with • Generals- Pain- muscles, chill, during • Generals- Pain- muscles, chill, during, tearing pain		

4.3.3 Summary of data analysis – sensations

The extraction process produced a number of sensations that appear in most of the top five remedies selected. Table 33 is a summary of extracted sensations that permeated through the work of literature with the repertory and materia medica included.

Table 33: Summary of the extracted sensations

Burning	**Sore**	**Swelling**	**Pressing**	**Cramping**	**Dryness**	**Weakness**	**Tearing**	**Coldness**
Itch Heat Desire Smarting Damaging Vital Feverish Corroding Strong Arson	Wound-Ulcer Excoriation. Annoying-Sensitive Offended-angry, bitter. Painful-Tender	Inflammation Eruption Growth Erection Distension Boil/ abscess Bloating Inflating	Tension Stiffness	Paralysis Stitching Numbness Paroxysm	Hard Stony Constipation Dull Desiccate Wry Teetotal Deadpan	Lameness Paralysis Fatigue Passion Exhaustion Faintness Impotence Powerless Flaw	Ulceration Discharge Perspiration	Chill Dead Insensitive Emotionless

4.4 REACTIONS TO THE SENSATIONS

The three reactivity modes are: the active reaction, the passive reaction, and the compensated reaction. These reactivity modes are interrelated and oppose each other in clinical symptomatology representation. For example if the sensation is ‘caught up’ or ‘stuck’ the active reaction will be to want to move, the passive reaction will be being immobile or unable to move, while the compensation will be a person who is always on the move (Sankaran 2004). Table 34 shows the reactions to the sensations found in this study.

Table 34: Reactions to the sensations

Sensation	Active reaction	Passive reaction	Compensation
Burning	Hot, heat, active hurried	Cold	Desire for open air, fanning; hurried
Sore	Sensitive, aggression, annoyed, angered	Numbness	Restlessness
Swelling	Enlargement	Atrophy	Discharge; restlessness
Pressing	Tension, pressure	Weakness	Aversion to tight clothing; restlessness; freedom want of
Cramping	Paralysis	Motion amel.	Restlessness
Dryness	Constipation, stones, necrosis	Thirst, teetotal, friendlessness	Polydipsia, alcohol abuse; desire for company
Weakness	Exhaustion, lameness	Active, hurried	Desire for activity; intense reaction
Tearing	Ulceration	Growths	Desire for unification; intense reaction involving the union of two substances/compounds or entities
Coldness	Chill, dead/dying	Heat, alive	Desire for heat, passion, sex, fatty foods, spicy foods, coffee, refreshing things

4.5 MIASMATIC CLASSIFICATION

Most authors such as Farrington (1992) and Scholten (1993) regard acidum remedies as being syphilitic in nature, mainly due to their destructive nature. In this study the selected acidum remedies were classified into specific miasms along the lines of Sankaran’s miasmatic model (Sankaran 2005), using Sankaran’s miasmatic keywords (see Appendix C). This study also found that the syphilitic miasm is dominant in the selected group of acidum remedies studied.

4.5.1 *Nitricum acidum*

According to Vermeulen (2001), *Nitricum acidum* is predominantly a sycotic remedy. Being of a hydrogenoid constitution, *Nitricum acidum* checks syphilis after the abuse of mercury and cachexia due to syphilis. Even though predominantly sycotic, *Nitricum acidum* is also syphilitic and therefore has a broad spectrum of action on syphilitic diseases as well as miasmatically.

The following are syphilitic miasm related rubrics with their grading in brackets:
Head- Pain- syphilitic (2)
Nose- Ozena- syphilitic (3)
Nose- Syphilitic (2)
Face- Eruption- syphilitic (1)
Mouth- Ulcers- syphilitic (1)
Mouth- Ulcers- tongue, syphilitic (3)
Throat- Ulcers- syphilitic (2)
Throat- Ulcers- uvula, syphilitic (2)
Male Genitalia/Sex- Eruptions- syphilitic (3)
Male Genitalia/Sex- Eruptions- mucous patches (2)
Larynx and Trachea- Inflammation- larynx, syphilitic (2)
Extremities- Pain- rheumatic, syphilitic (2)
Skin- Eruptions- pustules, syphilitic (2)
Skin- Eruptions- syphilitic (3)
Skin- Eruptions- tubercles, syphilitic (2)
Skin- Ulcers- syphilitic (3)
Generals- Bones- complaints of, syphilitic (2)
Generals- Cartilage- affections of, syphilitic (2)

The following are sycotic miasm related rubrics with their grading in brackets:
Extremities- Warts- fingers (2)
Extremities- Warts- fingers, painful (1)
Extremities- Warts- hands (3)
Skin- Warts- bleeding (2)
Skin- Warts- indented (1)

Skin- Warts- jagged (3)
Skin- Warts- large (3)
Skin- Warts- moist (3)
Skin- Warts- pedunculated (3)
Generals- Tumour- angioma (2)
Generals- Tumour- atheroma, steatoma (2)
Generals- Tumours- gummata (1)
Generals- Convalescence- ailments during gonorrhoea after (1)
Urethra- Discharge- gonorrhoea, chronic (1)

4.5.2 *Muriaticum acidum*

According to Farrington (1992), *Muriaticum acidum* is dominated by clinical features relating to the typhoid miasm. It is widely represented in other miasms according to keyword searches conducted using Sankaran's model but the greatest dominance comes from the typhoid miasm.

The following are typhoid miasm related rubrics with their grading in brackets:
Hearing- Impaired- typhoid fever, after (1)
Rectum- Diarrhoea- involuntary, typhoid fever, during (1)
Bladder- Urination- involuntary- typhoid fever (2)
Fever- Remittent- typhoid fever, prone to become (2)
Fever- Typhoid fever- haemorrhagic (2)
Fever- Typhoid fever- haemorrhagic, oozing of dark thin blood from capillaries (1)
Generalities- Weakness- typhoid fever, during (2)
Generals- Collapse- smallpox after (2)

4.5.3 *Phosphoricum acidum*

Vermeulen (2001), outlines the miasmatic predilections of *Phosphoricum acidum* as typhoid, tuberculinic, cancerinic but dominantly sycotic. Excrescences of *Phosphoricum acidum* are sycotic in nature and there is a general predisposition to warty tendencies.

The following are sycotic miasm related rubrics with their grading in brackets:
Extremities- Warts- hands (2)
Skin- Warts- bleeding (1)
Skin- Warts- indented (2)
Skin- Warts- jagged (1)
Skin- Warts- large (1)
Skin- Warts- moist (1)
Skin- Warts- pedunculated (1)
Generals- Tumours- atheroma, steatoma (2)
Head- Tumour- scalp on (1)
Generals- Convalescence- ailments during gonorrhoea, after (1)

4.5.4 *Sulphuricum acidum*

Sulphuricum acidum is miasmatically related to most miasms but has most predilection for the syphilitic miasm where it can be used as a traumatic remedy. The ulcerations which are more common in the syphilitic miasm are common within the *Sulphuricum acidum* remedy (Vermeulen 2001; Farrington 1992).

The following are syphilitic miasm related rubrics with their grading in brackets:
Head- Ulcers (1)
Mouth- Ulcers- canker sore (2)
Mouth- Ulcers- painful, sore, smarting (1)
Female Genitalia/Sex- Ulcers- uterus, cervix (1)
Chest- Ulcers- white (2)
Extremities- Ulcers- hands (1)
Extremities- Ulcers- lower limbs, fetid (1)
Skin- Ulcers- black (2)

Skin- Ulcers- crawling with (1)

4.5.5 *Fluoricum acidum*

Vermeulen (2001) records that *Fluoricum acidum* is a highly syphilitic remedy well adapted for chronic disease pathologies. Farrington (1992) records that this acid is highly excoriating which can eat into hard materials such as glass and bone.

The following are syphilitic miasm related rubrics with their grading in brackets:
Head- Pain- syphilitic (1)
Nose- Ozena- syphilitic (1)
Face- Eruption- syphilitic (1)
Mouth- Ulcers- syphilitic (2)
Throat- Ulcers- syphilitic (2)
Throat- Ulcers- uvula, syphilitic (2)
Extremities- Pain- rheumatic, syphilitic (2)
Skin- Eruptions- syphilitic (2)
Skin- Ulcers- syphilitic (2)
Generals- Cartilage- affections of, syphilitic (1)

4.5.6 Summary of miasmatic classification

The top five selected acidum remedies have been found to be miasmatically represented in all the miasms based on Sankaran's (2005) key words model. The interpretation assumed here is that acidums are a dynamic group of remedies found permeating through the mental, emotional and pathophysiological stages of a being. At first in an acidum clinical scenario, there is a reaction that could be represented in the acute miasm, and as the disease or ailment progresses, and complications arise, other miasmatic keywords arise revealing miasmatic predispositions. However, the dominant miasm is syphilitic, followed by sycotic, cancerinic, typhoid, malarial, ringworm, tubercular, acute, and the leprosy miasm which is least expressed.

CHAPTER 5: DISCUSSION

5.0 INTRODUCTION

This research study has ascertained the common sensations underlying the acidum group derived from the clinical symptomatology (rubrics) of the acidum remedies and supported by leading materia medica such as *Concordant materia medica* (Vermuelen 2001), *Clinical materia medica* (Farrington 1992) and *Concise materia medica of homoeopathy* (Phatak 2002) as well as related literature. This chapter will compare sensations extracted in this study with sensations identified in studies by Scholten, Sankaran and Mangialavori and will discuss the characteristic sensations, pathological tendencies and clinical applications of acidum group remedies.

5.1 COMPARISON OF SENSATIONS

5.1.1 COMPARISON OF SENSATIONS EXTRACTED IN THIS STUDY AND SCHOLTEN'S ACICUM GROUP ANALYSIS

Table 35 is a comparison of sensations extracted in this study and Scholten's (1993) acidum group analysis (as previously outlined in Chapter 2). Six of the underlying, extracted sensations are comparatively similar to that of Scholten even though the terminology for the sensations is different. There are three sensations arising from this study which do not have a comparative match in Scholten's analysis.

Table 35: Comparison of sensations extracted in this study and Scholten's acidum group analysis

Extracted sensations	**Scholten analysis of acidum remedies**
Burning	Actively hurried, lively, fresh, extrovert
Sore	Aggression, fighting
Swelling	Desire for unification
Pressing	
Cramping	
Dryness	
Weakness	Exhaustion

Tearing	Isolation- apathy
Coldness	Isolation- apathy

5.1.1.1 Burning sensation compared to actively hurried and lively, fresh, extrovert

As defined, 'burning' means being on fire, very hot, hotly discussed, vital, strong, desire and intense activity (Oxford Dictionary 2010). This permeating primary sensation of the acidums compares well with 'actively hurried, lively extrovert' which are the themes outlined by Scholten (1993). Scholten describes acidum types as being people who use their energy at a high rate which in turn causes them to become hurried. Lively fresh extroverts could imply that acidum types have a high sexual desire which is supported by the definition and rubrics in this research as a burning sensation. A burning sensation is an intense feeling, all consuming, expending a lot of energy and by definition and rubric support compares well to the findings of Scholten (1993).

5.1.1.2 Sore compared to aggression, fighting

'Sore' may be defined as being offended, bitter, cross, resentful, mad which may lead to aggression and outbursts of fighting, battle and or war (Oxford Dictionary 2010). A 'sore' may synonymously be defined as a wound, abscess, painful lesion, blister, infection (Oxford Dictionary 2007). Scholten (1993) describes one of the acidum personality themes as "Aggressive which goes together with over-activity. They force their will upon a situation; push it through in-spite of opposition, until they can't go on anymore". He records that the aggressiveness may be expressed physically as biting, etching, ulceration, aphthae etc. which appear in the sensation of sore in this research.

5.1.1.3 Swelling compared to desire for unification

'Swelling' may be defined as an abnormally enlarged place especially on the body; a condition of being larger or rounder than normal due to injury or illness (Oxford Dictionary 2010). The physiological development of swelling involves the influx of inflammatory agents into an affected area (Guyton and Hall 1997). These elements break through their normal borders into an adjacent area. In essence they come together in one space although performing different functions. The organism may at a fundamental level have the desire to

become one with everything and everyone (Scholten 1993) wherein all boundaries have disappeared just like in the case of inflammation where all different types of cells come together in an area without boundaries.

5.1.1.4 Weakness and cramping compared to exhaustion

Scholten (1993) states that the words 'exhaustion' and 'weakness' are not specific even though they are represented well in the repertories. He notes that physiological exhaustion is accompanied by an acid imbalance after periods of intense activity (as supported in the medical literature by Guyton and Hall 1997 and McArdle, Katch and Katch 1994). While comparable to these research findings, the physiological exhaustion also relates well with cramping which is defined as a temporary partial paralysis of habitually or excessively used muscles (Oxford Dictionary 2010). A cramp which synonymously may mean paralysis (spastic paralysis [Oxford Dictionary 2010] as opposed to flaccid paralysis which more or less represents weakness). Scholten (1993) states that exhaustion in acidums permeates through all the three states (mental, emotional, physical) and that it usually follows periods of intense activity which in line with the findings of this study, as evidenced by the rubric: 'Generals- Weakness- motion agg.'

5.1.1.5 Coldness and tearing compared to isolation/apathy

'Coldness' is defined as having a lower than usual temperature, being unfriendly, emotionless, not easy to find, indifferent, aloof, detached (Oxford Dictionary 2010). 'Tearing' is defined as violently being pulled apart, ripping, injuring, splitting, tenseness; feeling of anxiety or stress that makes it impossible to relax (Oxford Dictionary 2010). Both definitions involve separation/isolation. The sensation of coldness also identified as detached or aloof is synonymous with the tearing sensation which indicates pulling apart, splitting and or violently separating. Both the sensation of cold and tearing link well with 'isolation/apathy'; an acidum theme identified by Scholten (1993). Isolation is defined as "a deep feeling of isolation, of being separated from your fellow beings and loved ones" (Scholten 1993). The feelings of separation are found in this study as well as Scholten's (1993), confirming the similarity of outcome between this study and Scholten's.

5.1.1.6 Unique sensations arising from this study

The three extracted sensations which do not have a comparative pair to that of Scholten are pressing, cramping, and dryness respectively. The three unpaired sensations arising from this study are a unique discovery and add value to the our understanding of acidum remedies.A second unique contribution arising from this study is the rearrangement of the Scholten sensations in such a way as to be comparable to the extracted sensations. This rearrangement has grouped the sensations into meaningful sets that represents the pathophysiology of disease at mental, emotional, and somatic level. These outcomes contribute to the group analysis methodology and the body of homoeopathic knowledge.

5.1.2 COMPARISON OF SENSATIONS EXTRACTED IN THIS STUDY AND SANKARAN'S ACIDUM GROUP ANALYSIS

Table 36 is a comparison of sensations extracted in this study and Sankaran's (1994) acidum group analysis (as previously outlined in Chapter 2). Three of the underlying, extracted sensations are comparatively similar to that of Sankaran even though the terminology for the sensations is different. There are six sensations arising from this study which do not have a comparative match in Sankaran's analysis.

Table 36: Comparison of sensations extracted in this study and Sankaran's acidum group analysis

Extracted sensations	**Sankaran's analysis of acidum remedies**
Burning	Struggle (represents all acidums) Need to make effort (*Sul-ac*) Feeling of danger (*Nit-ac*)
Sore	
Swelling	
Pressing	
Cramping	
Dryness	
Weakness	Collapse (represents all acidums)
Tearing	
Coldness	Unloved, uncared for, indifferent (*Phos-ac*) Disappointment, disgraced, aversion to company (*Mur-ac)* Let down (*Fl-ac*)

5.1.2.1 Burning compared to struggle

'Burning' is defined as being on fire, very hot, hotly discussed, vital, strong, desire and intense activity (Oxford Dictionary 2010). The idea of struggle means to fight for something that is vitally needed such as freedom from something. A burning sensation identified in this study is can be understood as an intense activity which compares well to the idea of 'struggle' or a fight which Sankaran identified as the beginning theme of acidum remedies (Sankaran 1994).

5.1.2.2 Sensation compared to collapse

'Weakness' is defined by lack of strength, power or determination; it may also be defined as a weak point system; a difficulty in resisting something liked (Oxford Dictionary 2010). The sensation of weakness identified in this study compares well to the theme of 'collapse' identified by Sankaran (1994). According to Sankaran (1994), failure of all faculties (mental, emotional and physical faculty) highlights the arrival or presence of collapse which in this study is viewed as weakness.

5.1.2.3 Unique sensations arising from this study

The six extracted sensations which do not have a comparative pair to that of Sankaran are; sore, swelling, pressing, cramping, dryness, and tearing. These six unpaired sensations arising from this study are a unique discovery and add value to the our understanding of acidum remedies.A second unique contribution arising from this study is the rearrangement of the Sankaran's sensations in such a way as to be comparable to the extracted sensations. This rearrangement has grouped the sensations into meaningful sets that represents the pathophysiology of disease at mental, emotional, and somatic level. These outcomes contribute to the group analysis methodology and the body of homoeopathic knowledge.

5.1.3 COMPARISON OF SENSATIONS EXTRACTED IN THIS STUDY AND MANGIALAVORI AND MOROTTA'S ACIDUM GROUP ANALYSIS

Table 37 provides a comparison of sensations extracted in this study and Mangialavori and Marotta's (2005) acidum group analysis. Eight of the underlying, extracted sensations are

comparatively similar to that of Scholten even though the terminology for the sensations is different. There is one sensation arising from this study which does not have a comparative match in Mangialavori and Marotta's group analysis.

Table 37: Comparison of sensations extracted in this study and Mangialavori and Marotta's acidum group analysis

Extracted sensations	Mangialavori and Marotta model of acidum remedies
Burning	Burning Serving family duty- work Consumed
Sore	Self-destructiveness- corrosive Headache Backache
Swelling	No safe place No personal identity/structure Backache
Pressing	
Cramping	All or nothing Cut off in order to escape
Dryness	Water Cheese, chocolate, sweets, acid foods
Weakness	Weakness/Depletion/Empty
Tearing	Loss of memory
Coldness	Depression

5.1.3.1 Burning sensation compared to the themes: Serving family duty- work; consumed

'Burning' is defined as being on fire, very hot, hotly discussed, vital, strong, desire and intense activity (Oxford Dictionary 2010). The idea of family service is realized as a vital issue which is true with acidum patients and it compares well with the findings of this research in terms of urgency, vitality and goal. The same burning sensation can be compared with the theme of 'consumed' as a result of working too much and rapidly often without a reward or personal benefit (Mangialavori and Marotta 2005). At a physical level, after contact of an acid with the integument, the body gets into a frantic reactivity. Bodily reactions that aim to access, report and repair damage get underway immediately. At a cellular level certain families of cells work together towards a certain objective not necessarily looking to be part of the body after the healing process i.e. immune cells that eventually become pus. This example brings to mind the idea of self-sacrifice which

according to Mangialavori and Marotta (2005) is common in acidums. These immune cell merely sacrifice themselves for the welfare of other cells to survive. They have a duty which they serve not looking for a reward or pleasure.

5.1.3.2 Sore sensation compared to the themes: Self-destructiveness- corrosive; headache; backache

'Sore' may be defined as being offended, bitter, cross, resentful, mad which may lead to aggression and outbursts of fighting, battle and or war (Oxford Dictionary 2010). A 'sore' may be defined as a wound, ulcer, abscess, painful lesion, blister, infection or corrosion (Oxford Dictionary 2007). The destruction of tissue that occurs at a physiological level during the formation of an ulcer compares well with the theme of destruction that occurs at a mental-emotional level in Mangialavori and Marotta's (2005) analysis of acidums. The headache that has aetiology of a problematic digestion also compares well. An ache or aching is described as a sore sensation (Oxford Dictionary 2010). The hint that the aetiology is problematic digestion is important because this guides the thinking process towards acidum remedies which are known for their weak digestion.

5.1.3.3 Swelling sensation compared to the themes: No safe place; no personal identity/structure; backache

'Swelling' may be defined as an abnormally enlarged place especially on the body; a condition of being larger or rounder than normal due to injury or illness (Oxford Dictionary 2010). The physiological development of swelling involves the influx of inflammatory agents into an affected area (Guyton and Hall, 1997). These elements break through their normal borders into another area. In essence they join together in one space although performing different functions. Lack of firm borders can be viewed as a threat to safety. At the same time, one must note that inflammatory agents also include appropriate immune components which heal and so in this instance crossing borders and joining together is a positive element of inflammation, although that is not the aspect in focus for this sensation in this study. Also, lack of borders may be viewed as loss in structure and primary identity. Backache has both the sore sensation and swelling sensation. Mangialavori and Marotta (2005) state that a backache is present as a theme because it articulates a loss of structure, social standing and power, just like a house without walls or a person without self-confidence or power. All these

comparisons articulate lack of support structures which Mangialavori and Marotta (2005) find as a detrimental flaw that characterizes acidum remedies. These findings compare well with the finding of this research on swelling using this view as an approach.

5.1.3.4 Cramping sensation compared to the themes: All or nothing; cut-off in order to escape

'Cramp' may be defined as a sudden pain that is experienced when a part of a body contract usually caused by cold or too much exercise; to prevent development or progress; to stop somebody from behaving in the way they want to; not enough space (Oxford Dictionary 2010). A cramp may be viewed as a way in which the body halts the processes of toxic exertion in order escape into a resting state. This compares well with the theme 'cut-off in order to escape' as well as the theme 'all or nothing'. If the problem is so overwhelming, acidum patients find it easier to just cut-off to escape and not face the problem. This compares well to the physiological scenario of cramping where the body just halts or 'freezes' to escape the overwhelming activity.

5.1.3.5 Sensation of dryness compared to the food themes: Cheese, chocolate, sweets, acid foods; water

'Dry' may be defined as without water or moisture; ill humour; without emotion; boring; without alcohol, thirsty (Oxford Dictionary 2010). According to Mangialavori and Marotta (2005), all acids have a strong desire for cheese which they claim prevents large amounts of fluid loss. The comparison here is that there is a craving for cheese because the patient is in a state of dryness and as a result needs water or water conserving foods such as cheese for self-preservation. Acidum patients are known to have dreams of water (Mangialavori and Marotta 2005) which represents the feminine side of humanity. The dryness that a patient may experience at a dream level may predispose them to dreams of water in an effort to balance their internal need. Therefore, the food themes of water and cheese compares well with the sensation of dryness found in this study.

5.1.3.6 Sensation of weakness compared to the theme: Weakness/Depletion/Empty

‘Weakness’ is defined by lack of strength, power or determination; it may also be defined as a weak point system; a difficulty in resisting something liked (Oxford Dictionary 2010). This sensation compares well with the theme ‘weakness/depletion/empty’ described by Mangialavori and Marotta (2005).

5.1.3.7 Tearing sensation compared to the theme: Loss of memory

‘Tearing’ may be defined by damage to something by pulling apart, injure a muscle by stretching too much, to move somewhere very quickly or in an excited way. To cry. To attack somebody or something physically or with words, to start doing something with a lot of energy. To destroy something violently by pulling it apart, to make people in a country or an organization fight or argue with each other (Oxford Dictionary 2010). The tearing sensation is compared to the theme ‘loss of memory’ because of the idea of loss and detachment from self and mental capacity. As the memory refuses to remain part of what can be remembered the idea of separation is reflected. In acidum patients the idea of loss of memory reflects the idea of loss of everything or separating from the known reality. A tearing sensation compares well to this theme as it defines the loss and or separation from known reality.

5.1.3.8 Sensation of coldness compared to the theme: Depression

‘Coldness’ is defined as having a lower than usual temperature, being unfriendly, emotionless, not easy to find, indifferent, aloof, detached (Oxford Dictionary 2010). At the end stage of all disease when all is tried and done, depression sets in. The sensation of coldness defines loss of vital heat or expressions that are not pro-life. These expressions are in line with the theme of depression outlined by Mangialavori and Marotta (2005).

5.1.3.9 Unique sensations arising from this study

One extracted sensation does not have a comparative pair to that of Mangialavori and Marotta, namely, pressing. This one unpaired sensation arising from this study are a unique discovery and add value to the our understanding of acidum remedies.A second unique contribution arising from this study is the rearrangement of the Mangialavori and Marotta sensations in such a way as to be comparable to the extracted sensations. This rearrangement has grouped the sensations into meaningful sets that represents the pathophysiology of

disease at mental, emotional, and somatic level. These outcomes contribute to the group analysis methodology and the body of homoeopathic knowledge.

5.2 CHARACTERISTIC SENSATIONS OF ACIDUM REMEDIES

The case studies presented below highlight the sensations that the prescriber used to guide the prescription selection. This illustrates how sensations from group analysis can help the student and practitioner alike in fine tuning the prescription process and reaching an appropriate remedy efficiently yet swiftly. This case studies help articulate the purpose of group analysis in the homoeopathic prescription process as well as substantiate the sensations identified in this research study.

Unless otherwise stated the rubrics data below is taken from Radar®10 (Archibel 2008).

5.2.1 Burning

A burn is described as "tissue damage caused by such agents as heat, cold, chemicals, electricity, ultraviolet light or nuclear radiation" (Oxford Dictionary 2007). A burning sensation is described as "being very hot, looking and feeling very hot" (Oxford Dictionary 2010). Both descriptions qualify as descriptions of a sensation as described by Sankaran.

A burning sensation is the most common sensation in the acidum group of remedies. As described above, the burning sensation could describe the idea of intense passion; sexual urges; a compelling idea; the actual burn on the integument or the mucous membrane and/or the generalized intense feeling of heat throughout the body. All these descriptions work at different levels of a being (i.e. mental, emotional and physical level).

Nitricum acidum acts more on the borders between the mucous membranes and the skin. It is renowned for dry heat symptoms and deep fissures with a red base (Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2000; Phatak 2002).

Mouth- Eruptions-vesicles, tongue, burning

Rectum- Pain- morning, burning

Male Genitalia/Sex- heat- penis, glans

Urethra- Pain- urination, before, burning

Muriaticum acidum has a great affinity for the mucous membranes of the digestive tract. There is also an intense burning that arises locally at the peripheries of formed ulcers. Body heat may also become generalized as fever (Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2000; Phatak 2002).

Mouth- Pain- palate, hard palate, burning

Throat- Pain- burning, itching, smarting pain

Skin- Ulcers- burning, margins, in

Fever- Continued fever- stupid from

Phosphoricum acidum has burning in particular parts of the body as well as generally throughout the body which may be represented as fever. Intense sexual desires and/or erections are characteristic in this remedy. These intense urges eventually result in great weakness (Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2000; Phatak 2002).

Back – Pain- spine, burning

Male Genitalia/Sex- Sexual desire, increased, pollution, after a

Generals- Orgasm of blood- emotions, after

Generals- Pain- bones, burning

Fever- Continued fever- evening

Teeth- Heat- sensation of

Sulphuricum acidum has generalized heat that may present as hot flushes during a febrile state or other illnesses. This remedy also affects the digestive tract with affinity for organs such as the mouth, rectum and the stomach which are often affected simultaneously (Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2000; Phatak 2002).

Ear- Heat- escaping, sensation of

Fever- Continued fever- night

Mouth- Eruptions- vesicles, tongue, burning

Mouth- Pain- extending to, stomach, burning

Throat- Pain- oesophagus, extending to, stomach, burning

Stomach- Eructations- type of, burning

Fluoricum acidums are strongly opinionated; have anxious ideas; their intense sexual passion and desire is increased which causes insomnia; have excessive enjoyment and pleasure during coition. *Fluoricum acidum* patients may report violent itching around ulcers; heat and pain in

the bones as well as generalized heat during fevers (Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2000; Phatak 2002).

Mind- Audacity- children in

Male Genitalia/Sex- Sexual desire- increased, children, in

Male Genitalia/Sex- Erections- sleep, during, agg

Female Genitalia/Sex- Masturbation- disposition to, children, in

Teeth- Heat- sensation of

Extremities- Pain- knees, burning

5.2.1.1 'Burning' case study

Hardy (2004) presents a case of myalgic encephalomyelitis (ME) treated with *Muriaticum acidum.* The young female patient was tired all the time and suffered with chilblains and painful mouth ulcers – typical of *Muriaticum acidum.* The pain in the ulcers was stinging and burning which are characteristic sensations of acids in general. The patient did very well on *Muriaticum acidum* 9cH, one dose three times a day for six days. The chilblains cleared up and she also ceased to be feverish (Hardy 2004).

5.2.2 Sore

A sore is described as an ulcer or an open wound on the skin or mucous membranes, which may be caused by injury or infection (Oxford Dictionary 2007). A sore sensation can also be described as being upset and angry especially due to bad, unfair treatment. It is also described as a sensitive, painful area on a part of a body, often red due to infection or a wound (Oxford Dictionary 2010). After the formation of an ulcer or injury, metabolic processes become rapid depending on the size of the ulcer or injury. The acid-base balance is therefore affected favouring the acidic end rather than the alkaline end (Bishop, Fody and Schoeff 2005). All clinical symptomatology relating to acidosis at all three levels may ensue.

Nitricum acidum patients may become highly sensitive generally, and may present with violent anger. *Nitricum acidum* forms deep ulcers which may be syphilitic, sycotic and/or cancerous. There is also soreness and burning in glans and beneath the prepuce on micturition while in females external genital parts are sore and ulcerating (Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2000; Phatak 2002; Farrington 1992).

Mind- Sensitive- external expressions, to all

Mind- Anger- morning, waking, on

Mind- Hatred- revengeful, hatred and

Throat- Ulcers- uvula, syphilitic

Male Genitalia/Sex- Condylomata- penis, soreness

Muriaticum acidum patients become irritable and peevish mentally. They also develop deep ulcers especially on the tongue; skin and genitals with great sensitivity; they may also present with great sensitivity of sexual organs aggravated by the least touch (Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2000; Phatak 2002; Farrington 1992).

Mind- Irritability- sadness, with

Face- Pain- lips, sore

Mouth- Ulcers- painful, sore, smarting

Male Genitalia/Sex- Pain- penis, prepuce, margin of prepuce, sore

Female Genitalia/Sex- Vaginismus- sensitiveness of vagina, from

Phosphoricum acidum patients have soreness of the skin after infections such as measles, small-pox, etc.; the skin is predisposed to ulcer formation with offensive pus. Soreness may also occur in various parts of the body (Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2000; Phatak 2002; Farrington 1992).

Head- Pain- brain, sore

Skin- Eruptions- smallpox, malignant

Skin- Ulcers-discharges, offensive, putrid

Skin- Ulcers- sensitive, margins

Male Genitalia/Sex- Pain- penis, prepuce, margin of prepuce, sore

Sulphuricum acidum patients are irritable and sensitive like *Nitricum acidum* patients. These patients have quick spreading ulcers due to the great propensity of the tissue to become rotten, i.e. gangrene of the vagina or of the skin (Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2000; Phatak 2002; Farrington 1992).

Mind- Irritability- sadness, with

Skin- Ulcers- gangrenous, edges

Chest- Pain- sternum-touch agg, sore

Generals- Sensitiveness- glands

Extremities- Corns- sore

Fluoricum acidum is renowned for its destructive potential as a keynote. There are syphilitic ulcers in the throat which are sensitive to cold but on the skin the ulcers have red edges surrounded by violent itching. There is ulceration of the uterine os. There are caries of ossicles and periosteal abscess formation. There is soreness and sensitivity of the nipples, there may be nymphomania and increased sexual desire in both sexes (Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2000; Phatak 2002; Farrington 1992).

Throat- Sensitive- pharynx

Throat- Ulcers- syphilitic

Larynx and Trachea- Sensitive- larynx

Female Genitalia/Sex- Ulcers, uterus, cervix

Male Genitalia/Sex- Sexual desire- increased- children, in

5.2.2.1 'Sore' case study

The following *Muriaticum* case study is taken from a clinical research study on haemorrhoids in pregnant women (Hutchinson 2006). The characteristic sensations of acidums revealed here further substantiate the sensations identified in this research.

Hutchinson (2006) presents the case of a 34 year old, Indian, multigravida pregnant female, who is a housewife. She presented at 32 weeks gestation with haemorrhoids. The haemorrhoids looked like a bunch of grapes protruding out of the rectum. They were very painful and sore. The soreness was worse after defecation, end of micturition, and sitting down. The pain and soreness was better for sitting in hot baths. *Muriaticum acidum* 30cH, one dose twice daily for 5 days was prescribed and the remedy was chosen as the similimum medicine due to similarities to the following symptoms in the materia medica (Vermeulen 1997): Bluish haemorrhoids. Haemorrhoids during pregnancy; very sore haemorrhoids; better for heat; protruding like a bunch of grapes. Haemorrhoids most sensitive to touch, even sheet of toilet paper is painful. Stools, very difficult, as from inactivity of bowels, too thin, but round, greenish; irritable and peevish; fretful. Sad, taciturn; suffers in silence. Deep ulcers on tongue. Dryness of mouth, accompanied by swollen gums (Hutchinson 2006; Vermeulen 1997).

The above case illustrates many of the sensations identified in the course of this research study. These include:

- Swollen gums and the bluish haemorrhoids which represent ‘swelling’ or ‘swollen’ sensation;
- Sensitivity even to the touch of the tissue paper represents a ‘sore’ sensation;
- ‘Inactivity of the bowel, stools very difficult represents a sensation of ‘weakness’
- Dryness of the mouth represents a ‘dry’ sensation;
- Deep ulcers on the tongue represents a ‘tearing’ sensation (ulceration);
- Better for heat as a heat modality represents a burning sensation;
- Sadness, suffering in silence describes mental/emotional detachment which represents a ‘cold’ sensation.

5.2.3 Swelling

A swelling is described as a place on the body that has become larger or rounder than normal as a result of an illness or injury (Oxford Dictionary 2007). A swelling otherwise understood as inflammation is an immediate defensive reaction of tissue to any injury as a result of damage by infection, chemicals and or physical agents. Inflammation involves pain, heat, redness, swelling and loss of function of the part affected. There is vasodilation and hyper-perfusion near the site of injury. White blood cells also move towards the area to provide protection against pathogens (Oxford Dictionary 2010). This cascade of reactions causes swelling in the area affected.

Nitricum acidum patients may have syphilitic iritis; puffy swelling on the scalp; generalized painful swelling of glands with or without suppuration; oedematous prepuce. Skin eruptions such as seen in sexually transmitted infections may also be present (Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2000; Phatak 2002; Farrington 1992).

Throat- Swelling- uvula, oedematous:
Male Genitalia/Sex- swelling- penis, oedematous
Male Genitalia/Sex- swelling- penis, prepuce
Urethra- Swelling- meatus
Generals- Swelling- glands, of, painless
Extremities- Swelling- legs, bones

Male and Female Genitalia/Sex- Eruptions- herpes

Muriaticum acidum patients may present with swollen tongue, uvula, tonsils; burning and swelling of the tips of the toes; the skin may have popular, vesicular eruptions; rectal piles oozing moisture; haemorrhoidal tumours that prevent stools (Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2000; Phatak 2002; Farrington 1992).

Face- Swelling- lips, lower

Throat- Swelling- uvula, oedematous

Mouth- Eruptions- vesicles, tongue, burning

Skin- Eruptions- boils, blood boils

Rectum- Haemorrhoids- bluish

Rectum- Haemorrhoids- swollen

Phosphoricum acidum patients may present with periosteitis (tender, swollen, sensation as if periosteum had been scraped off with a knife); osteitis; caries; rachitis; the eyelids may be swollen; there may be difficulty in speech due to the swelling of the tongue; eczema of the scrotum; herpes preputialis; swelling of the left testicle (Vermeulen 2001, Boericke 2000, Phatak 2002, Farrington 1992).

Extremities- Swelling- legs, bones

Extremities- Swelling- upper limbs, nodular swellings

Skin- Swelling- spongy

Extremities- Eruptions- fingers, vesicles

Head- Inflammation- periosteum

Female Genitalia/Sex- Inflammation- uterus, chronic

Generals- Inflammation- bones, of

Male Genitalia/Sex- Inflammation- scrotum, erysipelatous

Sulphuricum acidum patients may present with concussion of the brain with coldness of the skin. There may also be inflammation and aphthous ulceration in the mouth which may extend to the abdomen (Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2000; Phatak 2002; Farrington 1992).

Head- Concussion of brain

Head- Eruptions- crusts, scabs, moist

Mouth- Aphthae- children, in

Rectum- Aphthous- condition of anus

Throat- Inflammation- follicular

Fever- Intermittent- spleen, with enlarged

Fluoricum acidum patients may present with chronic inflammation of the lachrymal sac; inflammation of the throat aggravated by cold; ascites of liver origin; inflammation of finger joints; and syphilitic tubercles on the skin (Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2000; Phatak 2002; Farrington 1992).

Eye- Inflammation- orbits, periosteum of orbit

Extremities- Inflammation- bones

Skin- Eruptions- tubercle, syphilitic

Skin- Eruptions- tubercle, suppurating

Skin- Eruptions- herpetic, dry

Face- Swelling- jaws, lower

5.2.3.1 'Swelling' research study

The following research study is included here to give a different perspective, as derived from fundamental research, regarding the action of homoeopathic acidum remedies in relation to 'swelling.' In this study, Nadareishvili (2006) showed how *Phosphoricum acidum* can affect the ionic homeostasis of normal and tumour cells. In the context of the current research study, a tumour is an example of swelling.

Nadareishvili (2006) conducted a series of studies on the effect of homeopathy on the ionic homeostasis of normal and tumour cells. Ionic homeostasis is one of the most sensitive tests for the evaluation of the functional state of a cell. It provides sensitive indices such as the rate of trans-membrane transport of Na^+, K^+, and Ca^{2+} and the enzymes controlling the transport which are crucial in the treatment of neoplastic and non-neoplastic tumours.

Nadareishvili (2006) assessed the action of the homoeopathic dilution *Phosphoric acidum* on ionic homeostasis in the cells of Ehrlich carcinoma. He used a method of continuous recording of sodium, potassium and calcium ions with selective electrodes in a Ringer solution, and monitored the activity of the enzymes that control the transport of ions through the cell membrane.

The results showed that *Phosphoric acidum* 14cH promoted functional ionic transport and Na, K-ATPase in Ehrlich carcinoma cells. Nadareishvili (2006) concluded that *Phosphoricum acidum* 14cH restores the normal ionic homeostasis of stressed cells which in turn improves the health of the cells thereby making them less susceptible to DNA degradation and tumour production.

The researcher was unable to read the original article because it is in Russian, so is not privy as to why *Phosphoric acidum* was selected as the test substance in the above study. However, all acids are proton donors therefore impact ionic transfer, and one can hypothesise that a material dose of Phosphoric acid can severely de-range the ionic transfer in and out of cells, therefore a homoeopathic dose can have the opposite effect, as demonstrated in this case.

5.2.3.2 'Swelling' case study

The following *Phosphoricum acidum* case study from the British Homoeopathic Association journal paper with the title 'Tired all the time' (Hardy 2004). This is a typical *Phosphoricum* constitutional case study substantiated by the mental-emotional symptomatology with an overlap to the *Phosphoricum acidum* clinical aspect. This clinical aspect links the physical symptomatology and therefore the sensations that arise as a result. The swollen sensation represented in the case study as distension of the stomach further substantiate the findings of this research on acidum remedies and their potential to cure gut dysbiosis.

Hardy (2004) presents the case of a married woman, 36, mother of eight children, who for some time had been so melancholy, depressed and tired that she was unable to fulfil her household duties. There was no discoverable mental cause, though her condition had been made worse by a sudden death in the family. The beginning of the illness was apparently a weakness of the stomach: small appetite; always pain and distension after eating; the food seemed to lie long in the stomach undigested. *Phosphoricum acidum* 6xH, ten drops three times a day, soon restored the patient. This case illustrates the overlap between the physical and mental/emotional symptoms which are characteristic of acidums, particularly concomitant fatigue and sadness.

5.2.4 Pressing

Progressive inflammation requires more space which brings on the element of pressure as both a sensation and a pathophysiological occurrence. Pressure is described as the force or weight with which something presses against something else or it could be described as difficulties and feelings of anxiety that are caused by the need to achieve or to behave in a particular way. Pressing is an adjective which describes pressure as an emergency needing to be dealt with immediately which cannot be ignored (Oxford Dictionary 2007).

Nitricum acidum patients may present with a sensation of a band around head; pressure of a hat causes headaches with crushing pain; there is a sensation of pain as if bound by an iron band; pressive pain in the shoulders; tensive pain in the right hip joint (Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2000; Phatak 2002; Farrington 1992).

Head- Pain- afternoon, pressing pain
Head- Pain- occiput, noise agg, pressing pain
Stomach- Pain- pressure, agg, pressing pain
Rectum- Pain- stool, before, pressing pain
Kidneys- Pain- pressing pain
Extremities- Tension- joints
Throat- Pain- swallowing, agg, pressing pain

Muriaticum acidum patients may present with a bruised, crushed sensation in the head; fullness and distension in the abdomen (Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2000; Phatak 2002; Farrington 1992).

Head- Pain- forehead, pressing pain, downward
Head- Pain- temples, pressure, agg
Teeth- Pain- pressing pain, pressed, as if, apart
Ear- Pain- pressing pain, outward
Abdomen- Distension- morning, waking, on
Extremities- Tension- elbows

Phosphoricum acidum patients may present with head pain as if the temples were crushed; feeling of tension as from dried egg white; pressure in the hypogastrium; pressive pain in the stomach; sharp pressure in the left mammae; pressure behind the sternum, and warm food

makes pressive pain better generally (Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2000; Phatak 2002; Farrington 1992).

Head- Pain- forehead- sides, left, pressing pain

Face- Tension of skin- egg white were dried on the face, as if

Stomach- Pain- pressing pain, weight, as from a

Chest- Oppression- night

Abdomen- Distension- flatus, passing, amel

Skin- Ulcers- tense, areola

Sulphuricum acidum patients may present with sensation as if rectum contains a big ball; symptoms are worse for pressure (Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2000; Phatak 2002; Farrington 1992).

Rectum- Pain- stool, before, pressing pain

Rectum- Pain- stool, after, agg, pressing pain

Abdomen- Pain- sides, left, pressing pain

Abdomen- Pain- hypochondria, right, pressing pain

Abdomen- Pain- inguinal region, pressing pain, outward

Head- Pain- temples, pressing pain, inward

Extremities- Bandaged- sensation as if, legs

Fluoricum acidum patients may present with pressure on the head from within outwards; fullness and pressure in the epigastrium worse bandaging; pressure and dullness in the occiput (Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2000; Phatak 2002; Farrington 1992).

Head- Pain- forehead, compressed as if

Generals- Sexual desire- suppression of sexual desire, agg

Abdomen- Bandaging- amel

Extremities- Pain- feet, pressing pain

5.2.4.1 'Pressing' case study

The following case is a typical constitutional *Phosphoricum* case study with physical symptomatology that represents the *Phosphoricum acidum* clinical features. The slightest noise is represented as a very intense pressure sensation within the organism. This cured case

represents the potential to cure effected by acidum remedies with the keynote sensations used as a guide to the remedy.

This is a historical case by Lutze (Hahn. Adv. 1900: 664) and involves a German woman, 66, with a main complaint of chronic, early morning, painless diarrhoea cured by *Phosphoricum acidum* after the failure of *Podophyllum* and partial success of *Gelsemium.* The patient had been ill for two years, dating from the time she came to Brooklyn from Germany to be near her daughters. One of the latter gave Lutze the keynote of the case by telling him that her mother was home-sick, and wanted to return to Germany, though she had not a single relative there. The symptoms were: worse for music (every note = stitch in ears; violent pains in head); slight shock or noise = pressure in head which was extremely violent. The curative prescription was *Phosphoricum acidum* 6xH, ten drops three times a day (Clarke 2010).

5.2.5 Cramping

Following inflammation and swelling there is mass effect which induces pressure on the affected area. The inflammatory pressure effect on vasculature compromises circulation leading to ischaemia and ischaemic effects. Cramping is one of the clinical symptomatology of delayed or compromised circulation and circulatory processes (Beukes 2001; Guyton and Hall 1997; Kumar et al. 2007). A cramp is defined as a sudden pain which occurs when the muscles in a particular part of the body contract as a result of exercise or cold. It could also be defined as the prevention and or halting of development or progress (Oxford Dictionary 2010).

Nitricum acidum patients may present with paralysis of the upper eye lids; needle like stitches in the urethrae; stitching pain in the lumber region when coughing; stitches in and between scapulae; stiff neck drawing in lumber region as if stiff; cramps in calves when walking; stiffness and stitches in the knees (Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2000; Phatak 2002; Farrington 1992).

- Extremities- Paralysis- legs, sensation of
- Extremities- Cramps- calves, walking, agg
- Ear- Pain- behind the ears- stitching pain
- Head- Pain- vertex, afternoon, stitching pain

- Rectum- Pain- anus, stool, during, agg, stitching pain
- Back- Pain- dorsal region, scapulae, right, stitching pain
- Back- Pain- lumber region, lifting agg, stitching pain

Muriaticum acidum patients may present with periodical pain over the left eye and numbness down the right arm accompanied by aphasia; tongue may be paralysed; difficulty in speech from heaviness of the tongue; attempts to swallow produce spasms and choking; cramping in the abdomen; drawing pain when walking so that the foot becomes paralysed; cramps in the ball of thumb when writing; cramp like tearing in the thighs (Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2000; Phatak 2002; Farrington 1992).

- Head- Numbness- sensation of, forehead
- Extremities- Numbness- fingers, chill, during
- Extremities- Numbness- hands, chill, during
- Head- Heaviness- sides
- Extremities- Heaviness- forearms
- Back- Pain- dorsal region, scapulae, between, drawing pain

Phosphoricum acidum patients may present with spasmodic drawing pain in the ear, cramps in upper arms and wrists; cramp like pressure in hands and fingers (Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2000; Phatak 2002; Farrington 1992).

- Back- Pain- dorsal region, scapulae, between, drawing pain
- Extremities- Pain- knees, hollow of knees, drawing pain
- Extremities- Cramps- hips
- Extremities- Cramps- upper arms
- Extremities- Cramps- wrists
- Extremities- Heaviness- joints

Sulphuricum acidum patients may present with stitches in both hypochondria; stitches in the chest; cramp like paralytic contractions in the arm; jerking of fingers while writing; writer's cramp; jerking of tendons; stitches in the joint (Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2000; Phatak 2002; Farrington 1992).

- Extremities- Jerking- fingers
- Abdomen- Twitching and jerking- sides

- Extremities- Pain- legs. jerking pain
- Generals- Pain- muscles, tearing pain, jerking pain
- Stomach- Pain- cramping, cold, as from becoming
- Abdomen- Pain- evening, cramping

Fluoricum acidum patients may present with feeling of weight in stomach between meals; numbness of parts and heaviness especially of the head (Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2000; Phatak 2002; Farrington 1992).

- Stomach- Pain- pressing pain, weight, as from a
- Head- Heaviness- waking, on
- Head- Heaviness- stooping, agg
- Head- Numbness- sensation of, forehead
- Mouth- Numbness- tongue
- Extremities- Numbness- hands, morning, bed agg, in

5.2.5.1 'Cramping' case study

The following case study is included here to provide a different perspective while conveying the fundamental key features of sensations identified in this study. The violent cramping experienced by this particular patient during the cholera episode is one of the sensations found in this study. The violence that amplifies the sensation is also consistent with the overall nature of acidum remedies. The *Sulphuricum acidum* which is used as a prescription in this case study is well known for its effects against cramping resulting from loss of vital fluids such as in the case of cholera.

This is also an historical case, presented by Cannon (1927), of a man aged 35 with violent cramps, vomiting, and rice-water stools. On microscopic examination, the cholera vibrio was found to be present. *Sulphuricum acidum* 3xH was given within two hours of the commencement of symptoms. Six hours later, no vibrio was to be found. *Sulphuricum acidum* is well known for its beneficial effects on cramping resulting from loss of vital fluids such as in the case of cholera. The violence that amplifies the sensation in this case is also consistent with the overall nature of acidum remedies.

5.2.6 Dryness

Progressive ischaemic effects due to the pressure effect of inflammation and swelling may cause considerable dryness in the area affected (Guyton and Hall 1997; Kumar et al. 2007). Dryness is described as not being wet, damp, or sticky and/or without moisture. Dryness is also described as being without emotion, without alcohol or thirsty (Oxford Dictionary 2007).

Nitricum acidum patients may present with dryness and intense burning in mouth and fauces; painful constipation; stool evacuated in hard masses (Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2000; Phatak 2002; Farrington 1992).

Mouth- Dryness- fever, during:

Mouth- Dryness- tongue, fever, during

Skin- Eruptions- herpetic, dry

Generals- Food and Drinks- dry food, agg

Rectum- Constipation- painful

Abdomen- Distension- constipation, during

Extremities- Perspiration- toes, between, rawness, causing

Muriaticum acidum patients may present with dry tongue, raw and dry lips; dryness of the mouth (Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2000; Phatak 2002; Farrington 1992).

Mouth- Dryness- tongue, fever, during

Throat- Pain- morning, raw, as if

Nose- Dryness- inside, coryza, during

Cough- Dry- perspiration, during

Rectum- Constipation- painful

Stool- Thin- followed by, hard stool

Phosphoricum acidum patients may present with scanty milk production; dry, cracked lips; dry tongue, palate, mouth; unquenchable thirst, caused by a feeling of dryness throughout the whole body (Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2000; Phatak 2002; Farrington 1992).

Head- Eruptions- scales, dry

Head- Hair- dryness

Mouth- Dryness- chill, during

Mouth- Dryness- tongue, fever, during

Cough- Dry- lying, agg

Extremities- Dryness- hands

Muriaticum acidum patients may present with dry coryza accompanied by loss of taste and smell; general dryness of the mouth with desire to moisten it; dry heat and much thirst during fevers (Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2000; Phatak 2002; Farrington 1992).

Larynx and Trachea- Dryness- trachea

Throat- Dryness- night

Extremities- Dryness- hands

Sleep- Waking- thirst, by

Rectum- Constipation- periodical, day agg, alternate

Cough- Dry- expectoration, morning, only in

Fluoricum acidum patients may present with constipation with frequent and hard stools (Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2000; Phatak 2002; Farrington 1992).

Rectum- Constipation- perspiration, during

Head- Pain- accompanied by, constipation

Rectum- Constipation- periodical, day agg, alternate

Head- Eruptions- scales, dry

Skin- Eruptions- tetters, dry

Skin- Eruptions- herpetic, dry

5.2.6.1 'Dryness' case study

The following case study is not of an acidum selected for this study, but the symptom of dryness is clear, and other acidum sensations such as fatigue/weakness, swelling and ulceration are evident

In July 1998, Linda presented with tonsillitis (including a history thereof), generalized fatigue and hair falling out. A test for glandular fever was ordered but it came back negative. Antibiotics were prescribed. However, in September, symptoms recurred. The tonsils became huge, an ulcer developed on the hard palate, the uvula became swollen and touched the tongue at the back, the eyes became puffy and cervical lymph glands became swollen.

Antibiotics brought no relief. At this point, the glandular test came back positive (Geraghty 1998).

Linda dreaded drinking fluids due to pain in-spite of her throat being dry. She could only afford to drink with a straw in sips. She also had nasal blockade and so she slept with her mouth open so the tonsil got very dry. She was terrified to sleep because her throat was so dry. The pain made her cry and so she curled up in bed and buried her face in the pillow. She was given *Lacticum acidum* 200cH, three doses, and she recovered well (Geraghty 1998).

5.2.7 Weakness

Following progressive dryness, due to ischaemic effects, all affected tissues or systems become weak and less able to perform their optimum functions (Beukes 2001; Guyton and Hall 1997; Kumar et al. 2007; Oxford Dictionary 2007). Weakness is described as lack of strength, power or determination. It is sometimes described as a weak point in a system or character and or failure to resist desire (Oxford Dictionary 2007).

Nitricum acidum patients may present with great weakness after eating, paralysis of upper lids; lids are heavy and difficult to raise in the morning; weakness in the knees and ankles (Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2000; Phatak 2002; Farrington 1992).

Generals- Weakness- morning, rising after, agg
Generals- Weakness- paralytic, sliding down in bed from a half sitting position
Chest- Weakness- cough, agg
Back- Weakness- dorsal region

Muriaticum acidum patients may present with weakness so that eyes unconsciously close; weariness of life in open air; atony of the bladder; weak extremities; staggers when walking due to weakness of thighs and knees (Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2000; Phatak 2002; Farrington 1992).

Sleep- Sleeplessness- weariness, in spite of weariness
Generals- Weakness- paralytic, sliding down in bed from a half sitting position
Generals- Weakness- typhoid fever, during
Generals- Weakness- death of loved ones, parents or friends
Respiration- Difficult- talking, after

Phosphoricum acidum patients may present with marked weakness and debility; hysteria at change of life; brain fag; dullness when alone; weakness and pollutions after coition; weakness of sexual organs; weakness of the chest and dyspnoea; paralytic weakness along the spine; weakness of the extremities after loss of fluids; short sleep better for weakness (Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2000; Phatak 2002; Farrington 1992).

Male Genitalia/Sex- Ejaculation- weak

Male Genitalia/Sex- Erections- weak, too

Female Genitalia/Sex- Leucorrhoea- weakness, with

Chest- Weakness- heart, talking agg

Generals- Weakness- morning, rising after, agg

Generals- Weakness- paralytic, sliding down in bed from a half sitting position

Generals- Weakness- typhoid fever, during

Sulphuricum acidum patients may present with weak feeling and dragging into the hips and small of back; weak feeling as if menses would appear; prolapse of vagina and uterus from weakness; weakness in the chest; weakness of spine – cannot sit or stand; cannot walk due to weakness of ankles; disproportionate weakness during fevers (Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2000; Phatak 2002; Farrington 1992).

Generals- Weakness- perspiration, with perspiration, weakness

Generals- Weakness- dyscratic

Chest- Weakness- speech, impending

Larynx and Trachea- Voice- weak, talking; after

Female Genitalia/Sex- Leucorrhoea- weakness, with

Generals- Faintness- nervous

Generals- Weakness- old people, in

Fluoricum acidum patients may present with atony of capillaries and venous system; weak distended blood vessels; general loss of strength after intense walking (Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2000; Phatak 2002; Farrington 1992).

Generals- Weakness- debauchery

Generals- Varicose veins- blue

Skin- Ulcers- varicose

5.2.7.1 'Weakness' case study

The aspect of exhaustion which represents weakness is the major sensation in the following case study and is seen progressing to mental-emotional detachment, symptomatically represented as a lack of interest in life.

Hardy (2004) presents a case of a woman in her 40s with a main complaint of depression. On questioning she admitted to being completely exhausted and having no energy or interest in life at all. Her best friend was dying of cancer and she was closely involved in caring for her. She had few other friends, and this friendship was very deep and long-standing. The state of apathy or indifference and weakness is very fundamental to the *Phosphoric acid* state and *Phosphoric acidum* 6cH quickly restored her to her old self.

The idea that acidum remedies are predominantly known to cause severe exhaustion (Scholten 1993) articulates the depth of weakness an organism experiences after longstanding ailments such as in the case above or after an intense, acute episode of ailment that has required the organism to exhaust all its energy to sustain the vital force.

5.2.8 Tearing

Progressive weakness of tissue as a result of swelling followed by pressure, cramping, and dryness may proceed to tearing of tissue. Tearing may be described as damaged caused by pulling apart, or into pieces, or by cutting into matter inflicting damage in this way (Oxford Dictionary 2007).

Nitricum acidum patients may present with ulceration of the cornea; cracked corners of the mouth; cracking in the jaws when chewing; moist fissured tongue; fissures in the rectum; tearing pains during stool; violent cutting pains after stools lasting up to hours; cutting and smarting pain during and after micturition; tearing pains in the arms; cracked skin (Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2000; Phatak 2002; Farrington 1992).

Face- Pain- malar bones, tearing pain

Rectum- Pain- stool, during, agg, tearing pain

Mouth- Cracked- tongue fissured, directions, in all

Extremities- Pain- legs, bones, tibia, tearing pain

Extremities- Pain- nails, tearing pain

Generals- Pain- muscles, tearing pain, cramping

Rectum- Pain- stool, during, agg, cutting pain

Muriaticum acidum patients may present with cutting pain from the mastoid to the nape; cracked lips. *Muriaticum acidum* patients may also present with symptoms of hair, beard and eye lashes falling off; tearing pains in the joints (Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2000; Phatak 2002; Farrington 1992).

Head- Pain- tearing, asunder

Face- Pain- zygoma, tearing pain

Generals- Pain- muscles, tearing pain, cramping

Generals- Tearing out of something, sensation of

Rectum- Pain- stool, during, agg, cutting pain

Phosphoricum acidum patients may present headaches with typical tearing pains; toothache may also have a tearing type pain. Ulcerations of gums, is also common in *Phosphoricum acidum* patient accompanied by bone diseases (Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2000; Phatak 2002; Farrington 1992).

Head- Pain- temples, left, tearing pain

Teeth- Pain- molars, upper right, tearing pain

Mouth- Pain- gums, upper, cutting pain

Skin- Ulcers- painful, cutting, with

Sulphuricum acidum patients may present with cracked lips; cervical erosion. There may also be digestive complaints which may be cutting or tearing depending on the location (Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2000; Phatak 2002; Farrington 1992).

Rectum- Pain- stool, during, agg, tearing pain

Skin- Ulcers- painful, cutting, with

Throat- Pain- cutting pain

Abdomen- Pain- night, cutting pain

Fluoricum acidum patient may present with tongue fissured in all directions; deep phagedenic looking ulcer on the tongue; dry harsh cracked skin (Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2000; Phatak 2002; Farrington 1992).

Chest- Cracks, mammae, nipples

Mouth- Cracked- tongue fissured, directions, in all

Extremities- Cracked skin, fingers, vesicles

Extremities- Pain- nails, tearing pain

Chest- Cracks

5.2.8.1 'Tearing' case study

The following case study shows multiple sensations that are consistent with the findings of this research. Sensations in real case studies are not expected to occur in isolation owing to the complexity of bodily reactions and effects thereof. The sensation that is represented here together with other sensations is a tearing sensation. A tearing sensation could synonymously represent an ulcer formation. The way in which the tissue tears or breaks up leads to specific descriptions such as a deep fissure, a round ulcer, etc., all of which articulate the breakup of the integument. In this case study the tearing sensation is consistent with the findings of this research and therefore further substantiates the sensation identified as a finding common with acidum remedies.

Hutchinson (2006) presents the case of a 27 year old, Indian primigravida female, who is a housewife, presenting at 26 weeks gestation with haemorrhoids. The haemorrhoids first presented at the 4^{th} month of gestation, and became quite painful during the 5^{th} month. The pain became less severe in her 7^{th} month but still occurred. The pain was very sore and tearing in quality; made worse by touch, during defecation and after defecation. The pain persisted for about 30 minutes after defecation. The participant had to sit and wait for the pain to subside; if she tried to stand and walk the pain was severely worse. The pain was so severe that the participant could not even talk. The haemorrhoids protruded. The participant tried to reduce the haemorrhoids while she showered, which made the pain slightly better.

Nitricum acidum 5cH, one dose three times daily for seven days was chosen due to the similarity to the following symptoms expressed in the materia medica (Vermeulen 1997): rectum feels torn, even after soft stool; tearing pain in rectum, during stool; violent cutting pain in rectum, after stools, lasting for hours; walks in agony, worse for touch, worse for motion; worse for hot weather; sleepiness during day; great thirst; acrid, burning sensation in

the throat after eating; worse after eating; pains are felt during sleep; pains coming during sleep are worse at night; there is also a sensation of a weight hanging to the part.

5.2.9 Coldness

Following cracking, energy in the form of fluids and or emotions escapes from within to the exterior leaving the interior with little or no life. Coldness is described as lack of warm feelings, an unfriendly behaviour, without emotion. It is also described as having a lower than usual temperature or a state of being unconscious (Oxford Dictionary 2010; Gray 2000).

Nitricum acidum patients may present with hatred of persons who had offended; unmoved by apologies; toothache on taking a cold; cold sweat in the extremities; icy coldness of the soles during fever; chilblains; all symptoms are extremely worse for cold (Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2000; Phatak 2002; Farrington 1992).

Head- Pain- cold agg, becoming
Teeth- Cold- food, agg
Cough- Cold- air, wet
Extremities- Coldness- legs, evening
Mind- Indifference- fever; during

Muriaticum acidum patients may present with general silent suffering; toothache from cold drinks; cold extremities in the evening during fever; coldness in bed in the morning; all symptoms are aggravated by cold wind and open air (Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2000; Phatak 2002; Farrington 1992).

Mind- Grief- silent
Extremities- Heat- hands- coldness, feet, of
Sleep- Sleeplessness- coldness, from
Extremities- Coldness- fingers, tips

Phosphoricum acidum patients may present with coldness of parts; indifference to things loved; silent grief; brooding over own condition; coldness of abdomen; frequent urination during chill or fever; cough on the slightest exposure to cold; partial coldness on one side of the face during fever (Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2000; Phatak 2002; Farrington 1992).

Head- Heat- coldness, feet, with coldness of

Teeth- Cold- air, agg

Stomach- Coldness- sensation of

Stomach- Pain- cramping, cold, as from becoming

Rectum- Diarrhoea- cold- drinks, after, agg

Extremities- Coldness- feet, mental exertion agg

Sulphuricum acidum patients may present with impatience and anger at slow pace of things; feeling as if brain is loose and falling side to side; body bathed in cold sweat; mouth symptoms worse for cold; coldness of the stomach better for external heat; chilliness during fever; cold perspiration; all symptoms are worse for cold (Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2000; Phatak 2002; Farrington 1992).

Stomach- Coldness- sensation of

Stomach- Pain- cramping, cold, as from becoming

Rectum- Diarrhoea- cold, drinks, after, agg

Cough- Cold- drinks, agg

Mind- Mood- changeable, perspiration, during

Perspiration- Warm- food, after

Fluoricum acidum patients may present with indifference to those loved best; aversion to own family; sensation as if cold wind blowing through eyes; eyes are worse for cold wind; syphilitic throat ulcerations worse for cold; craves cold water; extremities are worse for cold; skin conditions better for cold; body better for cold bathing and toothache better for cold drinks (Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2000; Phatak 2002; Farrington 1992).

Eye- Coldness- lids

Eye- Coldness- sensation of

Ear- Heat- cold, touch, yet cold to

Teeth- Cold- air, agg

Cough- Cold- drinks, agg

5.2.9.1 'Coldness' case study

The following detailed case study (Grandgeorge 2005; 2010) is a typical, constitutional, paediatric homoeopathic case. The sensation such as hypothermia found in this case represents the cold sensation consistent with the findings in this research study.

This is a case of a new born child with a birth weight of 3.47kg, born after 18 hours of painful labour. Right from the onset, the child's mother noticed that something was wrong with the child; there was constant colic, small episodes of cyanosis and hypothermia. At hospital, the child was diagnosed with milk allergy and a recommendation for the mother to breast feed was made. The child got better and was discharged from hospital. Suddenly, during a nappy change, an acute attack of cyanoses began, eyes rolled back, and breathing was halted. The child was then taken to hospital where oxygen was administered. On further examination, it was discovered that the cardio-vascular tests were fine but a gastroesophageal acid reflux showed up on x-ray, with a gastric fold and an open cardiac sphincter.

Meanwhile, despite the treatment, the child continued to twist and turn in pain with short cyanoses. This situation prompted the parents to consult a homeopath who prescribed; *Asafoetida, Argentum nitricum, Nitricum acidum, Arsenicum album, and Conium maculatum*, with no significant result.

In a later consultation, the mother told the homoeopathic doctor that her main worry during the pregnancy was her own mother, who was in the final stages of a cancer that had spread all over. During the whole pregnancy, her mother's main talk was: "I have to hang on to see this baby!"

On the fourth night, the patient's mother dreamt that her mother was dying. Death of a mother as a symptom was confirmed by the literature search in the materia medica by Hahnemann, translated by Jordan at the beginning of the 19th century.

While pregnant, the mother is stressed by the fear that her mother may well die and therefore entered a '*Muriaticum acidum"* state. As a result, her unborn child put her own life in danger with a gastric reflux of hydrochloric acid.

Accordingly, the homoeopath prescribed *Muriaticum acidum* in ascending doses: 15, 18, 24, 30cH, one dose every other day to be taken by the mother, who was breastfeeding. The situation improves very quickly: three days later, the child was no longer having episodes of cyanosis, she was able to lie down, and was discharged from hospital.

5.3 PATHOLOGICAL TENDENCIES OF ACIDUM REMEDIES

Study of the materia medica and repertory rubrics of the selected top five acidum remedies revealed several pathological tendencies. These pathological tendencies are listed here, with some evidence of these affinities from the repertory.

- **Haemorrhage**

Nitricum acidum
Chest- Haemorrhage of lungs- coagulated
Fever- Typhoid fever- haemorrhagic

Muriaticum acidum
Rectum- Haemorrhage from anus, periodical
Generals- Haemorrhage- mucous membranes, from

Phosphoricum acidum
Skin- Purpura; hemorrhagica
Generals- Haemorrhage- agg

Sulphuricum acidum
Generals- Haemorrhage- blood, clots, dark
Generals- Haemorrhage- blood, black

Fluoricum acidum
Generals- Haemorrhage- blood, black
Rectum- Haemorrhage from anus, stool, after, agg

- **Haemorrhoids (Venous insufficiency)**

Nitricum acidum
Rectum- Haemorrhoids- protrude, stool, during, agg
Rectum- Haemorrhoids- bluish

Muriaticum acidum
Rectum- Haemorrhoids- bluish
Rectum- Haemorrhoids- touch agg

Phosphoricum acidum
Rectum- Haemorrhoids- swollen

Sulphuricum acidum
Rectum- Haemorrhoids- burning

Fluoricum acidum
Rectum- Haemorrhoids- burning

- **Syphilis**

Nitricum acidum
Mouth- Ulcers- syphilitic
Throat- Ulcers- uvula, syphilitic

Muriaticum acidum
Generals- Syphilis- mercury, from abuse of

Fluoricum acidum
Throat- Ulcers- uvula, syphilitic
Skin- Ulcers- syphilitic

- **Warts (HPV)**

Nitricum acidum
Skin- Warts- pedunculated
Skin- Warts- jagged

Phosphoricum acidum
Skin- Warts- indented
Extremities- Warts- hands

Fluoricum acidum

Extremities- Warts- fingers

- **Neoplastic and non-neoplastic tumours**

Nitricum acidum

Generals- Tumour- angioma

Generals- Tumour- atheroma, steatoma

Phosphoricum acidum

Generals- Tumours- atheroma, steatoma

Head- Tumour- scalp on

Fluoricum acidum

Generals- Tumours- gummata

- **Irritable bowel syndrome**

Nitricum acidum

Rectum- Constipation- painful

Rectum- Diarrhoea- bilious

Abdomen- Pain- flatus, passing before

Muriaticum acidum

Rectum- Constipation- difficult stool, recedes, stool

Rectum- Diarrhoea- bilious

Abdomen- Pain- umbilicus- region of umbilicus, stool, before

Abdomen- Pain- flatus, passing before

Phosphoricum acidum

Abdomen- Distension- constipation; during

Rectum- Diarrhoea- bilious

Abdomen- Flatulence- stool, before

Sulphuricum acidum

Rectum- Constipation- periodical

Rectum- Diarrhoea- water, drinking agg

Fluoricum acidum

Head- Pain- accompanied by, constipation

Rectum- Diarrhoea- bilious

Abdomen- Pain- umbilicus- region of umbilicus, stool, before

Abdomen- Flatulence- stool, before

- **Rheumatism**

Nitricum acidum

Extremities- Pain- toes, rheumatic

Extremities- Pain- hips- rheumatic

Extremities- Cracking- in joints, upper limb, joints of

Extremities- Pain- joints, morning, sore

Muriaticum acidum

Extremities- Pain- lower limbs, joints, sore

Extremities- Pain- upper limbs, joints, sore

Phosphoricum acidum

Extremities- Pain- hips, rheumatic

Extremities- Pain- rheumatic, cold weather agg

Extremities- Pain- toes, rheumatic

Extremities- Pain- hips, joints, morning

Extremities- Pain- joints, morning, sore

Sulphuricum acidum

Extremities- Pain- rheumatic, cold weather

Extremities- Pain- upper limbs, joints, stitching pain

- **Muco-cutaneous ulcerations (STIs, xerostomia, diabetes mellitus ulcers, etc).**

Nitricum acidum
Mouth- Ulcers- phagedenic
Face- Ulcers- mouth, corners of
Male Genitalia/Sex- ulcers- penis, chancres
Female Genitalia/Sex- Ulcers, uterus

Muriaticum acidum
Mouth- Ulcers- deep
Mouth- Ulcers- painful, sore, smarting
Extremities- Ulcers- legs, burning

Phosphoricum acidum
Mouth- Ulcers- palate, soft palate
Mouth- Ulcers- palate, velum, on
Skin- Ulcers- mercurial

Sulphuricum acidum
Chest- Ulcers- lungs
Skin- Ulcers- gangrenous, edges
Generals-Mucous membranes- complaints of, ulceration of

Fluoricum acidum
Throat- Ulcers- spreading
Throat- Ulcers- tonsils
Male Genitalia/Sex- Ulcers- scrotum

- **Bone diseases (osteoporosis, injuries, peri-osteitis, osteitis, etc)**

Nitricum acidum
Face- Caries of bones- jaws, lower
Extremities- Curvature of bones

Generals- Inflammation- bones, of

Phosphoricum acidum
Face- Inflammation- bone, of
Generals- Injuries- bones, fractures of, slow repair of broken bones
Generals- Brittle bones

Fluoricum acidum
Face- Caries of bones- jaws, lower
Face- Inflammation- bone, of
Eye- Inflammation- orbits, periosteum of orbit
Generals- Brittle bones

5.4 MENTAL/EMOTIONAL STATES OF ACIDUM REMEDIES

The majority of the sensations highlighted in the previous chapter were from the physical state with just a few from the mental state. However, mental/emotional sensations need to be considered as well as they fine tune our perception and understanding of the sensations to provide a clearer overall picture of the acidum sensations. Although these sensation states do not arise directly from the sensations derived from rubric analysis reported in Chapter 4, they do arise from the underlying rubrics, and are included as a contribution to the expansion of knowledge regarding the acidum group of remedies. Below are some of the mental/emotional sensation states which are found in all the selected acidums, as illustrated by the rubrics which appear in Chapter 4.

5.4.1 Anxiety

The acidum group of homoeopathic remedies have a general sense of anxiety. Anxiety is high about health but may also be about other issues emanating from deep within the mental sphere. This anxiety may also be expressed physically. Rubrics:

- MIND- ANXIETY- (Anxiety in- stool- after. agg; Anxiety- afternoon; Anxiety- bed. driving out of bed; Anxiety- sitting)

- MIND- FEAR- (Fear- danger, of impending; daytime only; Fear- cholera, of; Mind- Fear- waking, on; dream, from a

5.4.2 Restlessness

Acidums group of homoeopathic remedies have intense restlessness represented well in the synthesis. The restlessness is so intense that it permeates through the mental, emotional and physical states. The cause of the intense restlessness arises from deep within the organism (Scholten 1993). There is also a relationship between the intense restlessness, involuntary hand gestures, being actively hurried, and being overly active. Rubrics:

- MIND- RESTLESSNESS
- MIND- HURRY-; MIND- RESTLESSNESS- (Restlessness- waking, on; Restlessness- lower limbs. Perspiration; during; Restless- bodily restlessness, from; Restless- pain. with);
- MIND- GESTURES- HAND- INVOLUNTARY.

5.4.3 Sadness and cheerfulness

Acidums have polar opposites of sadness or morose versus cheerfulness or excitement. The cheerful character has synonymously been identified by Scholten (1993) as a theme represented as ‘Lively fresh extroverts’. He records that there is certain freshness about acidums which may be presented as a lively vivacious mood. The other side is sadness which follows exhaustion, loss of will, and loss of focus. This sadness brings on a theme known as ‘Isolation apathy’ (Scholten 1993). Rubrics:

- MIND- SADNESS- (Sadness- air, in open; menses, during; Sadness- morning, waking. on, taciturn)
- MIND- MOROSE- (Morose- afternoon; morning. bed in; Morose- morning. waking. on)
- MIND- CHEERFUL- and MIND- EXCITEMENT- (Excitement- - evening. bed. in; Excitement- trifles, over).

5.4.4 Delirium

Acidums are delirious. The delirium is so profound that they tend to mutter unconsciously. The muttering comes from so deep within the organism that it happens even in their sleep. The mind state appears to proceed in its normal activities subconsciously. Rubric:

- MIND- DELIRIUM- (Delirium- bed, escapes, jumps up suddenly from bed; Delirium- muttering; Delirium- fever, during; Delirium- sopor, with).

5.4.5 Delusions

Acidums have delusions especially about death. Their anxiety about health may have a connection to the origin of their delusions. Their delusions become profound in the evening and may bring on anxiety. Rubric:

- MIND- DELUSIONS- (Delusions- dead- persons, sees; Delusions- evening; Delusions- evening, bed in).

5.4.6 Dullness

Acidums can present with dullness. After intense activity which proceeds to weakness, these patients may also present with dullness which is worse in the evening. Rubric:

- MIND- DULLNESS- (Dullness- diabetes, in; Dullness- evening; Dullness- forenoon; Dullness- head- complaints of head).

5.5 PROPOSED VITAL SENSATIONS AND REACTIONS

Sensations are defined as "consciousness of perceiving or seeming to perceive some state or condition of one's body or its parts of senses or of one's mind or its emotions…" (Allen 1990b). A vital sensation is the common sensation that connects mind and body, a common point where the emotional symptoms and physiological symptoms are described in the same terms. It is a very deep level of mind and body (Sankaran 2005). According to Sankaran, sensations can be expressed directly or indirectly as reactions to the sensation which can either be active, passive or compensatory (Sankaran 2004).

This research study has demonstrated how the extracted sensations are linked in a progression from 'burning' to 'coldness' (Chapter 4.3.1). Understanding the links and progression allows

the doctor to identify the stage at which the patient is located in terms of the psychosomatic symptomatology as they progress in disease. This is aided by vital sensations and responses thereof which guide the thinking process towards the choice of a remedy.

In this study, the most represented sensation amongst the top five acidum remedies present on all the levels i.e. mental, physical and general level, is 'burning' (also expressed as sore, heat, hot, and desire). Therefore, burning is the key, or 'vital,' sensation underlying the acidum remedies studied. The following paragraphs describe the active, passive and compensatory reactions of the selected acidum remedies to the sensation, 'burning'.

The active reaction describes an action currently underway and in the case of the selected top five acidum remedies, it amplifies or supports the active side of the extracted sensation. The active reactions of acidum remedies identified in this study are heat, desire, anxiety, and sore. These active reactions describe what the organism experiences as both a perception and natural occurrence at a mental, emotional and physical level. These active reactions articulate the urgency and elements of reaction to danger that may be experienced by the organism on all levels during stress, disease or injury.

The passive reaction describes a reaction that arrests or negates the action of the active reaction (Oxford Dictionary 2010). The passive reactions identified in this study are coldness, lack of heat, cramps, and numbness. The sensations of coldness or numbness are consistent with feelings of detachment, or isolation, which are synonymous with feelings of coldness. These sensations compare well to Scholten (1993) who found 'isolation/apathy' as a theme that acidum patients may have. 'Isolation- apathy' is synonymous with coldness, detachment or depression. These passive reactions articulate arrested or negated responses that an organism may experience on all levels during stress, disease or injury.

A compensatory reaction describes a reaction that provides for a buffer to reduce the negative or positive effects of an active reaction (Oxford Dictionary 2010). The compensatory reactions identified in this study are restlessness and desire for open air and/or company. Restlessness consumes a lot of energy in an effort to buffer the toxic effects of a burning sensation. The combustion of all available energy eventually leads the organism to weakness which may be represented on the mental, emotional and physical level. Desire for open air is a compensatory respiratory buffer system attempt of the organism to balance the toxic acid-

base imbalance. Desire for company is a mental compensatory mechanism that functions on the inputs of being in companionship where companionship may be perceived as a typical buffer system. Desire for open air or companionship are compensatory reactions working at different levels but the need to be in area abundant of a buffer in order to neutralise what causes the imbalance is similar.

5.6 CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF ACIDUM REMEDIES

Acidum remedies largely affect the structural orientation of an organism and their propensity for structure related pathology makes sense because they belong mainly to the mineral kingdom. The acidum remedies in this study are all from the mineral kingdom. The mineral kingdom is largely concerned with structure. Anything that may affect structure even at a minute level of molecular organization can result in disease presentation (Jain 2009). Acidums are about a rapid disease process that permeates through the mental, emotional and physical states. The intense reaction at the onset followed by exhaustion and withdrawal at the end is characteristic of mineral remedies (Farrington 1992). Their characteristic clinical manifestations such as skin ulcerations or fissuring, bone destruction, breakdown of the gut wall, and capacity to change or modify structures as in autoimmune disorders such as cancer, rheumatoid arthritis, and osteophyte formation reveal acidums' vulnerability regarding mineral structure (Farrington 1992).

The acidum remedies have an affinity for the following clinical conditions (Farrington 1992; Vermuelen 2001; Phatak 2002; Schroyens 2007):

- Muco-cutaneous affections: Pseudo-membrane production such as seen in diphtheria, sore throat, aphthous ulcers, stomatitis.
- Bleeding and haemorrhage: Acidum remedies check haemorrhages of all kinds.
- Musculo-skeletal diseases: destruction of connective tissue such as seen in tooth decay, necrotic bone diseases, osteoporosis, Paget's disease, rheumatoid arthritis.
- Systemic diseases: Secondary effects of systemic diseases such as ulcer formations in diabetes mellitus, metabolic acidosis and or syndrome, sexually transmitted infections
- Deficiency disorders: Scurvy.
- Tumour formation: Benign tumours and cancerous malformations.

CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.0 THE GROUP ANALYSIS APPROACH TO HOMOEOPATHY

Group analysis has sustained itself as a breakthrough scientific approach to case taking and analysis despite harsh criticism, proving to be user friendly to students and doctors alike. Great contributions to group analysis have been made by great masters of homoeopathy including Farrington, Sankaran and Scholten which shows the respect with which this approach is held, and its competency in assisting with the full understanding of remedies and their depth of action. Even though critics view group analysis as a new concept (Winston 2004), it is as old as the arrival and use of miasms in homoeopathy. This approach does not undermine the fundamental laws of homoeopathy but highlights the lesser remedies alongside relatively large polychrests. This researcher is of the view that ordering homoeopathic symptomatology by means of homoeopathic group analysis improves knowledge of materia medica, understanding of the relationship between materia medica and repertory, and expertise in clinical analysis and prescribing. This is a firm basis for efficient and successful homoeopathic practice.

The general sufficiency of research in homoeopathy allows for the development of homoeopathy which in turn improves the competency and recognition of homoeopathy in the field of medical science. Homoeopathic group analysis consolidates mass homoeopathic data into an order which is easy to explore in terms of understanding and application thereby allowing it to be accessible and user friendly. However, care must be taken when using group analysis to base it on a thorough knowledge of materia medica and the laws and principles of homoeopathy.

Homoeopathy does not need to fight to be accepted into mainstream allopathic medicine but rather to be adequate scientifically and capable of restoring health rapidly yet gently, with minimal side effects. Through research, which allows scientific criticism, homoeopathy will continue to grow in a direction where it will be unacceptable to view it as a lesser science.

This research study concludes that Sankaran's methodology of group analysis which he used to explore biological groups of remedies (plants and animals) is adequate for use with non-biological groups of remedies such as mineral acidums. Sankaran's methodology has yielded significant results which prove its competence and consistency in consolidating mass homoeopathic data. This methodology has helped deepen the understanding of acidums as single remedies and as a group, their toxicological origins and how this is relevant in the materia medica, their indications and potential to cure.

6.1 LIMITATIONS OF THIS STUDY

The chosen five acidum remedies may be the major limitation of this research study. The limitation is that only well represented remedies, i.e. the top five, were selected which eliminated other remedies which could have improved the findings of this research study.

Other limitations include analysing acidum remedies from only one kingdom being the mineral kingdom as well as the lack representation of the variety of acidum families.

Identification of active/passive/compensatory reactions as per the Sankaran method is very subjective, and not well developed enough in the Sankaran literature to provide sufficient guidance, so this was a relatively weak aspect of the analysis.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

Acidum remedies are substances derived from all three major kingdoms i.e. plant, animal and mineral kingdom. This study focused on the five acidum remedies most well represented in rubric analysis of the Radar Synthesis repertory, which are all minerals. Non-mineral acidums include *Carbolicum acidum* (derived from coal, originally a plant) and *Lacticum acidum* (animal). Future studies can include acidums from all the kingdoms.

Further research into acidum remedies is vital as they play a curative role in chronic diseases (Farrington 2001). Knowledge of acidum remedies gained from group analysis with more than just the chosen five remedies would have the potential to expand our understanding of acidum remedies. Thus, recommendations are as follows:

- Explore group analysis of different families of acidum remedies such as the acetates, benzoates, citrates etc. in order to broaden the group analysis knowledge base of acidum remedies;
- Perform group analysis which includes at least one representative from each of the three kingdoms i.e. animal, plant and mineral kingdoms;
- This group analysis was based on the top five acidum remedies in terms of the number of rubrics they appear in as per analysis using Radar Synthesis 10 (Archibel 2008). This study could be repeated using any other five acidums from the list of 150 acidums which appear in Radar Synthesis 10 (Archibel 2008).
- Detailed study and expansion of Sankaran's notion of active/passive/compensatory reactions.
- Compare and contrast the Scholten and Sankaran methods of analysis.

6.3 FINAL THOUGHTS

The exploration of acidum remedies has been a great journey that has opened a wider path to the depth and usefulness of knowledge. Information that has previously been perceived as massive and chaotic has been consolidated into a meaningful set. A pile of rubble can build a house if there is a fundamental knowledge of knowing that one stone cemented onto another can build a wall that can soon become a house. The characteristic sensations that have been explored to develop themes have shown through the psychosomatic point of view why burning is the beginning sensation of acidum remedies and how it may proceed to eventual coldness as the end theme of acidums. The linking themes of this research study have shown competence when compared to the existing themes that other authors have identified, and have added value, form and structure to such themes. The tools that have been used in this study are as important as the early forms of 'simple machines' designed to make work easier and more efficient, and upon which industry and modern civilization have been built. One hopes that group analysis amongst other tools such as miasms and repertory will enable homoeopathic knowledge and practice to flourish in the same way.

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APPENDIX A: ALL ACIDUM REMEDIES AND THEIR CHEMICAL FAMILY

Full Name	Abbreviation	Family
Acetylsalicycum acidum	Acetyls-ac.	Salicylate
Adenylicum acidum	Adenyl-ac.	Adenylate
Adrenalinium bitartaricum	Adren-bt.	Tartrate
Adenosinum diphosphoricum acidum	Adp	Phosphate
Aethylium aceticum	Aethyl-act.	Acetate
Agaricum acidum	Agar-ac.	Agaricate
Aluminium acidum	Alumin-ac.	Aluminate
Aluminium lacticum	Alumin-l.	Lactate
Aluminium aceticum	Am-act.	Acetate
Ammonium aceticum	Am-act.	Acetate
Ammonium benzoicum	Am-be.	Benzoate
Ammonium citricum	Am-cit.	Citrate
Ammonium oxalicum	Am-ox.	Oxalate
Ammonium picricum	Am-pic.	Picrate
Ammonium tartaricum	Am-t.	Tartrate
Ammonium valerianicum	Am-val.	Valerianate
Ammonium arseninicum	Am-ar.	Arsenate
Amino-salicylicum acidum	Amsal-ac.	Salicylate
Amino-n-caproicum acidum	Ami-ncap-ac.	Caproate
Amino-benzoicum acidum	Amibe-ac.	Benzoate
Amino-caproicum-acidum	Amicap-ac.	Coproate
Amino-succinicum acidum	Amisuc-ac.	Succinate
Amylium aceticum	Aml-act.	Acetate
Adenosinum monophosphoricum acidum	Amp.	Phosphate
Antipyrinum Salicylicum	Antip-sal.	Salicylate
Antimonium acidum	Ant-ac.	Antimonite
Antimonium arsenicosum	Ant-ar.	Arsenate
Antimonium natrum lacticum	Ant-n-l.	Lactate
Antimonium tartaricum	Ant-t.	Tartrate
Argentum aceticum	Arg-act.	Acetate
Argentum arsenicosum	Arg-ars.	Arsenate
Arsenicum acidum	Ars-ac.	Arsenate
Adenosinum triphosphoricum acidum	Atp.	Phosphate
Arsenicum acidum	Ars-ac.	Arsenate
Ascorbicum acidum	Ascor-ac.	Ascobate
L-asparticum acidum	Aspart-ac.	Aspartate
Aurum arsenate	Aur-ars.	Arsenate
Baryta acetica	Bar-act.	Acetate
Benzoicum acidum	Benz-ac.	Benzoate
Benzyl-acidum	Benz-ac.	Benzoate
Bismuthum Salicylicum	Bism-sal.	Salicylate
Boricum acidum	Bor-ac.	Borate
Bromium acidum	Brom-ac.	Bromate
Bromhyricum acidum	Brom-hac.	Bromate
Butyricum acidum	But-ac.	Butyrate
Cadmium aceticum	Cadm-act.	Acetate
Cadmium arsenicosum	Cad-ar.	Arsenate
Calcarea aceticum	Calc-act.	Acetate

Calcarea citrica	Cal-cit.	Citrate
Calcarea lacticum	Calc-lac.	Lactate
Calcarea lactica natronata	Calc-ln.	Lactate
Calcarea oxalica	Calc-ox.	Oxalate
Calcarea picrica	Calc-pic.	Picrate
Carbolicum acidum	Carb-ac.	Carbolate
Camphoricum acidum	Camph-ac.	Camphate
Cerium lacticum	Cer-lac.	Lactate
Cerium oxalicum	Cer-ox.	Oxalate
Chenodesoxycholicum acidum	Chenod-ac.	Cholate
Chininum salicylicum	Chinin-sal	Salicylate
Chininum valerianicum	Chinin-val.	Valerianate
Chromicum acidum	Chr-ac.	Chromate
Chrysophanicum acidum	Chrys-ac	Chrysophate
Cinnamicum acidum	Cinn-ac.	Cinnamonate
Citricum acidum	Cit-ac.	Citrate
Cobaltum aceticum	Cob-act.	Cobaltate
Cuprum aceticum	Cupr-act.	Acetate
Cuprum arsenicosum	Cupr-ar.	Arsenate
Cuprum benzoicum	Cupr-be.	Benzoate
Cuprum oxalicum	Cupr-ox.	Oxalate
Cuprum oxalicum	Cupr-ox.	Oxalate
Desoxyribonucleic acid	Des-ac.	Nucleate
Dehydrocholicum acidum	Dhchol-ac.	Cholate
Dysprosium lacticum	Dyspr-lac.	Lactate
Dysprosium oxalicum	Dyspr-ox.	Oxalate
Erbium lacticum	Erb-lac.	Lactate
Erbium oxalicum	Erb-ox.	Oxalate
Ergotamine tartras	Ergotam-t.	Tartrate
Eserinum Salicylicum	Esin-sal.	Salicylate
Europium lacticum	Eur-lac.	Lactate
Europium oxalicum	Eur-ox.	Oxalate
Ferrum aceticum	Ferr-act.	Acetate
Ferrum citricum	Ferr-cit.	Citrate
Ferrum lacticum	Ferr-lac.	Lactate
Ferrum oxalicum	Ferr-ox.	Oxalate
Ferrum picricum	Ferr-pic.	Picrate
Ferrum protoxalatum	Ferr-prox.	Oxalate
Ferrum tartaricum	Ferr-t.	Valerianate
Ferrum valerianicum	Ferr-val.	Valerianate
Formicum acidum	Form-ac.	Formate
Fumaricum acidum	Fuma-ac.	Fumarate
Fluosilicum acidum	Fl-sil-ac.	Fluosilicate
Folicum acidum	Fol-ac.	Folate
Gadolinium lacticum	Gado-lac.	Lactate
Gadolinium oxalate	Gado-ox.	Oxalate
Gallicum acidum	Gal-ac.	Gallacate
Glutamicum acidum	Gluta-ac.	Glutamate
Hydrofluo-silicium acidum	Hf-sil-ac.	Hydrofluorate
Hippuricum acidum	Hip-ac.	Hippurate
Holmium lacticum	Holm-lac.	Lactate
Holmium oxalate	Holm-ox.	Oxalate
Hypophosphorum acidum	Hphos-ac.	Hypophosphate
Hydrocyanicum acidum	Hydr-ac.	Hydrocynate

Hydrobromicum acidum	Hydrobr-ac.	Hydrobromate
Hydrochloridum acidum	Hydrochl-ac.	Hydrochlorate
Iodhydricum acidum	Ihydr-ac.	Iodhyrate
Iodium aceticum	Iod-act.	Acetate
Kalium aceticum	Kali-act.	Acetate
Kalium borotartaricum	Kali-b-t.	Tartrate
Kalium bioxalicum	Kali-biox.	Oxalate
Kalium bitartaricum	Kali-bit.	Tartrate
Kalium citricum	Kali-cit.	Citrate
Kalium lacticum	Kali-l.	Lactate
Kalium natrum tartaricum	Kali-nat-t.	Tartrate
Kalium oxalicum	Kali-ox.	Oxalate
Kalium picricum	Kali-pic.	Picrate
Kalium Salicylicum	Kali-sal.	Salicylate
Kalium tartaricum	Kali-t.	Tartrate
Lacticum acidum	Lac-ac.	Lactate
Linoleicum acidum	Linol-ac.	Linolate
Lithium benzoicum	Lith-be.	Benzoate
Lithium citricum	Lith-cit.	Citrate
Lithium lacticum	Lith-lac.	Lactate
Lithium Salicylicum	Lith-sal.	Salicylate
Lysergic acid diethylamide	lsd	Thylamate
Lutetium lacticum	Lute-lac.	Lactate
Lutetium oxalicum	Lute-ox.	Oxalate
Magnesium aceticum	Mag-act.	Acetate
Magnesium borocitricum	Mag-bcit.	Citrate
Magnesium citricum	Mag-cit.	Citrate
Magnesium lacticum	Mag-lac.	Lactate
Magnesium salicylicum	Mag-sal.	Salicylate
Magnesium tartaricum	Mag-t.	Tartrate
Malicum acidum	Mal-ac.	Malate
Mandelicum acidum	Mande-ac.	Mandalate
Manganum aceticum	Mang-act.	Acetate
Manganum lacticum	Mang-lact.	Lactate
Mercurius aceticus	Merc-act.	Acetate
Mercurius lacticus	Merc-lac.	Lactate
Mercurius salicylicus	Merc-sal.	Salicylate
Methylium salicylicum	Meth-sal	Salicylate
Molybdenium acidum	Moly-ac.	Molybdanate
Morphinum aceticum	Morph-act.	Acetate
Natrium aceticum	Nat-act.	Acetate
Natrum citricum	Nat-cit.	Citrate
Natrum lacticum	Nat-lac.	Lactate
Natrum oxalicum	Nat-ox.	Oxalate
Natrum Salicylicum	Nat-sal.	Salicylate
Natrum telluricum	Nat-tel.	Telerate
Natrum tartaricum	Nat-tar.	Tartrate
Nicotinic acidum	Nicot-ac.	Nicotinamide
Neodymium lacticum	Neod-lac.	Lactate
Neodymium oxalicum	Neod-ox.	Oxalate
Neptunium oxalicum	Nept-ox.	Oxalate
Niccolum aceticum	Nicc-act.	Acetate
Niccolum benzoicum	Nicc-be.	Benzoate
Nicotinic acidum	Nicot-ac.	Nicotinamide

Nitricum acidum	Nit-ac.	Nitrate
Nitro-muriatic acidum	Nit-m-ac.	Nitrate
Nucleic acid	Nucl-ac.	Nucleate
Ortho-amino-benzoicum acidum	Orthambe-ac.	Benzoate
Oroticum acidum	Orot-ac.	Orotate
Oxalicum acidum	Ox-ac.	oxalate
Para-amino-benzoicum acidum	p-ambe-ac.	Amino-benzoate
Para-amino-benzoicum-sulfamidum acid	p-ambes-ac.	Amino-benzoate
Para-amino-salicylicum acidum	p-amsal-ac.	Amino-salicylate
Palmiticum acidum	Palm-ac.	palmate
Pantothenicum acidum	Pant-ac.	Thenate
Phosphoricum acidum	Phos-ac.	phosphate
Physostigminum salicylicum	Physin-sal.	salicylate
Picricum acidum/ picronitricum acidum	Pic-ac.	nitrate
Picrotoxinum acidum	Picro-ac.	Nitrate
Plumbum aceticum	Plb-act.	Acetate
Plumbum sub-aceticum	Plb-sact.	acetate
Plutonium oxalicum	Plut-ox.	Oxalate
Plutonium lacticum	Plut-lac.	Lactate
Promethium lacticum	Pm-lac.	Promethate
Promethium oxalicum	Pm-ox.	Promothate
Praseodymium lacticum	Pras-lac.	Praseodymate
Praseodymium oxalicum	Pras-ox.	Praseodymate
Pyruvic acid	Pyru-ac.	Pyruvate
Pyrolignosum acidum	Pyro-ac.	Lignosate
Pyrogallicum acidum	Pyrogal-ac.	Gallate
Pyruvicum acidum	Pyru-ac.	Pyruvate
Retinoicum acidum	Retin-ac.	Retinoate
Ribonucleicum acidum	Rib-ac.	Nucleate
Salicylicum acidum	Sal-ac.	salicylate
Samarium lacticum	Sam-lac.	Lactate
Samarium oxalicum	Sam-ox.	Oxalate
Sanguinarinum aceticum	Sangin-act.	Acetate
Sanguinarinum Nitricum	Sangin-nit.	Nitrate
Sanguinarinum tartaricum	Sangin-t.	Tartrate
Sarcolacticum acidum	Sarcol-ac.	Lactate
Solaninum aceticum	Solin-act.	Acetate
Sorbicum acidum	Sor-ac.	Sorbate
Stearicum acidum	Stear-ac.	Stearate
Strontium lacticum	Stront-lac.	Lactate
Strychninum citricum cum ammonioferri citricum	Stry-af-cit.	Citrate
Strychninum valerianicum	Stry-val.	Valerianate
Succinicum acidum	Succ-ac.	Succinate
Sulphuricum acidum	Sul-ac.	Sulphate
Sulphuricum acidum aromaticum	Sul-ac-ar.	Sulphate
Sulphurosum acidum	Sulo-ac	Sulphate
Tannicum acidum	Tann-ac	Tannate
Tartaricum acidum	Tart-ac.	Tartrate
Telluricum acidum	Tell-ac.	Telerate
Terbium lacticum	Terb-lac.	Lactate
Terbium oxalicum	Terb-ox.	Oxalate
Thallium aceticum	Thal-act.	Acetate
Thorium aceticum	Thor-act.	Acetate
Thioticum acidum	Thioc-ac.	Thiotate

Thorium lacticum	Thor-lac.	Lactate
Thorium oxalicum	Thor-ox.	Oxalate
Thulium lacticum	Thul-lac.	Lactate
Thulium oxalicum	Thul-ox.	Oxalate
Thyminicum acidum	Thyme-ac	Thyminate
Titanicum acidum	Titan-ac.	Titanate
Trichloro-aceticum acidum	Trichlact-ac.	Acetate
Undecylenicum acidum	Undec-ac.	Cylenate
Uricum acidum	Ur-ac.	Urate
Uranium lacticum	Uran-lac.	Lactate
Uranium aceticum	Uran-act.	Acetate
Uranium oxalicum	Uran-ox.	Oxalate
Valerianicum acidum	Valer-ac.	Valerianate
Ytterbium lacticum	Yttrb-lac.	Lactate
Ytterbium oxalicum	Yttrb-ox.	Oxalate
Yttrium oxalicum	Yttr-ox.	Oxalate
Zincum aceticum	Zinc-act.	Acetate
Zincum benzoicum	Zinc-be.	Benzoate
Zincum oxalicum	Zinc-ox.	Oxalate
Zincum picricum	Zinc-pic.	Picrate
Zincum valarianicum	Zinc-val.	Valerianate

APPENDIX B: RUBRICS OF 50 OR LESS REMEDIES IN WHICH TWO OR MORE OF THE TOP FIVE ACIDUMS APPEAR

Rubric	Nit-ac	Mur-ac	Phos-ac	Sul-ac	Fl-ac	No. of remedies
Mind- Ailments from- anxiety:	1		1			19
Mind- Ailments from- cares, worries:	1		1			27
Mind- Ailments from- death of loved ones:	1	1	3			38
Mind- Ailments from death of loved ones. children in:	1		3			23
Mind- Ailments from- emotions. sad:	1		1			4
Mind- Ailments from- mental shock. from:	1		1			45
Mind- Ailments from- reproaches:	1		1			34
Mind- Ailments from- rudeness of others:		1	1			20
Mind- Air- in open. agg.:	1		1			21
Mind- Anger-beside oneself. being:	1		1			26
Mind- Anger- morning:	2			1		40
Mind- Anger- morning. waking. on:	2			1		29
Mind- Anguish- pain. from. abdomen. in:	1			1		17
Mind- Answering- abruptly:		1	2			28
Mind- Answering- difficult:			1	2		16
Mind- Answering- irrelevantly:			1	1		22
Mind- Answering- monosyllables; in:		1	3			30
Mind- Answering- refusing to answer:			1	2		39
Mind- Answering- slowly:			3	1		42
Mind- Anxiety- afternoon:	1		1			44
Mind- Anxiety- daytime:	1			1		24
Mind- Anxiety- eating after:	2		1			42
Mind- Anxiety- headache, with:	1				1	33
Mind- Anxiety- menses. before:	2		1			27
Mind- Anxiety- menses. during:	1		1			40
Mind- Anxiety- bed. driving out of bed:	1			1		21
Mind- Anxiety- sitting:	1		1			17
Mind- Audacity, children in:		1			1	22
Mind- Avarice:	1		2			45
Mind- Aversion- persons. Certain, to:	1				1	34
Mind- Beside oneself- being. general in:	1		1			50
Mind- Cautious:	1		1			48
Mind- Cheerful- evening. bed. in:	2			1		30
Mind- Concentration- difficult. Children. In:	1		1			23
Mind- Confusion of mind- sitting. while:	1			1		33
Mind- Deceitful:	1				1	50
Mind- Delirium- bed. escapes. Jumps up suddenly from bed:	3			1		35
Mind- Delirium- muttering:		2	1			45
Mind- Delirium- muttering; fever; during:		1	1			8
Mind- Delirium- sleeplessness, with:		2	1			49
Mind- Delirium- sopor, with:		1	2			33
Mind- Delusions- dead. Persons. sees:	1		2	1	1	7
Mind- Delusions- evening:	1		1			25
Mind- Delusions- evening. bed in:	1		1			18
Mind- Discontented- air, in open:		1		1		4
Mind- Disobedience- children, in:	1				1	38
Mind- Doubtful- recovery. of:	1		1			37
Mind- Dullness- diabetes, in:			1	1		4

Mind- Dullness- evening:		1	1	1		49
Mind- Dullness- forenoon:		1	1	1		27
Mind- Dullness- head- complaints of head; with:		1	1			29
Mind- Elated:				2	1	42
Mind- Envy:	1		1			49
Mind- Envy- avidity. and:	1		1			12
Mind- Eruptions; mental symptoms after suppressed:			1		1	27
Mind- Excitement- evening. bed. in:	2			1		40
Mind- Excitement- trifles. over:	1			1		24
Mind- Fancies- exaltation of. night:	2		1			40
Mind- Fear- danger, of impending:		1			1	46
Mind- Fear- daytime only:		1		1		5
Mind- Fear- cholera. of:	3		1			8
Mind- Fear- driving him from place to place:	1		1			42
Mind- Fear- happen, something will, terrible is going to happen; something:	1				1	20
Mind- Fear- morning:	1	1		1		31
Mind- Fear- waking, on; dream, from a:	1		1			46
Mind- Gestures- hands; involuntary motions of the. Picking, bedclothes; at the:		2	2			44
Mind- Gestures- hands; involuntary motions of the. Picking, bedclothes; at the; fever, during:		3	3			15
Mind- Gestures- hands; involuntary motions of the. Picking, bedclothes; at the; perspiration; during:		3	2			16
Mind- Greed- cupidity:	1		1			26
Mind- Grief- silent:		2	2			42
Mind- Hatred- persons. offended him. Hatred of persons who:	1		1			30
Mind- Hatred- revengeful. Hatred and:	2		2			21
Mind- Homesickness- silent ill humor. with:	1		2			3
Mind- Hurry- eating; while:				3	1	41
Mind- indifference- business affairs, to:			2		2	34
Mind- Indifference- fever; during:	1		3			25
Mind- Industrious- menses. Before:		1	1			27
Mind- Irritability- coition. After:	1		1			27
Mind- Irritability- sadness. with:	1			1		27
Mind- Libertinism:			1	1	1	49
Mind- Moaning- sleeplessness, with:	1	2				26
Mind- Mood- changeable, perspiration, during:			1	3		18
Mind- Morose- afternoon:	1	1				35
Mind- Morose- morning. bed in:	1		1			16
Mind- Morose- morning. waking. on:	1			1		12
Mind- Muttering- fever; during:		2	1			5
Mind- Muttering- Sleep in:		3	2	1		26
Mind- Muttering- sleep in, fever, during:		3	2			8
Mind- Muttering- sleep in. perspiration; during:		2	1			8
Mind- Reading- agg.:			1		1	21
Mind- Reason-increased, power of:	1	1				18
Mind- Rebels –against poultice:	1	1				17
Mind- Restlessness- waking, on:		1	1			37
Mind- Sadness- air, in open:			2	1		13
Mind- Sadness- menses, during:	1	1				50
Mind- Sadness- morning. waking. on:	1		1			35
Mind- Sadness- perspiration. during:	1		2			33
Mind- Sadness- taciturn:	1		1			16
Mind- Sadness- waking. when:	1		2			32

Mind- Sensitive- external expressions. to all:	2		3			53
Mind- Sensitive- noise, to. shrill sounds, to:	2	1				21
Mind- Sensitive- noise, to. voices, to:	2	1	1			38
Mind- Sensitive- sensual impressions, to:	2	1	1			48
Mind- Sleep- loss of sleep:	2		1			17
Mind- Speech- abrupt:		1		1		17
Mind- speech- monosyllabic:			2	2		9
Mind- Speech- unintelligible speech; with:		1	2	1	2	29
Mind- Stupefaction-, during:		1	2			33
Mind- Stupefaction- fever, during:		2	2			24
Mind- Sulky:		1	1	1		50
Mind- Taciturn- heat, during:		2	2			18
Mind- Taciturn- perspiration, during:		2	3			13
Mind- Taciturn- sadness. in:	1		1			15
Mind- Talking- himself, to:		1	1	1		43
Mind- Thoughts- intrude and crowd around each other:		1	1		2	39
Mind- Unconsciousness- chill. During:	1		2			26
Mind- Unconsciousness- perspiration, during:		1	2			17
Mind- Walking- air; in the open. Agg.:		1	1			26
Mind- Weeping- whimpering. night:	1		1			21
Mind- Weeping- whimpering. sleep, during:	2		1			34
Mind- yielding disposition, children; in:			1		1	30
Vertigo- Air; in open- amel:		1	1	2		51
Vertigo- Bed- in bed. agg.:	1		1			15
Vertigo- Fall, tendency to; sideways:			1	1		39
Vertigo- forenoon:				1	1	43
Vertigo- House; in:		1		1		20
Vertigo- Lying- must lie down:	2			2		40
Vertigo- Morning- rising- after. agg.:	2	1				23
Vertigo- Morning- waking. on:		2	1	1		44
Vertigo- Rising- sitting. bed. from. agg.:	1		1			6
Vertigo- Room- in a room:		1		1		17
Head- Alcoholic drinks- agg.:	1		1			32
Head- Anemia- brain. of:	2	1	3		1	50
Head- Complaints of head- accompanied by, sleepiness:		1		1		18
Head-Asleep, sensation as if:	1	1				12
Head- Blowing the nose-agg.:	1	1				6
Head- Caries:	3		2		2	14
Head-Complaints of head- accompanied by- vision. dim:	1	1				15
Head- Complaints of head- extending to. backward:	2	1				46
Head- Complaints of head- extending to. downwards:	1	1	1			49
Head- Complaints of head- extending to. eyes through or into:35	1		1			
Head- Concussion of brain:			1	1		32
Head- Confusion in head- forehead:			1	1		50
Head- Confusion in head, sides:				1	1	15
Head- Confusion in head, sides, right:				1	1	6
Head- Constriction- sides:		1			1	24
Head- Emotions. agg.:	1		1			20
Head- Eruptions- burning:	2	1	1	1		49
Head- Eruptions- crusts. scabs. moist:	2	1		1	2	23
Head- Eruptions- dry:	1	1	1		2	43
Head- Eruptions- excoriating:	2	1	2	1		44
Head- Eruptions- itching:	2				1	43

Head- Eruptions- painful:	1	1	1	1		45
Head- Eruptions- scales, dry:			2		2	16
Head- Eruptions- sore:		1	1	1		39
Head- Exostosis:	1				2	22
Head- Falling- backwards:		1	1			27
Head- Hair- dryness:			1		2	33
Head- hair grey; becoming:			2	1		35
Head- Hair grey; becoming, prematurely:			1	1		12
Head- Hair- bristling:	1	2				49
Head- Hair- sticks together:		1			1	20
Head- Hair- tangles easily:		1			2	23
Head- Heat- coldness. feet; with coldness of:	1	1	2	1		39
Head- Heaviness- morning. Waking; on:	1				1	37
Head- Heaviness- sides:		1		1		33
Head- Heaviness- sides, left:		1		1		11
Head- Heaviness- stooping. agg.:	1		2	1	1	36
Head- Heaviness- waking; on:	1				1	37
Head- Inflammation- periosteum:	2		3		3	22
Head- Injuries of the head; after:			1	1		47
Head- Intoxication:	1		1	1		24
Head- Jar- agg.:	2		1			20
Head- Lifting- things agg.:	1	1	1			9
Head- Noises- agg.:		1	1			35
Head- Noises in head- humming:	1	1	1			47
Head- Noises in head- roaring:	1		1			35
Head- Numbness; sensation of: forehead:		2			2	24
Head- Pain- accompanied by, constipation:	1				1	44
Head- Pain- afternoon. pressing pain:	1		1			30
Head- Pain- breakfast- after. agg.:	1		1	1		25
Head- Pain- brain. sore:		1	2			39
Head- Pain- Blowing the nose agg.:	1	1				17
Head- Pain- breakfast- after. agg.:	1		1	1		25
Head- Pain- cold agg. becoming:	2			1		50
Head- Pain- coryza; as from:	1		1			7
Head- Pain- eating- while. agg.:	1		2	1		38
Head- Pain-evening, stitching pain:	1	1				40
Head- Pain- extending to. back:	1			1		32
Head- Pain- forehead. Compressed as if:				1	1	18
Head- Pain- forehead-eminence; frontal. stitching pain :	1	1		1		41
Head- Pain- forehead- Eyes- above. Sides of:			1		1	8
Head- Pain- forehead- Eyes- above. Sides of burning:			1		1	8
Head- Pain- forehead. Left, pressing pain:		1	1			43
Head- Pain- forehead- Left. stitching pain:	1		1	1		48
Head- Pain- forehead. Motion; eyes; of. Agg.:		1	1			23
Head- Pain- forehead. Pressing pain, downward:		1	1			19
Head- Pain- forehead. Pressure. Agg.:		1	1			13
Head- Pain- forehead- Right, pressing pain:			1	1		42
Head- Pain- forehead- Right, stitching pain:			1	1		43
Head- Pain- forehead- Sides, left. Pressing pain:		1	2			38
Head- Pain- hysterical headache:	1		1			48
Head- Pain- injuries. after mechanical:	1		2	1		27
Head- Pain- mercury; after abuse of:	3				1	19
Head- Pain- motion. Amel. Sore:		1	2			5
Head- Pain- night. waking. on:	1		1			33

Head- Pain- noise. agg. pressing pain:	2		1			3
Head- Pain- occiput. Extending to; forehead, pressing pain:		1			1	15
Head- Pain- occiput. Morning, waking; on:			2		1	32
Head- Pain- occiput. Lying. Amel:	1		1			15
Head- Pain- occiput. Noise agg.:	2		2			13
Head- Pain- occiput. Noise agg. Pressing pain:	2		1			4
Head- Pain- occiput. Sides. Pressing pain:			1		3	42
Head- Pain- occiput. Sitting, agg.:			1		1	18
Head- Pain- occiput. Sleep. After. Agg.:	1		1			49
Head- Pain- occiput. Stooping. Agg.:	1		1			36
Head- Pain- pressing. downward:	1	1	2			32
Head- Pain- pressing pain. inward:	1	1	1	1		50
Head- Pain- pressing pain, upward:			1		1	6
Head- Pain- pulled; sensation as if hair were:		1	1			44
Head- Pain- rising. lying from. amel:	1		1			39
Head- Pain- rising. Stooping; from. Agg.:		1		1		17
Head- Pain- rising. Upright. Agg.:		2		1		29
Head- Pain- scalp. Burning:		1	1			38
Head- Pain- scalp. Drawing pain:	1		1			29
Head- Pain- scalp. Pressing pain:	1	1	1			36
Head- Pain- scalp. Stitching pain:	1		1			49
Head- Pain- Scalp. Ulcerative pain:	1	1	1	1		24
Head- Pain- sides. Extending to. Forehead:		1		1		11
Head- Pain- sides. Left. Pressing pain:	1	1	1	1	1	37
Head- Pain- sides. Left. Stitching pain:		1	1			46
Head- Pain- sides. Lying. Side on. Side lain on:	1		1			16
Head- Pain- side. Side lain on:	3		1			5
Head- Pain- sides. Right. Drawing pain:			2	1	1	37
Head- Pain- sides. Right. Squeezed as if:	2		2			4
Head- Pain- sides. Right. Stitching pain:	1	2	1			52
Head- Pain- sides. Right, pain:						41
Head- Pain- spots in:	1		1			37
Head- Pain- spots in. pressing pain:	1		1			24
Head- Pain- stepping. Hard. Agg.:	3		1			52
Head- Pain- syphilitic:	2			1	1	20
Head- Pain- Talking, agg.:			1		1	65
Head- Pain- tearing- asunder:		2		1		10
Head- Pain-temples. burning:	1			1		35
Head- Pain- temples. Compressed; as if:			1	1		27
Head- Pain- temples. Left. drawing pain:			1	1		24
Head- Pain- temples. Left. tearing pain:			2	1		43
Head- Pain- temples. Pressing pain. inward:	1		2		1	48
Head- Pain- temples. Right. drawing pain:	2	1				22
Head- Pain- temples. Right. Pressing pain. Outward:		1	1			15
Head- Pain- temples. Right. Tearing pain:		1		1		39
Head- Pain- temples. Right. Stitching pain:		1	2			46
Head- Pain- temples. Morning. Waking. On:	1		1			31
Head- Pain- temples. Pressing pain. Inward:	1		2	1		48
Head- Pain- temples. Pressure. Agg.:		1	1			18
Head- Pain-temples. sitting agg.:	1			1		16
Head- Pain- skin. below the:	1			1		16
Head- Pain- torn; as if:	1	2	1	1		49
Head- Pain- touch. agg. sore:	1		1	1		13
Head- Pain- vertex. afternoon:	1	1				41

Head- Pain- vertex. afternoon. stitching pain:	1	1				6
Head- Pain- vertex. Boring pain:	1	1	1			28
Head- Pain- vertex. evening:	1	1				46
Head- Pain- vertex. night:	1	1				28
Head- Pain- walking. Agg. sore	1		1			8
Head- Pain- walking- air; in open- after. agg.:	1	1				33
Head- Pain- occiput. touch. agg.:	2	2				14
Head- Pain- occiput. walking. agg.:	1	1				24
Head- Pain- occiput. protuberance; occipital:	1	1				21
Head- Perspiration- of scalp. Forehead. eating. while. agg.:	1			1		7
Head- Perspiration- of scalp. night	1		1			29
Head- Perspiration- of scalp. Occiput:	1		3			27
Head- Pressure- agg.:		1	1			36
Head- Pulsating- cough agg. During:	1		1			23
Head- Pulsating- evening:	1				1	37
Head- Reflecting- agg.:	1		1			25
Head- Rising- bed. From. After. Amel.:	1		1			31
Head- Rising- stooping; from. Agg.:		1		1		30
Head- Sensitiveness- jar. To the least:	3		1			25
Head- Shaking the head- on. agg.:	1			1		27
Head- Shocks- evening:	1			1		3
Head- Swashing sensation:			1	1		38
Head- Tension- scalp:	1	1				44
Head- Tumors- scalp; on:			1		1	30
Head- Twitching- evening:	1	1			1	5
Head- Ulcers:	1			1		14
Head- Warm- covering on head. agg.:	1	1				33
Eye- Bleeding- from. eyes:	1			3		45
Eye- Closing the eyes- amel.:	1		1			18
Eye- Coldness- lids:			1		1	15
Eye- Coldness- sensation of:			1		1	22
Eye- Discharges- acrid:	1				1	27
Eye- Discharges- bloody:			1	3		36
Eye- Discharges- canthi. pus:	1		2			24
Eye- Eye-gum- canthi:	1		1			49
Eye- Fistula- lachrymalis:	2				3	27
Eye- Contractive sensation:	1			1		44
Eye- Inflammation- acute:	1			1		31
Eye- Inflammation- lachrymal ducts:	1				1	15
Eye- Inflammation- orbits, caries; with:	1				2	16
Eye- Inflammation- orbits. Necrosis; with:	1				2	16
Eye- Inflammation- orbits. Periosteum of orbit:	1				2	16
Eye- Injuries. after:	1			1		38
Eye- Lachrymation- reading agg.:	1			1		21
Eye- Light- from. Daylight. Agg.:	1		3			21
Eye- Opening the lids- difficult. morning:	2		2	1		25
Eye- Opening the lids- difficult. Unable to:			1	1		49
Eye- Pain- canthi. Inner. Burning:		1	1			52
Eye- Pain- canthi. Inner, stitching pain:			1		1	49
Eye- Pain- canthi. Outer. foreign body. as from a.:	1			2		9
Eye- Pain- canthi. outer. left:	1	1				11
Eye- Pain- canthi; outer; pressing pain:			1	1		15
Eye- Pain- canthi. Outer. Right.		1		1		11
Eye- Pain- canthi. Stitching pain:		1	1			25

Eye- Pain- closing the eye. Amel:	1		1			15
Eye- Pain- crushing:	1		2			23
Eye- Pain- eyebrows. Burning:		1	3			36
Eye- Pain- evening. pressing pain:	1	1				36
Eye- Pain- heat during:			1	1		23
Eye- Pain- lids. Pressing pain:	1		1			36
Eye- Pain- lids- stitching pain:		1	1	1		34
Eye- Pain- morning. burning:	2	2				48
Eye- Pain- orbits, tearing pain:		1		1		14
Eye- Photophobia- light. From. Daylight. Agg.;	1		1			49
Eye- Pupils- sluggish:						32
Eye- Pupils- reading. agg.:						43
Eye- Reading- agg.:	1		1	1		43
Eye- Tension- lids:	1		1			22
Eye- Ulceration- conjunctiva:	1			1		14
Vision- Colours- before the eyes. Halo of colors, light; around the:	1		1			48
Vision- Dim- reading agg:	3		1			47
Vision- Light- from. Candlelight. Agg.:	1		1			29
Vision- Pain- head; in. during:		1	2			35
Ear- Discharges- blood:	2			1		46
Ear- Eruptions- behind the ears. blotches:	2	2				11
Ear- Heat- cold. touch. yet cold to:	1			1	1	44
Ear- Heat- escaping, sensation of:		1		1		12
Ear- Itching- meatus. burning:	2	2				29
Ear- Noises in- bells:			1	1		43
Ear- Noises in- buzzing, right:		1		1		17
Ear- Noises in- hissing:		1	1			50
Ear- Noises in- night:		1	1			40
Ear- Noises in- reverberating. Own voice:	2		1			14
Ear- Noises in- roaring, evening:			1	1		25
Ear- Noises in- roaring. left:	1			1		30
Ear- Noises in- roaring. Right:		1	1			22
Ear- Noise in- whizzing, evening:			1	1		6
Ear- Pain- bursting pain:	1	2				24
Ear- Pain- boring into ear. Amel.:		1	1			5
Ear- Pain- boring into ear. Amel. Stitching pain:		1	1			5
Ear- Pain- boring with finger. Amel.:		1	1		1	9
Ear- Pain- cramping:	1	1	3			45
Ear- Pain- Conchae; tearing pain:		1	1			19
Ear- Pain- cutting pain:	2	1				32
Ear- Pain- jerking pain:		1	1		1	33
Ear- Pain- lobes:		1	1			32
Ear- Pain- meatus, cramping:		1	1			10
Ear- Pain- meatus, spasmodic:		1	2			16
Ear- Pain- pinching pain:	1	2				48
Ear- Pain- pressing pain. outward:	1	1				30
Ear- Pain- right, pressing pain:		1			1	34
Ear- Pain- stitching pain. Itching:		1	1			3
Ear- Pain- toothache. With:		1	1			17
Ear- Pain- touch. agg:	2	2				23
Ear- Pain- behind the ears. sore:	1	1				22
Ear- Pain- behind the ears. Stitching pain:	1	1	1			62
Ear- Pain- below the ears:	1			1		42

Ear- Pain- motion- jaw; of lower, agg.:			1	1		9
Ear- Pain- tragus:	1	2	1			8
Ear- Pain- tragus, drawing pain:		1	1			2
Ear- Pain- tragus, pressing pain:		1	1			2
Ear- Scarlatina; after:	2	1				8
Ear- about the ears. glands; of:	2	1				15
Ear- Swelling- behind the ears:	2		1			30
Ear- Swelling- meatus:	2		1			29
Ear- Talking- agg.:	1		2			14
Ear- Tubercle- hard. Lobe; on the:	1		1			3
Ear- Twitching- right:	1			1		11
Ear- Ulceration:		1	1			47
Hearing- Acute- voices and talking:	1	2	1			46
Hearing- Impaired- accompanied by noises:	1		1			38
Hearing- Impaired- auditory nerve; from paralysis of the:	1		2			22
Hearing- Impaired- leaf or membrane before the ear. Like a.:	1			2		44
Hearing- Impaired- typhoid fever. After:	2		2			5
Hearing- Impaired- voice, the human:	1	2			2	23
Hearing- Lost- nervous:	2	1	1			58
Nose- Caries:	1				1	28
Nose- Coryza- discharge. without. alternating with. fluent:	1			1		40
Nose- Coryza- inflammation. with. larynx. of:	2			1		49
Nose- Coryza- scarlatina; during:	2	2				10
Nose- Coryza- sensation of:	1	1				33
Nose- Coryza- violent attacks:	1		1			25
Nose- Diphtheria in:	1	1		1		25
Nose- Discharge- cough agg. during:	1			1		12
Nose- Discharge- hot:	1	1				38
Nose- Discharge- yellow. posterior nares. from:	1			1		43
Nose- Dryness- inside. Coryza; during:	1	1				3
Nose- Epistaxis- blood. Dark, black. and thin:	2	1		2		10
Nose- Epistaxis- diphtheria in:	2	2				14
Nose- Excoriation- nostrils. Coryza; during:	1	1				40
Nose- Expansion; sensation of:	1				1	12
Nose- Itching- tip:		1	1			42
Nose- Obstruction- fever; during:	1	1				22
Nose- Odors- imaginary and real. Fetid:	1		1			37
Nose- Odors- imaginary and real. Putrid:	2		1			35
Nose- Ozena, syphilitic:	3				1	18
Nose- Pain- coryza; during:	1	1	1			48
Nose- Pain- coryza; during. sore:	1	1				13
Nose- Picking- nose:	1		1			42
Nose- Sneezing- evening:	1	1				43
Nose- Sneezing- coryza. without:	2	1				47
Nose- Sneezing- crawling in nose; after:	1	1				12
Nose- Sneezing- ineffectual efforts:	2	1		1		44
Nose- Syphilitic:	2				1	18
Nose- Ulcers- septum:	1				1	34
Nose- Ulcers- septum, round ulcers:	1				2	17
Face- Bleeding of lips:	1		1			36
Face- Cancer. Lips:	1				1	43
Face- Caries of bones:	1				1	22
Face- Caries of bones- jaws. Lower:	2				2	18
Face- Chloasma:	1			1		21

Face- Cobweb- sensation of:			1	2		35
Face- Cracked- lips. Lower:	2		1			46
Face- Cramp- jaw, joints:	1				1	23
Face- Discolouration- bluish. Mouth. About the:	1		1			14
Face- Discolouration- red. one side:	1		1	1		49
Face- Discolouration- red- cough. during:	1	1				38
Face- Discolouration- red. glowing red. cheeks:	2	1				44
Face- Distortion mouth:	1		1			41
Face- Dropping- jaws:		3	1			34
Face- Eruptions- acne. Punctata; acne:	1		1			18
Face- Eruptions- acne. Forehead:	2		2			43
Face- Eruptions- crusty, scabby. Lips:		2	3			36
Face- Eruptions- herpes. Chin:	1		1			16
Face- Eruptions- herpes. Nose:	2	1	1			33
Face- Eruptions- moist:	1		1			39
Face- Eruptions- nose-tip:	1		1			25
Face- Eruptions- nose, wings, on:	2				1	24
Face- Eruptions- painful:	1		1			45
Face- Eruptions- pimples. Nose tip:	1		1			17
Face- Eruptions- Pustules. Nose:	1		1		1	44
Face- Eruptions- scurfy, lips:		1	1			39
Face- Eruptions- syphilitic:	1				1	18
Face- Eruptions- tetters:	1		1			38
Face- Eruptions- tubercles:	1				1	40
Face- Eruptions- vesicles, yellow:		1	1			18
Face- Excoriation- lips:	2	2	1			39
Face- Excoriation- Mouth, corners of:		1		1		32
Face- Expression- vacant:		2		1		33
Face- Hair- falling of hair. Eyebrows:	2		1			26
Face- Hair- falling of hair. Whiskers:	1		2			20
Face- Heat- afternoon:	1		1			45
Face- Heat- cheeks, one side:			1	1		26
Face- Heat- morning:	1		1			26
Face- Heat- walking. Air agg., in open:		1	1			3
Face- Inflammation- bone. Of:	2		2		2	14
Face- Inflammation- periosteum:	3		3		2	17
Face- Pain- jaws. Drawing pain:	1	1	1			31
Face- Pain- jaws. lower. sore:	1	1				27
Face- Pain- lips, lower:		1	2			46
Face- Pain- lips, lower. Burning:		2	2			31
Face- Pain- lips. Stinging:	1		1			18
Face- Pain- lips. Stitching pain:	1		1			23
Face- Pain- lips. Sore:		1	1			31
Face- Pain- malar bones. sore:	1			1		20
Face- Pain- malar bones. tearing pain:	1	1		1		50
Face- Pain- mouth, corners of:			1	1		35
Face- Pain- sore:	1			1		50
Face- Pain- sub-maxillary glands, stitching pain:			1	2		14
Face- Pain- zygoma. tearing pain:	1	1				23
Face- Picking- lips:	2		1			27
Face- Pulsation:	1	2				49
Face- swelling- jaws:	2				2	40
Face- swelling- jaws, lower:	2				2	37
Face- Swelling- lips. lower:	1	2		2		34

Face- Swelling- submaxillary glands. painful:	2			2		23
Face- Sordes on the lips:		1	1			22
Face- Teeth; pain in- after:	1		1			18
Face- Tension of skin- egg white were dried on the face; as if:			1	1		13
Face- Tension of skin- lips:			1	1		22
Face- Touch- agg.:	1		1			42
Face- Ulcers- lips- eosinophilic ulcers:	1		1			2
Face- Ulcers- mouth. Corners of:	3		1			46
Face- Waxy:	1		1			36
Mouth- Aphthae- children; in:		2		3		32
Mouth- Aphthae- Tongue:		2		2		58
Mouth- Bleeding- gums, touch agg.:			1	1		13
Mouth- Cough- agg:	1	1	1			26
Mouth- Cracked- tongue fissured, directions; in all:	3				3	3
Mouth- Discolouration- gums. white:	2	1	2			17
Mouth- Discolouration- tongue. dark:	1	1	1	1		17
Mouth- Discolouration- tongue, pale:		1	1			42
Mouth- Discolouration- tongue. white. morning:	2	1				35
Mouth- Discolouration- white:		1		2		16
Mouth- Dryness- morning. early:	1	1				26
Mouth- Dryness- chill; during:	1	1	2			34
Mouth- Dryness- fever; during:	2	1	3			29
Mouth- Dryness- perspiration during:	2		2			20
Mouth- Dryness- tongue. Fever; during:	2	1	3			29
Mouth- Eruptions- vesicles. tongue. burning:	2	2		2		29
Mouth- Fistula- gums:	1		1		3	30
Mouth- Flabby- tongue:	1	1	2			41
Mouth- Gangrenous:		2		1		24
Mouth- Heat- gums:		1	1			30
Mouth- Heat- palate, soft palate:		1	1			40
Mouth- Induration- tongue:	1		1			32
Mouth- Inflammation- palate:	1	1				45
Mouth- Inflammation- palate. hard palate:	1	1				8
Mouth- Injuries- agg.:	1			1		12
Mouth- Membrane- false:	3	2		2		16
Mouth- Membrane- whitish yellow:	3			2		2
Mouth- Membrane- palate covered with a false:	2	2				23
Mouth- Membrane- tongue:	1	1				8
Mouth- Menses- during, agg.:				1	1	26
Mouth- Mercury- after abuse of. agg:	2			1		20
Mouth- Mucous membrane- detouched:				1	1	9
Mouth- Mucous membrane- excoriation. palate:	1	1	1			27
Mouth- Mucous membrane- excoriation. Tongue:	2	2	1	1		50
Mouth- Mucous membrane- excoriation. palate. sensation as if:		1			1	32
Mouth- Mucous- tongue; collection of mucous on. Tough::			1		1	12
Mouth- Mucous- morning:		1	1		1	41
Mouth- Nodosities:	1	1				44
Mouth- Nodosities. Tongue:	2	1				25
Mouth- Numbness- tongue:				1	1	72
Mouth- Odor- offensive. chill. during:	1			1		24
Mouth- Open- difficult to:	1			1		23
Mouth- Pain- children; in- nursing infants:		1		1		6
Mouth- Pain- children; in- nursing infants, sore:		1		1		7
Mouth- Pain- extending to- stomach:		1		1		14

Mouth- Pain- extending to- stomach. burning:		1		1		14
Mouth- Pain- night:	1	2	1	1		38
Mouth- Pain- gums. burning		1	1			36
Mouth- Pain- gums. upper:	1	1	2			32
Mouth- Pain- gums. Upper. Cutting pain:	1		2			15
Mouth- Pain- palate. Hard palate. Burning:		1	2			27
Mouth- Pain- palate. Hard palate. Stiching pain:	1		1			21
Mouth- Pain- palate. Stitching pain:	1		1			22
Mouth- Pain- palate. ulcerative:	1	1				21
Mouth- Pain- tongue. Spots in:	1		1			18
Mouth- Ranula:	2				1	29
Mouth- Saliva- acrid:	2		1			32
Mouth- Saliva- sour:	2		1			45
Mouth- Saliva- sweet:	1			1		40
Mouth- Saliva- watery:		1		2		47
Mouth- Salivation- sleep. during. agg.:	1			1		50
Mouth- Sensitive:	1			1		49
Mouth- Shriveled- tongue:		1		1		8
Mouth- Smooth tongue:		1		2		47
Mouth- Speech- difficult, fever; during:		1	1			23
Mouth- Speech- indistinct:	1			1		22
Mouth- Speech- unintelligible:			2		2	28
Mouth- Suppuration- gums:				1	1	31
Mouth- Swallowing- food. Agg.:	2		2			10
Mouth- Talking- agg.:		2	1			39
Mouth- Taste- acrid:		1		2	1	44
Mouth- Taste- altered. Forenoon:	1		1			12
Mouth- Taste- bitter, bread tastes:			1	1		26
Mouth- Taste- bitter, eating. While. Agg.:	1		1			38
Mouth- Taste- eggs, like rotten:		3	1	1	1	42
Mouth- Taste- food; of:	1		1			17
Mouth- Taste- food; of. Eaten:	1		1			11
Mouth- Taste- food; of. Eaten. Long time before:	1		1			8
Mouth- Taste- persistent. Food eaten:	1		1		1	14
Mouth- Taste- putrid, fever; during:		1	1			20
Mouth- Taste- saltish. water tastes:	1		1	1	1	8
Mouth- Taste- sodden:			1	1		29
Mouth- Thrush:	1	3		3		43
Mouth- Tongue- acrid:	1		1			44
Mouth- Ulcers-canker sore:	2	1		2		40
Mouth- Ulcers- cheeks:	1				1	9
Mouth- Ulcers- cheeks, inside:	1				1	8
Mouth- Ulcers- cheeks, inside; lichen planus:	1				1	4
Mouth- Ulcers- deep:		2		1		6
Mouth- Ulcers- mouth. Corners of:	2	1				46
Mouth- Ulcers- painful:	2	1			2	42
Mouth- Ulcers- painful, sore, smarting:	2	2		1		26
Mouth- Ulcers- phagedenic:	3			2		9
Mouth- Ulcers- palate:	2	2		2		49
Mouth- Ulcers- palate. soft palate:	2		2	1		12
Mouth- Ulcers- palate. Velum, on:	2		2			9
Mouth- Ulcers- syphilitic:	1				2	22
Mouth- Ulcers- tongue; syphilitic:	3				1	10
Mouth- Ulcers- white:	1			1		7

Teeth- Bed- in bed. Agg.:	1		1	2		36
Teeth- Biting- teeth together. Agg.:	1		1			28
Teeth- Breaking-off:				1	1	13
Teeth- Cold agg.:	1		1			17
Teeth- Cold- air. agg.:	1		2	1	1	48
Teeth- Cold- applications. agg.:	1		1	1		36
Teeth- Cold- food. agg.:	2			1		32
Teeth- Coldness:	2		2			40
Teeth- Complaints of teeth- accompanied by- cheeks. Swelling:	1		1			38
Teeth- Corroded sensation- incisors:	1			1		6
Teeth- Crumbling:				1	2	28
Teeth- Discoloration- yellow:	1		1	1		23
Teeth- Discoloration- black:	2				1	24
Teeth- Eating- while. Amel.:	1		1			12
Teeth- Heat; sensation of:			3		1	19
Teeth- Pain- accompanied by- cheeks. Swelling:	1		1			30
Teeth- Pain- bed- in bed, agg.:			2	2		26
Teeth- Pain- biting teeth together:			1	1	1	49
Teeth- Pain- burning:	1		2		1	42
Teeth- Pain- canines:		1		1		22
Teeth- Pain- canines, upper. Left:		1		1		5
Teeth- Pain- cold. after taking a:	1			1		29
Teeth- Pain- digging pain:				1	1	42
Teeth- Pain- evening. in bed. agg.:	1			2		30
Teeth- Pain- gnawing pain:			1	1		36
Teeth- Pain- grumbling pain:	1		1			17
Teeth- Pain- incisors, upper:			1	1		30
Teeth- Pain- menses. during. agg.:	2			1		37
Teeth- Pain- molars. upper:	1	1				35
Teeth- Pain- molars- upper. Right:	1	1				32
Teeth- Pain- molars- upper right. Tearing pain:		1	1			12
Teeth- Pain- pressing pain. Asunder:		1	1			10
Teeth- Pain- pressing pain. Pressed; as if. Apart:		1	1			14
Teeth- Pain- pulled out; as if being:		1	1			45
Teeth- Pain- upper teeth, right:		1		1		14
Teeth- Pain- warm. Drinks. Agg.:	2		1	1		32
Teeth- Pain- warm. Food. Agg.:	1		1			33
Teeth- Pain- warm things:	2		1			46
Teeth- Pain- warm things. amel.:	1	1		1		16
Teeth- Touch- agg.:			3	1		50
Teeth- warm- agg.:	1		1			17
Teeth- warm- applications. Amel.:		2		1		21
Teeth- Warm- bed, agg.:			2	1		14
Teeth- warm- food. amel.:	1	2		1		16
Teeth- Warm- wraps on cheeks. Amel.:		2	2			5
Throat- Adhesive, sticky; as if:			1	1		15
Throat-Aphthae:	1			1		26
Throat- Choking- drinking agg.:	1	1				25
Throat- Choking- eating. agg.:	1	1				20
Throat- Choking- night:	1			1		16
Throat- Choking- swallowing. agg.:	1	1				42
Throat- Discoloration- purple:	1				1	28
Throat- Discolouration- redness. Tonsils:	2				1	32
Throat- Discolouration- white:	1			1		14

Throat- Discolouration- white. spots:	1	2				7
Throat- Dryness- night:	1			1		45
Throat- Emptiness:		1			1	18
Throat- Eruptions:	1		1			22
Throat- Eruptions- vesicles:	1		1			16
Throat- Excoriation:	2	1	1	1		76
Throat- Gangrene:	2	2		1		38
Throat- Inflammation- esophagus:	2			1		36
Throat- Inflammation- follicular:	2	2		1		27
Throat- Liquids- taken are forced into nose:	1			2		37
Throat- Membrane- accompanied by. coryza:	3	2				17
Throat- Membrane- gray:	1	2		1		23
Throat- Membrane- white:	3	2		2		28
Throat- Membrane- yellow:	1			2		16
Throat- Membrane- pharynx. posterior wall:	2	1				18
Throat-Mucous- patches:		2		1		12
Throat- Pain- biting pain:		1	1			21
Throat- Pain- burning. Itching, smarting pain:		1	1			12
Throat- Pain- coryza; during:	1		1			9
Throat- Pain-cough- after. Burning:		2	1			11
Throat- Pain- cutting pain:	2			1		25
Throat- Pain- evening:	1			1		75
Throat- Pain- esophagus. extending to. stomach:	1	1		1		13
Throat- Pain- esophagus. sore:	1			1		10
Throat- Pain- esophagus. extending to. stomach. burning:	1			1		10
Throat- Pain- extending to. Ear. Swallowing agg.:	3		1			47
Throat- Pain- heat; during:	1		1			20
Throat- Pain- Left, sore:			1	2		31
Throat- Pain- morning. Stitching pain:		1	1			15
Throat- Pain- morning, raw; as if:		1		1		20
Throat- Pain- perspiration during:	1		2			23
Throat- Pain- swallowing. agg. cutting pain:	1			1		4
Throat- Pain- swallowing. Agg. Pressing pain:	3		1			22
Throat- Pain- swallowing. Food. Agg.:	1		1			25
Throat- Pain- talking agg.:	1		1		2	43
Throat- Pulsating:	1		1			29
Throat- Sensitive- pharynx:	1	1			1	62
Throat- Spots:	1	1			1	21
Throat- Spots- pharynx; in:		1			1	4
Throat- Swallowing- hindering swallowing. solids:	1	1				14
Throat- Swelling- oedematous:	2	1		1		23
Throat- Swelling- Uvula. oedematous:	2	2		2		21
Throat- Ulcers- fauces:	3				2	29
Throat- Ulcers- spreading:	2				2	9
Throat- Ulcers- syphilitic:	2				2	17
Throat- Ulcers- tonsils:	3	2			2	40
Throat- Ulcers- uvula:	2				2	15
Throat- Ulcers- uvula, syphilitic:	2				2	8
External Throat- abscess:	2			1		23
External Throat- eruptions- pimples:		1	1			39
External Throat- eruptions- tubercles:		1	1			8
External Throat- inflammation:	2			1		29
External Throat- inflammation. cervical glands:	2			1		25
External Throat- Pain- cervical glands. stitching pain:	1		1			28

External Throat- Pain-sides, right:			1	1		31
External Throat- sides. drawing pain:	1		1			38
External Throat- sides. pressing pain:	1		2			32
Neck- Eruptions- vesicles:	1		1			24
Neck- Itching:	1	1				30
Neck lumps:		1	1			20
Neck- Pain- drawing pain:	1		1	1		41
Neck- Pain- pressing pain:	1		1	1		43
Neck- Swelling:	1			1		49
Stomach- Appetite- changeable:	2				1	35
Stomach- Bread- agg.:	1			1		15
Stomach- Coldness- sensation of:	1		1	1		44
Stomach- complaints of the stomach- accompanied by, cough:			1	1		7
Stomach- Disordered- milk agg.:	3			1		20
Stomach- Drinking- agg.:	1			1		33
Stomach- Emptiness- stool agg.: after:		1	2		1	11
Stomach- Emptiness- Epigastrium:		1			1	40
Stomach- Eructations- constant:	1	1				18
Stomach- Eructations- dinner. after. agg.:	1			1	1	31
Stomach- Eructations- eating. while. agg.	1	1				16
Stomach- Eructations- night	1	1		2		40
Stomach- Eructations- perspiration, during:			1	1		22
Stomach- Eructations- type of. Bitter- dinner- after. Agg.:				1	1	4
Stomach- Eructations- type of. Burning:			1	2		46
Stomach- Eructations- type of. food. bitter tasting:			1	1		31
Stomach- Eructations- type of. food. eating. after. agg.:	1			1		44
Stomach- Eructations- type of. sour- eating. after. agg.:	2		1			38
Stomach- Eructations- vomiting. when:	1	1				18
Stomach-Fullness- sensation of. eating after. agg. ever so little. after:	1	1				48
Stomach- Motion- agg.:	1		1			30
Stomach -Movement in; sensation of:			1	1		21
Stomach- Nausea- beer. agg:	1	1				12
Stomach- Nausea- bread; after:	1		1			12
Stomach- Nausea- chilliness. with:	1			1		26
Stomach- Nausea- faint like:	1			1		44
Stomach- Nausea- mouth, in:			1	1		17
Stomach- Nausea- perspiration. during:	1		1			39
Stomach- Nausea- stool. after. agg:	1		1			29
Stomach- Nausea- stool. during. agg.:			1	1		45
Stomach- Pain- clawing pain:	1			2		28
Stomach- Pain- cold drinks. After. agg.:	1			2		44
Stomach- Pain- cramping. Cold. as from becoming:	1			1		3
Stomach- Pain- drinking after. agg.:	1		1	1		39
Stomach- Pain- eating- before. agg.:	1		1			8
Stomach- Pain- eating- before. agg. pressing pain:	1		1			3
Stomach- Pain- fever; during:			1	1		35
Stomach- Pain- pressing pain, weight; as from a:			2		1	36
Stomach- Pain- pressure. agg. pressing pain:	1		1			13
Stomach- Pain- sudden:	1			1		10
Stomach- Pain- sudden. burning:	1			1		2
Stomach- Rising up into throat; sensation of something:			1	1		21
Stomach- Rumbling:			1		1	48
Stomach- Tickling:	1		1			14

Stomach- Tickling- epigastrium:	1		1			11
Stomach- Twisting:	1		1			44
Stomach- Vomiting- bread agg.:	1		1			3
Stomach- Vomiting- bread agg. black bread:	1		1			2
Stomach- Vomiting- inclination to.:	2			1		25
Stomach- Vomiting- stool. during. agg.:	1			1		43
Stomach- vomiting- type of. brownish:	1	1		1		29
Stomach- Vomiting- type of. dark:	1			1		17
Stomach- Vomiting- type of. clear:				1	1	10
Stomach- Vomiting- type of. food. cough agg.:	1		1			24
Stomach- Vomiting- type of . offensive odor:			1	1		40
Stomach- Vomiting- type of. membranes:	1	1		1		12
Stomach- vomiting- type of. sour. eating. after:	1			2		5
Stomach- Vomiting- type of. white:				1	1	28
Abdomen- abscess:	1				1	42
Abdomen- Air; in open- agg.:	1		1			18
Abdomen- Anxiety in- stool- after. Agg.:		1	2	1		19
Abdomen- Bandaging- amel.:	1				1	4
Abdomen- Breathing, agg.:			1	1		42
Abdomen- Breathing, ag., hypochondria:			1	1		21
Abdomen- Bubbling sensation, as if bubbles were moving about:			1	2		36
Abdomen- Chill- external abdomen:	1		1			23
Abdomen- Cirrhosis of liver:		2			1	47
Abdomen- Clothes- tight. Amel.:	1				1	3
Abdomen- Cough- during, agg.:			1	1		48
Abdomen- Distension- constipation; during:	1		1			17
Abdomen- Distension- flatus; passing. Amel.:		1	2			24
Abdomen- Distension- morning:	1	1				25
Abdomen- Distension- morning. waking. on:	1	1				11
Abdomen- Distension- hypogastrium:	1	1		1		34
Abdomen- Emptiness- stool, after. Agg.;		2	2	3		29
Abdomen- Flatulence- fever; during:	1		1			14
Abdomen- Flatulence- stool, before:			1		2	43
Abdomen- Hard- spleen:	1			2		19
Abdomen- Heat- external abdomen:	1			1		22
Abdomen- Heat- liver:		1	1	1		41
Abdomen- Heat- lower abdomen:			2	1		21
Abdomen- Heat- umbilicus:			1	1		29
Abdomen- Hernia. abdominal. strangulated:	1			1		23
Abdomen- Hernia. abdominal. inguinal. children. in:	2			1		17
Abdomen- Hernia. abdominal. inguinal. painful:	1			1		33
Abdomen- Hernia. abdominal. inguinal. protrusion:	2			1		50
Abdomen- Hernia. abdominal. inguinal. strangulated:	1			2		31
Abdomen- Itching-inguinal region:	1		1			28
Abdomen- Lying- agg.:	1		1			32
Abdomen- Pain- chill. during:	1		1			49
Abdomen- Pain- cough agg. during. stitching pain:	1			1		17
Abdomen- Pain- Evening, cramping:			1	1		39
Abdomen- Pain- extending to. thighs:	1			1		37
Abdomen- Pain- external abdomen, stitching pain:		1	1			26
Abdomen- Pain- flatus. passing. agg. cramping:	1	1				29
Abdomen- Pain- flatus. passing. before:	2	1				20
Abdomen- Pain- flexing limbs amel.:	1		1			20

Abdomen- Pain- hypochondria- inspiration, agg.:			1	1		34
Abdomen- Pain- Hypochondria- inspiration- agg. stitching pain:			1	1		26
Abdomen- Pain- hypochondria. right. burning:	2	1				31
Abdomen- Pain- hypochondria. cramping:	1		1			50
Abdomen- Pain- hypochondria. right. pressing pain:	1		1	1		49
Abdomen- Pain- hypochondria, paroxysmal:		2	2			10
Abdomen- Pain- hypochondria, sitting. Agg.:		1	1	1		24
Abdomen- Pain- hypochondria, sitting. Bent forward. Agg.:		3	3			9
Abdomen- Pain- hypochondria, squeezed; as if:		2	1			10
Abdomen- Pain- hypochondria, sore:		1	1			42
Abdomen- Pain- hypogastrium. menses. during. agg.:		1		1		58
Abdomen- Pain- hypogastrium, motion, agg.:			1	1		11
Abdomen- Pain- hypogastrium, motion, agg., stitching pain:			1	1		6
Abdomen- Pain- hypogastrium- urination- after, agg.:			1	1		2
Abdomen- Pain- hypogastrium urination. during. agg.:	1			1		6
Abdomen- Pain- inguinal region, burning:		1			1	25
Abdomen- Pain- inguinal region. hernia would protrude. as if a:	1		1	1		44
Abdomen- Pain- inguinal region. pressing pain, outward:	1			1		40
Abdomen- Pain- inguinal region. sore:	1	1				38
Abdomen- Pain- liver. burning:	2	1	1	1		44
Abdomen- Pain- liver. squeezed; as if:			1	1		12
Abdomen- Pain- liver. lower abdomen, burning:			1	1		23
Abdomen- Pain- lower abdomen. stitching pain:	1		1			47
Abdomen- Pain- morning. bed agg. in:	1	1				36
Abdomen- Pain- motion. agg.:	2	2	1			48
Abdomen- Pain- motion. agg. cramping:	2	2				20
Abdomen- Pain- night. cramping:	2	1		1		47
Abdomen- Pain- night. cutting pain:	1		1	1		24
Abdomen- Pain- pressing pain. outward:	1		1			27
Abdomen- Pain- pubic region, mons pubis:			1	1		35
Abdomen- Pain- pubic region, mons pubis- pressing pain, outwards:			1	1		11
Abdomen- Pain- stool. after. agg. cramping:	1			1		35
Abdomen- Pain- sides. cutting pain:	1	1				35
Abdomen- Pain- sides. Flanks:		1	1			47
Abdomen- Pain- sides. Flanks. Cramping:		1	1			13
Abdomen- Pain- sides. Inspiration. Agg.:		1	1	1		15
Abdomen- Pain- sides. Inspiration. Agg; stitching pain:			1	1		10
Abdomen- Pain- sides. left. pressing pain:	2			1		21
Abdomen- Pain- sides, left, stitching pain:			1	1		44
Abdomen- Pain- spleen. Heat; during:	1				1	19
Abdomen- Pain- spleen. Squeezed; as if:		1	11			7
Abdomen- Pain- twinging:	1	1		1		19
Abdomen- Pain- twitching:				2	1	27
Abdomen- Pain- umbilicus-burning:			1	1		24
Abdomen- Pain- umbilicus- region of umbilicus. :			1	1	1	46
Abdomen- Pain- umbilicus- region of umbilicus. Pinching pain:		1	1			49
Abdomen- Pain- umbilicus- region of umbilicus. stool, before:		1			1	25
Abdomen- Pain- umbilicus- region of umbilicus. walking, agg.:			1	1		14
Abdomen- Pain- urination, after, agg.:			1	1		15

Abdomen- Pain- urination. during. agg.:	1		1	1		24
Abdomen- Pain- walking-agg. Cutting pain:		1	1			11
Abdomen- Pain- wandering pain:		1			1	34
Abdomen- Rumbling- eating. after. agg.:	1	1				40
Abdomen- Rumbling- stool, during, agg.:			1	1		34
Abdomen- Swashing:			3	1		19
Abdomen- Swelling- spleen:	1			1		41
Abdomen- Tension- hypochondria. right:	1	1				18
Abdomen- Tension- liver:	1	1				20
Abdomen- Trembling:	1			3		38
Abdomen- Twitching and jerking, sides:				1	1	16
Abdomen- Water, as if full of :			1	1		10
Rectum- Aphthous- condition of anus:	2	2		3		10
Rectum- Constipation- difficult stool. recedes. stool:	1	2				24
Rectum- Congestion:	1			1		17
Rectum- Constipation- periodical:	1			1	1	25
Rectum- Constipation- periodical. day agg. alternate:	1			1	1	22
Rectum- Constipation- perspiration. during:	1				1	27
Rectum- Constipation- painful:	3	2				45
Rectum- Constriction- stool. during. agg.:	3	1				27
Rectum- Diarrhea- bilious:	2	2	2		2	34
Rectum- Diarrhea- cold- drinks. after. agg.:	1		2	2		39
Rectum- Diarrhea- cold. food. agg.:	2		2	1		18
Rectum- Diarrhea- daytime:				1	1	34
Rectum- Diarrhea- fruit. Agg.:		2	2	1		43
Rectum- Diarrhea- fruit. Unripe fruit, after:			2	2		5
Rectum- Diarrhea- indiscretion in eating, after the slightest:			2	1	1	36
Rectum- Diarrhea- involuntary:		1	1	1		25
Rectum- Diarrhea- involuntary, typhoid fever; during:		1	2			6
Rectum- Diarrhea- involuntary, urination; with simultaneous:		1	1			12
Rectum- Diarrhea- old people:	3				2	28
Rectum- Diarrhea- periodical:	1				1	25
Rectum- Diarrhea- periodical, day, alternative:	1				1	7
Rectum- Diarrhea- phthisis, in:	1		1			16
Rectum- Diarrhea- water. Drinking agg.:				2	1	38
Rectum- Diarrhea- weather. Change of weather:	1		2			15
Rectum- Diarrhea- winter:	2		2			4
Rectum- Dysentery- chronic:	2		1			15
Rectum- Eruptions- perineum:	1			1		20
Rectum- Eruptions- perineum. pimples:	1			1		10
Rectum- Excoriation- stools. from the:	3	1				27
Rectum- Flatus- loud:		1			1	56
Rectum- Flatus- loud, stool. During:		1	1			8
Rectum- Flatus- morning:	1				1	31
Rectum- Hemorrhage from anus. periodical:	2	2				4
Rectum- Hemorrhage from anus. stool. After; agg.:	1				1	44
Rectum- Hemorrhoids- blind:	1		1			32
Rectum- Hemorrhoids- bluish:	2	3			1	20
Rectum- Hemorrhoids- burning:	1	1		1	2	35
Rectum- Hemorrhoids- protrude:	1	1	1			50
Rectum- Hemorrhoids- protrude. stool. during. agg.:	2	2	1			34
Rectum- Hemorrhoids- protrude. urination. during. agg.:	1	2				8
Rectum- Hemorrhoids- swollen:	1	2	2			19
Rectum- Hemorrhoids- touch agg.:	1	3		1		30

Rectum- Hemorrhoids- ulcerating:	1		1			20
Rectum- Hemorrhoids- walking agg.:	1	3				29
Rectum- involuntary stool- flatus agg., passing:		1	3			39
Rectum- involuntary stool- sleep agg., during:		2	2			30
Rectum- involuntary stool- urination., and stool:		3	2			36
Rectum- Itching- hemorrhoids. from:	1	1		1	2	38
Rectum- Itching- perineum:		1			2	34
Rectum- Itching- stool. after. agg.:	1	2				49
Rectum- Itching- scratching agg.:		1	1			28
Rectum- Moisture- scratching agg.:	2			1		16
Rectum- Pain- morning:	3	3	1			36
Rectum- Pain- morning. burning:	3	3				15
Rectum- Pain-evening:	1	2	1			43
Rectum- Pain- evening. burning:	1	2				11
Rectum- Pain- gripping pain:	1	1				12
Rectum- Pain- sitting agg.:		2	2			43
Rectum- Pain- stool. after. agg. pressing pain:	1		1	1		26
Rectum- Pain- stool. after. agg. rectum and anus:			1	1		36
Rectum- Pain- stool. after. agg. sore:	3	2				43
Rectum- Pain- stool. after. long-lasting:	2	1				24
Rectum- Pain- stool. before. pressing pain:	2			1		12
Rectum- Pain- stool. before. cutting pain:	1	1				12
Rectum- Pain- stool. during. agg. cutting pain:	3	2				41
Rectum- Pain- stool. during. agg. stitching pain:	3	1		1		32
Rectum- Pain- stool. during. agg. tearing pain:	2			2		17
Rectum- Pain- tearing pain:	3		1	1		44
Rectum- Pain- urination. after. agg.:	2	1				9
Rectum- Pain- anus. bursting pain:	1			1		14
Rectum- Pain- anus. cutting pain:	1	1				23
Rectum- Pain- anus. Sore:		1	1			48
Rectum- Pain- anus. stool. during. agg. stitching pain:	1			1		27
Rectum- Pain- anus. stool. during. agg. torn asunder. as if:	1			1		13
Rectum- Pain- anus. stool. during. agg. cutting pain:	1	1				21
Rectum- Pain- perineum. Burning:	1	1				13
Rectum- Paralysis- sphincter ani:		3	1			44
Rectum- Prolapsus- diarrhea; during:		2			1	20
Rectum- Prolapsus. stool. after. agg.:	2	1			2	37
Rectum- Prolapsus. Stool. during. agg.:	1	1			2	44
Rectum- Stricture:	1				1	42
Rectum- Sensitive:	3	3		1		24
Rectum- Swelling of anus:	1	1				37
Rectum- Unnoticed stool:		2	1			25
Stool- Curdled:	2			1		29
Stool- Dinner- after. Agg.:	1				1	20
Stool- Fecal stool:		2	2			26
Stool- Flatus passing; when:		1	1			16
Stool- Hard- followed by. soft stool:		1	1	1		39
Stool- Later, every day:				1	1	8
Stool- Lumpy:			1	1		31
Stool- Morning:		1			1	47
Stool- Odorless:			1		1	32
Stool- Stringy:	2	1		3		31
Stool- thin- followed by, hard stool:		1	1	1		24
Stool- Watery- green:	2			2		42

Stool- Watery- morning:		1			2	37
Stool- Yellow- bright:				1	1	40
Stool- Yellow- fecal:			2		1	43
Stool- Yellow- whitish:	1		3	1		15
Bladder- Pain- constricting pain:	1		1			17
Bladder- Pain- neck of bladder, urination- during, agg.:			1	1		26
Bladder- Pain- neck of bladder: urination- during, agg. burning:			1		1	19
Bladder- Pain- urination, after, agg. Burning:			1		2	44
Bladder- Pain- urination, urging to urinate:				1	1	20
Bladder- Retention of urine- painful:	2			1		27
Bladder- Tenesmus- urination. after. agg.:	1	1				30
Bladder- Urination- frequent. Perspiration; during:		1	2			23
Bladder- Urination- involuntary. Stool- after. Agg.:		3	2			39
Bladder- Urination- involuntary. Typhoid fever:		2	2			20
Bladder- Urination- thin stream:	2		1			36
Bladder- Urination- urging to urinate, accompanied by- discharge. Profuse:		2	2			58
Bladder- Urination- urging to urinate, accompanied by- discharge copious:			2			53
Bladder- Urination- urging to urinate- frequent, night:	1		2			46
Bladder- Urination- urging to urinate, accompanied by- perspiration; during:		1	2			22
Kidneys- Heat- region of:	1		1			43
Kidneys- Fatty degeneration:	2		2			15
Kidneys- Inflammation- interstitial:	2		1			34
Kidneys- Inflammation- interstitial. Chronic:	2		1			31
Kidneys- Pain- pressing pain:	2		2			38
Prostate gland- Emission of prostatic fluid- erections. during:	1		3			4
Prostate gland- Emission of prostatic fluid- lascivious thoughts, during:	3		2			7
Prostate gland- Emission of prostatic fluid. Stool- difficult. With:	3		3			23
Prostate gland- Emission of prostatic fluid. Stool. with:	2		3			39
Prostate gland- Emission of prostatic fluid. Urination- during. agg.:	1		1			10
Urethra- Cracks in meatus:	2		1			5
Urethra- Discharge- clear:	1		1			13
Urethra- Discharge- bloody:	2	2				28
Urethra- Discharge- gonorrheal, Chronic:	1				1	53
Urethra- Discharge- mucous- evening. urination agg. after:	1		1			4
Urethra- Discharge- urination- after- agg.:	1		1			12
Urethra- Discharge- thin:	1				1	20
Urethra- Discharge- viscid:	1		1			12
Urethra- Discharge- watery:		2	1		2	20
Urethra- Discharge- white:	1		1			40
Urethra- Discharge- yellow:	3				2	50
Urethra- Inflammation- meatus:	2		1			23
Urethra- Pain- drawing pain:			1		1	33
Urethra- Pain- ejaculation. during:	2			1		19
Urethra- Pain- ejaculation. during. burning:	2			1		18
Urethra- Pain- erections. during:	1	1				13
Urethra- Pain- urination. before:	2		1			43
Urethra- Pain- urination. before. burning:	2		1		1	37
Urethra- Pain- urination. during. end of:	1		1	1		27
Urethra- Pain- urination. during. end of. cutting pain:	1			1		11

Urethra- Pain- urination. not urinating; when:	1		1			42
Urethra- Pain- stitching pain:	3		1			36
Urethra- Stricture- spasmodic:	3		1			26
Urethra- Swelling:	1		1			27
Urethra- Swelling- sensation of:	1		1			8
Urethra- Swelling- meatus:	2		1			19
Urethra- urging:		2	1			3
Urine- Alkaline:			2		2	29
Urine- Casts, containing, epithelial:			1	1		16
Urine- Casts, containing, fibrous:			1	1		6
Urine- Cloudy- white clouds:	1	1	1			22
Urine- Color- white:	1	1	3			49
Urine- Color- white. chalk; as if mixed with:	1		2			6
Urine-Copious- drunk, more than is:		1	1		1	29
Urine-Copious- fever; during:		2	1			19
Urine-Copious- perspiration; with:		2	2			24
Urine- Odor- acrid, pungent:	1				2	37
Urine- Odor- offensive- perspiration. during:	1		1			9
Urine- Odor- putrid:		1	2			35
Urine- Phosphorus increased:	1		2			11
Urine- Sediment- bloody:	2		3	1		50
Urine- Sediment- phosphates:	1		2			44
Urine- Sediment- yellow:			1		1	50
Urine- Scanty- morning:				1	1	17
Male Genitalia/Sex- Coition- enjoyment, extreme:	1				2	8
Male Genitalia/Sex- Condylomata. Sensitive:	1		1			5
Male Genitalia/Sex- Condylomata. Penis:	3		2			36
Male Genitalia/Sex- Condylomata. Penis. burning:	3		1			7
Male Genitalia/Sex- Condylomata. Penis. soreness:	3		1			6
Male Genitalia/Sex- Condylomata. Penis glans:	2		2			20
Male Genitalia/Sex- Condylomata. Penis. prepuce:	2		1			21
Male Genitalia/Sex- Constriction:- penis:	1		1			24
Male Genitalia/Sex- Constriction:- penis. prepuce:	1		1			20
Male Genitalia/Sex- Coition- enjoyment. absent:	1			1		38
Male Genitalia/Sex- Ejaculation- painful:	2			1		26
Male Genitalia/Sex- Ejaculation- quick, too:			2	1		49
Male Genitalia/Sex- Ejaculation- weak:			2	1		15
Male Genitalia/Sex- Erections- children; in:			1		2	20
Male Genitalia/Sex- Erections- continued, night:	1				2	15
Male Genitalia/Sex- Erections- continued, painful:	2				1	44
Male Genitalia/Sex- Erections- dreams, with amorous:		1	2			27
Male Genitalia/Sex- Erections- Excessive:			2		3	14
Male Genitalia/Sex- Erections- morning. bed agg. in:	1		1			18
Male Genitalia/Sex- Erections- agg.:	1	1				4
Male Genitalia/Sex- Erections- frequent, children; in:			1		1	16
Male Genitalia/Sex- Erections- pollution. After:	1		3			12
Male Genitalia/Sex- Erections- sleep, during, agg.:		1			2	21
Male Genitalia/Sex- Erections- short; too:			2		1	26
Male Genitalia/Sex- Erections- thoughts, without sexual:			1	1		8
Male Genitalia/Sex- Erections- Violent, night:	1				2	12
Male Genitalia/Sex- Erections- wanting- disappearing, coition; during:			2		1	6
Male Genitalia/Sex- Erections- Weak; too:		1	3			17
Male Genitalia/Sex- Eruptions- eczema:	1		2			28

Male Genitalia/Sex- Eruptions- herpetic:	1		1			24
Male Genitalia/Sex- Eruptions- penis:	1		1			71
Male Genitalia/Sex- Eruptions- penis. pimples:	2		1			16
Male Genitalia/Sex- Eruptions- penis. prepuce	3		1			37
Male Genitalia/Sex- Eruptions- penis. prepuce. eczema:	2		2			12
Male Genitalia/Sex- Eruptions- penis. prepuce. herpetic:	2		2			25
Male Genitalia/Sex- Eruptions- penis. vesicles:	1		1			9
Male Genitalia/Sex- Eruptions- red:	1		1			10
Male Genitalia/Sex- Eruptions- Syphilitic:	3		1			24
Male Genitalia/Sex- Eruptions- Syphilitic, Mucous patches:	2				1	23
Male Genitalia/Sex- Eruptions- vesicular:	3		1			17
Male Genitalia/Sex- Excoriation- penis:	2		1			40
Male Genitalia/Sex- Excoriation- penis. Prepuce:	3		1			29
Male Genitalia/Sex- Excoriation- penis. prepuce. margin. on the:	1	2				7
Male Genitalia/Sex- Excoriation-scrotum:	1		1			26
Male Genitalia/Sex- Flaccidity- penis:		2	1			30
Male Genitalia/Sex- Formication:	1		1			43
Male Genitalia/Sex- Formication:- scrotum:	1		1			19
Male Genitalia/Sex- Hair falling off:	2		2			14
Male Genitalia/Sex- Heat- penis. glans:	3		2			28
Male Genitalia/Sex- Heat- penis. prepuce:	2		1			17
Male Genitalia/Sex- Heat- scrotum:	1		1	1		32
Male Genitalia/Sex- Heat- testes:	1		1			30
Male Genitalia/Sex- Induration- testes. right:	2		1			15
Male Genitalia/Sex- Inflammation- penis. Prepuce:	2	1				42
Male Genitalia/Sex- Inflammation- scrotum:		1	1			28
Male Genitalia/Sex- Inflammation- scrotum. erysipelatous:	2	1	1			21
Male Genitalia/Sex- Masturbation; disposition to- children; in:			1		2	27
Male Genitalia/Sex- Moisture:	3		2			39
Male Genitalia/Sex- Moisture- penis. glans:	3		2			20
Male Genitalia/Sex- Pain- burning:	1			1		44
Male Genitalia/Sex- Pain- penis. burning:	2	1				49
Male Genitalia/Sex- Pain- penis. cutting pain:	2		1			33
Male Genitalia/Sex- Pain- penis. prepuce. Margin of prepuce:		2	2			3
Male Genitalia/Sex- Pain- penis. prepuce. margin of prepuce. sore:		2	2			3
Male Genitalia/Sex- Pain- testes. burning:	2		1			18
Male Genitalia/Sex- Pain- testes. Left:	2				2	44
Male Genitalia/Sex- Pain- testes. touch agg.:	1		1			15
Male Genitalia/Sex- Pollutions- stool- difficult. During:	1		1			12
Male Genitalia/Sex- Sensitiveness. Testes:	1	1				37
Male Genitalia/Sex- Sexual desire- increased- children; in:			1		2	20
Male Genitalia/Sex- Sexual desire- increased- pollution. After a:	1		2			11
Male Genitalia/Sex- Sexual desire- priapism; like:	1		1			20
Male Genitalia/Sex- Sexual desire- wanting. Erections. with:			1	1		37
Male Genitalia/Sex- Sterility:	1			1		50
Male Genitalia/Sex- Suppuration- testes:	1		1			8
Male Genitalia/Sex- swelling- penis, edematous:	2				2	20
Male Genitalia/Sex- swelling- penis. glans:	2		1			35
Male Genitalia/Sex- swelling- penis, prepuce:	3				2	39
Male Genitalia/Sex- swelling- penis, prepuce, edematous:	1				1	6
Male Genitalia/Sex- swelling- spermatic cords:	1		1			24

Male Genitalia/Sex- swelling- testes. right:	1			1		18
Male Genitalia/Sex- Tension:		1	1			41
Male Genitalia/Sex- Tubercles:	2		2			38
Male Genitalia/Sex- Tubercles- spermatic cords:	2		2			18
Male Genitalia/Sex- Tubercles- testes:	2		2			31
Male Genitalia/Sex- ulcers- penis. chancres:	3		2			49
Male Genitalia/Sex- Ulcers- penis. chancres. Elevated margins:	2		2			8
Male Genitalia/Sex- Ulcers- penis. prepuce:	2		1			39
Male Genitalia/Sex- Ulcers- scrotum:	1				2	15
Male Genitalia/Sex- Varicocele:			2		1	29
Female Genitalia/Sex- Abscess:	2		2			29
Female Genitalia/Sex- Aphthae:	2			2		23
Female Genitalia/Sex- Eruption- pimples:	1		1			36
Female Genitalia/Sex- Excoriation:	2		1		1	50
Female Genitalia/Sex- Hair falling out:	2		1			15
Female Genitalia/Sex- Heat- pudendum:	1			1		36
Female Genitalia/Sex- Inflammation-uterus. Chronic:	1		2			43
Female Genitalia/Sex- Itching- leucorrhea. From. menses;, after:	3		2			3
Female Genitalia/Sex- Itching- menses. after. agg.:	3		2			20
Female Genitalia/Sex- Leucorrhea- menses. between:	2		1			32
Female Genitalia/Sex- Leucorrhea- offensive. Putrid:	1		1			39
Female Genitalia/Sex- Leucorrhea- ropy, stringy, tenacious:	3		1			49
Female Genitalia/Sex- Leucorrhea- transparent:	2			2		36
Female Genitalia/Sex- Leucorrhea- venereal disease. from:	1	1		1		6
Female Genitalia/Sex- Leucorrhea- weakness; with:			2	1		28
Female Genitalia/Sex- Masturbation, disposition to- children; in:			1		2	28
Female Genitalia/Sex- Menses- before. agg. uterus:	1		1			41
Female Genitalia/Sex- Menses- during. agg. vagina:	1			1		47
Female Genitalia/Sex- Menses- during. agg. vulva:	1			1		47
Female Genitalia/Sex- Menses- frequent; too- week. Every:	1		2			49
Female Genitalia/Sex- Menses- membranous:	2		1			47
Female Genitalia/Sex- Menses- thick:	2				2	35
Female Genitalia/Sex- Metrorrhagia- dark blood:	2			1		41
Female Genitalia/Sex- Metrorrhagia- delivery. During and after:	1		1			54
Female Genitalia/Sex- Metrorrhagia- fibroids from:	1			1		29
Female Genitalia/Sex- Metrorrhagia- fluid:	3			2		26
Female Genitalia/Sex- Metrorrhagia- profuse:	1			2		49
Female Genitalia/Sex- Pain- stitching pain:	1			1		50
Female Genitalia/Sex- Pain- vagina. stitching pain:	2	1		1		33
Female Genitalia/Sex- Pain- vagina. menses. during agg.:	2			1		24
Female Genitalia/Sex- Polypus:	1		1			34
Female Genitalia/Sex- Polypus. Uterus:	1		1			33
Female Genitalia/Sex- Sexual desire- increased, children; in:			1		1	18
Female Genitalia/Sex- Tingling- voluptuous:	2				1	41
Female Genitalia/Sex- Ulcers, uterus:	3		1			41
Female Genitalia/Sex- Ulcers, uterus, cervix:				1	1	34
Female Genitalia/Sex- Ulcers- vulva:	2	1				11
Female Genitalia/Sex- Vaginismus- sensitiveness of vagina. from:	1	1				33
Male and Female Genitalia/Sex- Air- in open- agg.:	1		1			3

Male and Female Genitalia/Sex—Bed agg. in:	1	1	1			19
Male and Female Genitalia/Sex- Eruptions- herpes:	2	1				13
Male and Female Genitalia/Sex- Sleep- after. Agg.:	1				1	20
Male and Female Genitalia/Sex- sleep- during. Agg.:	1				1	20
Male and Female Genitalia/Sex- Touch. agg.:	2		1			30
Male and Female Genitalia/Sex- Urination- agg.:	1		1			33
Male and Female Genitalia/Sex- Walking- agg.:	1		1			31
Larynx and Trachea- Contraction- trachea:	1		1			16
Larynx and Trachea- Dryness, trachea:				1	1	50
Larynx and Trachea- Inflammation- larynx- syphilitic:	2				1	21
Larynx and Trachea- Pain- contracting			1	1		15
Larynx and Trachea- Pain- larynx, swallowing, agg.:			1	2	1	29
Larynx and Trachea -Pain- larynx. talking. agg.:	1			1		33
Larynx and Trachea- Rattling- larynx:	1			1		46
Larynx and Trachea- Rattling- trachea:	1			1		47
Larynx and Trachea- Roughness- trachea:	1			2		50
Larynx and Trachea- Sensitive- larynx:	1			1	1	48
Larynx and Trachea- scraping. trachea:	1			1		28
Larynx and Trachea- Voice- hoarseness. Talking. agg.:	2		2			37
Larynx and Trachea- Voice- low:			2	1		50
Larynx and Trachea- Voice- weak, talking; after:			2	1		9
Larynx and Trachea- Voice- whispering:	1			1		37
Respiration- Deep- fever; during:		1	2			13
Respiration- Difficult- talking. after:	2	2	1			20
Respiration- Impeded. obstructed. stitches from. chest. in:	1		1	1		48
Respiration- Motion- agg.:	1	1				47
Respiration- Sobbing:	1			1		30
Respiration- Walking. agg.:	2		2			45
Cough- Abdomen, seems to come from:	2		1			20
Cough- Bathing. agg.:	2			1		19
Cough- Cold- air. wet:	2	1		1		29
Cough- Cold- drinks. agg.:	1			2	1	49
Cough- Cold- becoming. agg.:	1	1		1		49
Cough- Dry- expectoration. morning. only in:	1		1	2		29
Cough- Dry- fever. during. agg.:	1			1		50
Cough- Dry- lying. Agg.:	1		2			23
Cough- Dry- perspiration. during:	1	1				32
Cough- Irritation; from- epigastrium; in:	1		1			19
Cough- Lying- night:	1	2				41
Cough- Panting:		1		1		12
Cough- Panting. Rumbling in chest from above downward. audible:	1	1				8
Cough- Paroxysmal- evening:	1		1			44
Cough- Paroxysmal- morning:			1	1		34
Cough- Rising- agg.:	1			1		34
Cough- Sitting- agg.:		1	1			26
Cough- Sleep- after. agg.:	1		1	1		34
Cough- Spasmodic- evening:	1		1			36
Cough- Stomach- come from the stomach. seems to:	1		1	1		40
Cough- Tickling- epigastrium; in:	2		2			15
Cough- Tickling- throat-pit; in:			1	1		46
Cough- Walking, air; in open, agg.:			1	1		28
Cough- Warm- becoming. agg.:	1	1				24
Cough- Whooping- night:	1	1		1		40

Expectoration- Acrid:	1			1	1	41
Expectoration- Bloody- black:	2		1	2		25
Expectoration- Bloody- clotted:	1		1	1		35
Expectoration- Bloody- morning:	1		1	1		24
Expectoration- Mucous- morning:		1	1	1		46
Expectoration- Odor- fetid:	1		1			29
Expectoration- Odor- sour:	1			1		11
Expectoration- Taste- eggs; like. Bad:		1	1			16
Expectoration- Taste- greasy:		1	1		1	32
Chest- Abscess- Axillae:	3		1			38
Chest- Ascending- stairs. agg.:	1		1			15
Chest- Breathing- deep, agg.:		1			1	45
Chest- Cold- air. Agg.:		1	1	1		23
Chest- Constriction- fever. during:	1		1	1		27
Chest- Constriction- sides:	1		1			39
Chest- Cracks:	1				2	44
Chest- Cracks, mammae:	1				1	44
Chest- Cracks, mammae, nipples:	1				2	44
Chest- Eruptions- axillae:	1				1	42
Chest- Eruptions- mammae:	1	1		1		47
Chest- Excoriation- mammae, nipples:	2				2	34
Chest- Expiration- agg.:		1	1			43
Chest- Flatus; passing- amel.:		1	1			9
Chest- Fluttering- sensation; of:			2	1		30
Chest- Fluttering- sensation; of, heart:			2	1		29
Chest- Heat- axillae	1			1		20
Chest- Heat- external chest:		1	1			49
Chest- Hemorrhage of lungs- coagulated:	2		1			37
Chest- Inflammation- bronchial tubes. bronchioles:	1		1			29
Chest- Inflammation- lungs. neglected:	1			1		31
Chest- Motion- amel.:		1	1			25
Chest- Oppression- morning:	1			1		36
Chest- Oppression- night:	1		1			49
Chest- Orgasm of blood:	2		1			50
Chest- Pain- accompanied by. respiration. complaints:	2	1				51
Chest- Pain- breathing. deep. agg. stitching pain:	1	2				62
Chest- Pain- boring pain:		2	1			25
Chest- Pain- external chest, burning:		2	1	1		48
Chest- Pain- external chest. sore	1		1			45
Chest- Pain- heat. during:	1	1	1			48
Chest- Pain- heart, evening:		1	1			22
Chest- Pain- heart, sore:				1	2	45
Chest- Pain- middle of chest, burning:			1	1		17
Chest- Pain- motion. agg. stitching pain:	1	1				25
Chest- Pain- night:	1		1			49
Chest- Pain- pinching pain:		1	1			37
Chest- Pain- stitching pain. outward:	1	1				17
Chest- Pain- sides, aching:		1			1	20
Chest- Pain- sides, left, burning:			1	1		26
Chest- Pain- sides. left. cough agg. during:	1			1		17
Chest- Pain- sides. left. cough agg. during. stitching pain:	1			1		12
Chest- Pain- sides. left. evening:	1	1		1		7
Chest- Pain- sides. left- evening. stitching pain:	1	1		1		6
Chest- Pain- sides. left. inspiration. agg.:	1		1	1		17

Chest- Pain- sides. left. inspiration. agg. stitching pain:	1		1	1		17
Chest- Pain- sides. left. pressing pain:	1			1		48
Chest- Pain- sides. lower part:	1		1			8
Chest- Pain- sides. lower part, right:			1	1		24
Chest- Pain- sides. lower part, right, stitching pain:			1	1		24
Chest- Pain- sides. Morning:	1				1	30
Chest- Pain- sides- pressing pain:		1	1	1		34
Chest- Pain- sides- right. pressing pain:	1		1			27
Chest- Pain- sides. sitting. agg.:	1	1	1			22
Chest- Pain- sides- sore:	1		1			25
Chest- Pain- sternum- cough, during. agg.:		2	1			30
Chest- Pain- sternum-touch agg.:		1	1	1		15
Chest- Pain- sternum-touch agg; sore:		1	1	1		12
Chest- Pain- sternum, sore:		1	1	1		34
Chest- Palpitation- of heart. fever. during. agg.:	3	2	1			43
Chest- Palpitation- of heart. paroxysmal:	1			1		26
Chest- Palpitation- of heart. visible:	1	1				46
Chest- Perspiration- night:	1		1			29
Chest- Phthisis- pulmonalis. pituitous:	1			1		38
Chest- Phthisis- pulmonalis. progressive:	2			1		21
Chest- Phthisis- pulmonalis. purulent and ulcerative:	2		1			47
Chest- Sensitive- axillae:	1			1		3
Chest- Stonecutters; complaints of:	1		1			8
Chest- Talking- loudly agg.:		1	2	1		13
Chest- Tickling-in:		1	2	1		37
Chest- Trembling- sensation of, heart:	1				1	6
Chest- Ulcers- lungs:	2			2		19
Chest- Weakness- cough. agg.:	2		2			11
Chest- Weakness- heart, talking agg.:			2	1		6
Chest- Weakness- speech, impending:			1	1		8
Chest- Weakness- talking agg.:			1	1		12
Back- Abscess:			2	1		25
Back- Abscess- cervical region:			2	1		11
Back- Eruptions- boils. cervical region:	2	1				33
Back- Eruptions- boils. dorsal region:		1		1	1	27
Back- Eruptions- Dorsal region:				1	1	36
Back- Eruptions- pimples, evening:			1		1	4
Back- Fistulae:	1		2			10
Back- Fistulae- dorsal region. scapulae:	1		2			3
Back- Formication- Dorsal region, scapulae:			2		1	20
Back- Heat- cervical region:			1		1	38
Back- Heat- coccyx:		1	1			26
Back- Heat- flushes:			1		1	35
Back- Heat- sacrum:		1	2			30
Back- Injuries:	2		1			39
Back- Injuries- spine:	2		1			32
Back- Itching- evening:		1			1	28
Back- Itching- lumber region:	1				1	38
Back- Motion- amel.:	1		1	1		32
Back- Pain- cervical region. nape of neck, stitching pain:			1		1	39
Back- Pain- cervical region. nape of neck, sore:			1	1		33
Back- Pain- cough agg.: during:	1		1	1		38
Back- Pain- coccyx- menses-during. agg.:		1	1			18
Back- Pain- coccyx. Stitching pain:		1	1			34

Back- Pain- dorsal region. scapulae, between; burning:			1	1		35
Back- Pain- dorsal region. scapulae, between., drawing pain:		1	2			45
Back- Pain- dorsal region. scapulae. right. stitching pain:	1	1				27
Back- Pain- dorsal region- scapulae. spots in:	1		1		1	13
Back- Pain- dorsal region- sitting agg.:			1		1	14
Back- Pain- dorsal region- spots in:	1			1	1	13
Back- Pain- lifting. Agg.:	1		1			27
Back- Pain- Lumber region. cough agg., during:	1		1			22
Back- Pain- lumber region. extending to. legs, down:	1		1			35
Back- Pain- lumber region. lifting agg.:	1		1			15
Back- Pain- lumber region. lifting agg.: stitching pain:	1		1			3
Back- Pain- lumber region. Night, aching:	1				1	19
Back- Pain- lumber region. paralyzed, as if:	1		1			32
Back- Pain- lumber region. rising, stooping; from- after agg.:		1	1			11
Back- Pain- lumber region. rising; stooping; from. agg.:		1	1			9
Back- Pain- lumber region. standing, agg.:		1	1	1		45
Back- Pain- Lumber region. vertebrae:		1	1			18
Back- Pain- morning. rising. agg.:	1			1		39
Back- Pain- night. tearing pain:	1		1			5
Back- Pain- pressure, amel.:			1		1	35
Back- Pain- sacral region. burning:		1	1			25
Back- Pain- rising, stooping; from. Agg.:		1	1			27
Back- Pain- spine- vertebrae, stitching pain:	1		1	1		25
Back- Pain- standing. agg. pressing pain:		1	1			4
Back – Pain- spine, burning:		1	2			44
Back- Pain- spine. stitching pain:	2			1		25
Back- Pain- spine. standing. agg.:	1		1			3
Back- Pain- spine. vertebrae. Stitching pain:	1		1	1		25
Back- Pain- spots in:	1		2			9
Back- Pain- spots in. burning:	1		2			8
Back- Perspiration- cervical region. nape of neck:	1		3			29
Back- Perspiration- dorsal region:	1	2	2			33
Back- Standing- agg.:	1	1	1	1		49
Back- Standing- agg. spine:	1		1			3
Back- Straining; easily:	1	2	1			28
Back- Stiffness- cervical region, headache; during:		1	1			44
Back- Stiffness- dorsal region:	1			1		45
Back- Swelling- cervical region. nape of neck. Glands:	1	1				31
Back- Walking- amel.:		1	1			30
Back- Weakness.- dorsal region:	1		1			45
Extremities- Bandaged- sensation as if:	1			1		45
Extremities- Bandaged- sensation as if. legs:	1			1		17
Extremities- Bending- upper limbs. agg.:	1		1			46
Extremities- Blood- rush of blood to. hands:			1	1		6
Extremities- Blood- rush of blood to. hands, hang down agg., letting arms:			1	1		3
Extremities- Bunions- feet:	1		1			19
Extremities- Callosities:	1			1		49
Extremities- Callosities- toes. on:	1			1		19
Extremities- Caries of bone:	3	2			2	42
Extremities- Caries of bone- legs- bones. tibia:	1		1			12
Extremities- Caries of bone- legs- lower limbs:	2		1			19
Extremities- Chilblains- fingers:	1			1		16
Extremities- Chilblains- hands:	2			1		21

Extremities- Chilblains- lower limbs:	2		1	2		35
Extremities- Chilblains- painful:	2		1			17
Extremities- Coldness- feet. evening- bed. in bed agg.:	1		1			42
Extremities- Coldness- feet. mental exertion agg.:	1		2			28
Extremities- Coldness- fingers, tips:		1	1			41
Extremities- Coldness- hands. fever. during:	1			1		39
Extremities- Coldness- legs. evening:	2		2			15
Extremities- Constriction- legs:	1			1		28
Extremities- Constriction- legs. band. as if from a:	1			1		12
Extremities- Constriction- thigh	1	1		1		25
Extremities- Constriction- thigh. bandage. as from a tightly drawn:	1			1		10
Extremities- Constriction- upper limbs:	1			1		13
Extremities- Contraction of muscles and tendons- hands:		1	1			69
Extremities- Contraction of muscles and tendons- shoulders:	1			1		10
Extremities- Contraction of muscles and tendons- upper limbs:	1			1		32
Extremities- Corns- sore:	1		1	1	1	45
Extremities- Cracking. in joints. upper limb. joints of:	2	1				16
Extremities- Cramps- forearms:		1	1			38
Extremities-Cramps, hips:			2		1	33
Extremities- Cramps- upper arms:		1	2			23
Extremities- Cramps- wrists:		1	2			37
Extremities- Corns- burning:	1		2			44
Extremities- Corns- sore:	1		1	1	1	45
Extremities- Cracked skin, fingers, vesicles:	2				2	42
Extremities- Cracking in joints- ankles:	2		1			23
Extremities- Cramps- calves- walking. agg.:	1			1		23
Extremities- Curvature of bones:	2		1			27
Extremities- Discoloration- fingers. Nails. white:	2		1			20
Extremities- Discoloration- fingers. Nails white. spots:	3		1			19
Extremities- Discoloration- fingers. redness:		1			1	41
Extremities- Discoloration- hand. Back of. redness:		1		1		27
Extremities- Discoloration- leg, reddish:		1		1		41
Extremities- Discoloration- leg, reddish spots:		1		1		20
Extremities- Discoloration- lower limbs, redness:			1	2		23
Extremities- Discoloration lower limbs, redness, spots; in:			1	2		18
Extremities- Discoloration- shoulders, spots:			1	2		4
Extremities- Discoloration- toes. nails:	2	1				16
Extremities- Drawn- upward:	1			1		49
Extremities- Dryness- hands:			2	2		92
Extremities- Emaciation- diseased limb:	1		1			18
Extremities- Emaciation- lower limb:	1		1			31
Extremities- Eruptions- boils:	1		1			41
Extremities- Eruptions- elevations:	1			1		25
Extremities- Eruptions- fingers. Vesicles:	2		2			42
Extremities- Eruptions- fingers. pimples:		1	2			39
Extremities- Eruptions- forearms, tubercle:		1	1			7
Extremities- Eruptions- hands, back of hands; scabs:		1		1		5
Extremities- Eruptions- hands. between the fingers:	1			1		39
Extremities- Eruptions- hands. between the fingers. itching:	1		1			11
Extremities- Eruptions- hands. between the fingers. pimples:			1	1		10
Extremities- Eruptions- hands. elevated:	1			1		10
Extremities- Eruptions- hands. Itching:	1	1				26
Extremities- Eruptions- hands, palms; psoriasis:		2		1		23

Extremities- Eruptions- hands. pustules:				1	1	24
Extremities- Eruptions- hands. between the fingers:	1			1		39
Extremities- Eruptions- hips:	2		2			33
Extremities- Eruptions- hips. Boils:	2		2			14
Extremities- Eruptions- legs. calves:	1		1			42
Extremities- Eruptions- legs, pimples:	1		1			42
Extremities- Eruptions- legs. scabs:	1		1			13
Extremities- Eruptions- lower limbs. boils:	1		1			25
Extremities- Eruptions- Nates. Boils:	1		2			30
Extremities- Eruptions- shoulder. Boils:	1		1			16
Extremities- Eruptions- thighs. boils:	2		1			41
Extremities- Eruptions- thighs. Herpes:	1		1			14
Extremities- Eruptions- thumbs:	1		1			28
Extremities- Eruptions- thumbs. Blisters::	1		1			7
Extremities- Eruptions- thumbs. Vesicles:	1		2			10
Extremities- Eruptions- toes:	1		1			38
Extremities- Eruptions- toes. blisters:	1		1			12
Extremities- Eruptions- toes. vesicles:	1		1			20
Extremities- Eruptions- upper limbs .scabs:		1		1	1	18
Extremities- Eruptions- upper limbs. elevations:	1			1		21
Extremities- Excoriation- thighs between:	2			2		48
Extremities- Excoriation- toe; between:	1		1		2	29
Extremities- Exostosis:	2		1			28
Extremities- Fall- liability to:	1	1	1			31
Extremities- Felon- bone, caries:			1		1	10
Extremities- Felon- nail; beginning in:	1		1	1	1	46
Extremities- Felon- Thumbs:				1	1	19
Extremities- Fistulous openings:			1		1	16
Extremities- Formication- thighs:	1			1		25
Extremities- Gangrene- toes:			2		1	13
Extremities- Hang down- letting. Upper limbs. agg.:			1	1		21
Extremities- Heat- feet. burning:			3		1	43
Extremities- Heat- feet. chill. during:	1			1		15
Extremities- Heat- feet. night:			1		1	28
Extremities- Heat- finger. tips:	1	1		1		28
Extremities- Heat- forearms:	1	1	1			37
Extremities- Heat- hands- coldness, feet, of:		1			1	10
Extremities- Heat- hips:	1		1			45
Extremities- Heat- shoulders:		1	1			41
Extremities- Heat- upper arms:		1	1			34
Extremities- Heaviness- forearms:		2	1			41
Extremities- Heaviness- joints:	1		2			10
Extremities- Heaviness- lower limbs. joints:	1		1			4
Extremities- Inflammation- bones:			3		3	22
Extremities- Inflammation- feet:	1		1			48
Extremities- Inflammation- feet. back of feet:	1		1			12
Extremities- Inflammation- toes:	2		2			36
Extremities- Itching- feet. back of feet:	1				1	43
Extremities- Itching- feet, heels:		1	1		1	32
Extremities- Itching- feet, joints:		1	1			8
Extremities- Itching- hips. Gluteal region:		1	1		1	5
Extremities- Itching- joints:	1		2			17

Extremities- Itching- joints. bends of:	1		2			7
Extremities- Itching- legs. tibia, over of:	2		2			34
Extremities- Itching- lower limbs. burning:	1	1				20
Extremities- Itching- nates:		1	1			43
Extremities- Itching- shoulders:		1			1	50
Extremities- Itching- shoulders, evening:		1			1	6
Extremities- Itching- toes. first:	1		1			23
Extremities- Itching- upper limbs. bed agg.; in:		1	1			15
Extremities- Itching- upper limbs. undressing agg.:		1	1			6
Extremities- Jerking- fingers:	1			1		28
Extremities- Jerking- lower limbs. sleep. During. agg.:	1		1			17
Extremities- Lameness- hips:			1		1	19
Extremities- Lameness- lower-limbs:			1		1	48
Extremities- Lameness- upper limbs, right:	1				1	9
Extremities- Looseness- sensation of looseness. Joints:			1		1	29
Extremities- Menses- during. agg. upper limbs:	1			1		47
Extremities- Motion- amel. upper limbs:		1	1			50
Extremities- Motion- upper limbs. agg.:	1		1			42
Extremities- Nails; complaints of- ingrowing toenails:	2		2			33
Extremities- Nails; complaints of- stunted nails:	1				1	19
Extremities- Nails; complaints of- stunted nails; fingernails:	1				1	13
Extremities- Nails; complaints of- stunted nails; toe nails:	1				1	11
Extremities- Nodes:	1	1	1			27
Extremities- Nodules- hands:	1			1		9
Extremities- Nodules- upper limbs:	1	1	1			30
Extremities- Numbness- fingers, chill; during:		1	1			21
Extremities- Numbness- hands, chill; during:		1	1			21
Extremities- Numbness- hands; morning:	2				1	21
Extremities- Numbness- hands; morning, bed agg., in:	1				1	6
Extremities- Numbness- upper limbs. morning:	1				1	21
Extremities- Numbness- upper limbs. Morning, waking, on:	1				1	12
Extremities- Numbness- upper limbs. right:	1	1				48
Extremities- Odor of feet offensive, without perspiration:	2				1	13
Extremities- Pain- ankles. pressing pain:	1			1		48
Extremities- Pain- ankles. Walking; agg.:	1				1	48
Extremities- Pain- bones. aching:	1	2				17
Extremities- Pain- bones. periosteum:	1		1			6
Extremities- Pain- elbows, burning:		1	1			29
Extremities- Pain- elbows, cutting pain:		1	1			16
Extremities- Pain- elbows, olecranon:		1	1			30
Extremities- Pain- evening:			1	1		34
Extremities- Pain- feet. back of feet; pressing pain:		1		1		24
Extremities- Pain- feet, evening:			1		1	29
Extremities- Pain- feet. morning:	1		1			15
Extremities- Pain- feet. Motion. agg.:	1		1			25
Extremities- Pain- feet. heels. Stepping agg.:	2		1			14
Extremities- Pain- feet. heels. stitching pain. splinter; as from a:	1		1			6
Extremities- Pain- feet. heels. Tearing pain:		1		1		48
Extremities- Pain- feet. pressing pain:		1			1	50
Extremities- Pain- feet. soles, night:			2		1	18
Extremities- Pain- feet. soles, night. burning:			2		1	15
Extremities- Pain- feet. soles. Stitching pain, burning:			1		2	4
Extremities- Pain- fingers, bones:			1		1	14

Extremities- Pain- fingers. Extending to. hand:	1	1			1	22
Extremities- Pain- fingers. fourth- tips:				1	1	18
Extremities- Pain- fingers. fourth-tips, burning:				1	1	5
Extremities- Pain- fingers. jerking pain:	1		1			20
Extremities- Pain- fingers. joints, cutting pain:		1	1			4
Extremities- Pain- fingers. Nails; under:	2				1	36
Extremities- Pain- fingers. Nails; under, splinters; as from:	3				2	15
Extremities- Pain- fingers, paroxysmal:		1	1			13
Extremities- Pain- forearms- extending to. Hands:	1	1			1	22
Extremities- Pain- forearms- extending to. Hands. Aching:	1				1	4
Extremities- Pain- forearms. Paralyzed; as if:	1		1			45
Extremities- Pain- forearms- paroxysmal:		1	1			14
Extremities- Pain- forearms- pinching pain:			1		1	11
Extremities- Pain- hands. evening:						30
Extremities- Pain- hands. evening. drawing pain:	1		1			7
Extremities- Pain- hands. left:	1		1		1	15
Extremities- Pain- hands. left. tearing pain:	1		1			3
Extremities- Pain- hands. palms. Stitching pain:	1		1			30
Extremities- Pain- hands. Paralyzed ;as if:	1				1	41
Extremities- Pain- hands. sore:	2		1			39
Extremities- Pain- hands, writing. Agg.:				1	1	28
Extremities- Pain- hips- dislocated; as if:	1				1	48
Extremities- Pain- hips. Joints. morning:	1		3			18
Extremities- Pain- hips. Joints. morning. sore:	1		1			7
Extremities- Pain- hips. Motion., agg.:			1		1	43
Extremities- Pain- hips. Motion.., agg., sore:			1		1	7
Extremities- Pain- hips. Motion. beginning of. agg.:	1		2			14
Extremities- Pain- hips. Rheumatic:	2		1			47
Extremities- Pain- hips. Rising. sitting; from. Agg.:	1		1			18
Extremities- Pain- hips. Sitting. agg.:		1	1			39
Extremities- Pain- hips. Walking. beginning to walk:	1		1			2
Extremities- Pain- joints. morning:	1		3			18
Extremities- Pain- joints. morning. sore:	1		3			7
Extremities- Pain- knees. burning:	1		1	1	1	48
Extremities- Pain- knees. extending to. hip. Tearing pain:	1	1				4
Extremities- Pain- knees. stitching pain. burning:		1		1		6
Extremities- Pain- knees. tearing pain. upwards:	1	1			1	11
Extremities- Pain- knees. hollow of knees. night:	1	1				7
Extremities- Pain- knees. hollow of knees. drawing pain:		1	1			42
Extremities- Pain- knees. hollow knees. tearing pain:		2	1			50
Extremities- Pain- legs. bones:	1		3			39
Extremities- Pain- legs. bones. tibia. Aching:	1		3			23
Extremities- Pain- legs. bones. tibia. Night:	1		2			19
Extremities- Pain- legs. bones. tibia. Tearing pain:	3		2			50
Extremities- Pain- legs. Calves. Cutting pain:		1	1			8
Extremities- Pain- legs. Calves.- sitting. agg.:		1		1		25
Extremities- Pain- legs. calves. walking. agg.:	1	1				46
Extremities- Pain- legs. cramping:	1			1		11
Extremities- Pain- legs. growing pains:	1		3			31
Extremities- Pain- legs. jerking pain:	1			1		36
Extremities- Pain- legs. motion. amel:	1	2	1			30
Extremities- Pain- legs. night:	3	1	2			48
Extremities- Pain- legs. paralyzed. as if:	2			1		35
Extremities- Pain- legs. Tendo achillis; stitching pain:		1		1		14

Extremities- Pain- lower limbs. aching:	1			1		50
Extremities- Pain- lower limbs. Bones. Aching:	1		1			10
Extremities- Pain- lower limbs. Bones. Drawing pain:	1		1			29
Extremities- Pain- lower limbs. drawing pain:	2	2	1	2		25
Extremities- Pain- lower limbs., jerking pain:			1	1		38
Extremities- Pain- lower limbs. joints, sore:		2	1			13
Extremities- Pain- lower limbs. menses. during. agg.:	1			1		31
Extremities- Pain- lower limbs. motion, amel.:		2	22			46
Extremities- Pain- lower limbs. pinching pain:	1	1	1	1		34
Extremities- Pain- lower limbs. pressing pain:			1	2		34
Extremities- Pain- lower limbs. sitting. agg.:	1		1			38
Extremities- Pain- lower limbs. squeezed; as if:	1		1			38
Extremities- Pain- menses. during. agg.:	1			1		25
Extremities- Pain- motion. beginning of. agg.:	1		1		2	32
Extremities- Pain- nails:	2	1		1		45
Extremities- Pain- nails, tearing pain:	2				2	9
Extremities- Pain- nails, ulcerative pain:		1		1		25
Extremities- Pain- nails, under. Splinter; as from a:		1			1	4
Extremities- Pain- nates. Drawing pain:	1		1			25
Extremities- Pain- rheumatic. Cold; after taking a:	2		1			15
Extremities- Pain- rheumatic. Mercury; after abuse of:	2		1			23
Extremities- Pain- rheumatic. Syphilitic:	2				2	13
Extremities- Pain- rheumatic . weather. Cold. agg.:	1		2	1		26
Extremities- Pain- shoulders. burning:		1	1			39
Extremities- Pain- shoulders. dislocated as if:	1	1				49
Extremities- Pain- shoulders. evening:	1				1	37
Extremities- Pain- shoulders. evening, stitching pain:		1			1	7
Extremities- Pain- shoulders. motion, amel.:		1	2			39
Extremities- Pain- shoulders. paralyzed; as if:		1	1			38
Extremities- Pain- shoulders. pulsating pain:		1	1			4
Extremities- Pain- thighs. bones. tearing pain:	2	1				10
Extremities- Pain- thighs, cramping:			1	1		10
Extremities- Pain- thighs. inner thigh. pressing pain:	1			1		9
Extremities- Pain- thighs. knees above. sore:	1			1		5
Extremities- Pain- thighs. lower part:	1		1			10
Extremities- Pain- thighs. lower part. pressing pain:	1		1			10
Extremities- Pain- thighs. outer side, pressing pain:			1	1		8
Extremities- Pain- thighs. paralyzed. as if:	1			1		47
Extremities- Pain- thighs. paroxysmal:	1			1		9
Extremities- Pain- thighs, pinching pain:			1	1		17
Extremities- Pain- thighs. rising. Sitting; from. agg.:	1		1			13
Extremities- Pain- thighs. sitting- agg. stitching pain:		1	1			10
Extremities- Pain- thighs. sitting- agg., tearing pain:		1	1			23
Extremities- Pain- thighs. walking. agg. tearing pain:	2	1				13
Extremities- Pain- thighs. walking, amel.:		1	1			29
Extremities- Pain- toes. balls:		1	1			38
Extremities- Pain- toes, between:			1		2	13
Extremities- Pain- toes, between, sore:			1		2	13
Extremities- Pain- toes. first, balls:		1	1			26
Extremities- Pain- toes. first, balls; stitching pain:		1	1			13
Extremities- Pain- toes. fourth:		1	1			23
Extremities- Pain- toes. Nails:	1				2	22
Extremities- Pain- toes. Nails. Under:	1				1	17
Extremities- Pain- toes. Nails. Under. Splinter; as from a:	1				1	2

Extremities- Pain- toes. pulsating pain:		1	1			3
Extremities- Pain- toes. rheumatic:	1		1			28
Extremities- Pain- toes. second:		1			1	23
Extremities- Pain- toes. sore:	3		1			31
Extremities- Pain- toes. third:		1			1	28
Extremities- Pain- toes, tips:		2			1	29
Extremities- Pain- upper arms, burning:		1	1			36
Extremities- Pain- upper arms. paralyzed as if:	1	1				41
Extremities- Pain- upper arms. posterior part:		1		1		19
Extremities- Pain- upper limbs. blow. pain as from a:	1			1		30
Extremities- Pain- upper limbs. bones. tearing pain:	1			1		47
Extremities- Pain- upper limbs. cramping:			2	1		33
Extremities- Pain- upper limbs. chill. during:		1	1			40
Extremities- Pain- upper limbs. cutting pain:		1	1	1		36
Extremities- Pain- upper limbs. hang down; letting arms, agg.:			1	1		25
Extremities- Pain- upper limbs. jerking pain:	1		1	1		33
Extremities- Pain- upper limbs. joints. stitching pain:	1			2		35
Extremities- Pain- upper limbs. joints. Tearing pain:	1		3			37
Extremities- Pain- upper limbs. joints. sore:	1	2	1			15
Extremities- Pain- upper limbs. Tearing pain. Downwards:	1		1			40
Extremities- Pain- upper limbs. Tearing pain. twitching:			1	1		2
Extremities- Pain- wrists. Cutting pain:		1	1			14
Extremities- Pain- wrists. sore:	1		1			48
Extremities- Pain- wrists. Squeezed; as if:		1	1			29
Extremities- Pain- wrists. Pinching:	1		1			5
Extremities- Paralysis- legs. Sensation of:	2		1			33
Extremities- Paralysis- lower limbs- accompanied by, stool; involuntary:		1	1			29
Extremities- Perspiration- foot. Excoriating:	2				3	24
Extremities- Perspiration- foot. Suppressed:	1		1			38
Extremities- Perspiration- foot. Profuse:	3				1	38
Extremities- Perspiration- foot. Sole:	3				1	31
Extremities- Perspiration- toes:	1				1	28
Extremities- Perspiration- toes, between:	2				2	28
Extremities- Perspiration- toes, between. Offensive:	1				1	12
Extremities- Perspiration- toes, between. Rawness; causing:	2				1	10
Extremities- Pulsation- lower limbs:	1	1	1			45
Extremities- Pulsation- shoulders:		1	1			27
Extremities- Pulsation- toes:		1	1			21
Extremities- Raising- upper limbs. agg.:	1			1		29
Extremities- Raising- upper limbs. high. agg.:	1	1		1		44
Extremities- Restlessness- lower limbs. Perspiration; during:	2		2			24
Extremities- Restlessness- thighs:	1		1			38
Extremities- Rising- sitting. after rising from. Agg. lower limbs:	2		1			48
Extremities- Roughness:	1		1	1		37
Extremities- Roughness- hands:	1		1	1		31
Extremities- Rubbing- amel, lower limbs:			1	1		21
Extremities- Shrivelled:		1	2			32
Extremities—Shrivelled - hands:		1	2			17
Extremities- Sitting- after, agg. Lower limbs:	2		1			28
Extremities- Sitting down- agg. Lower limbs:	1		1			15
Extremities- Swelling. feet, perspiration; during:			1	1		15

Extremities- Swelling. feet. red:	1	1				19
Extremities- Swelling. fingers, tips:		1			1	10
Extremities- Swelling. hands. nodular swellings:	1			1		4
Extremities- Swelling. Knees. White swelling:	1		1			39
Extremities- Swelling. Legs. Bones:	2		2			20
Extremities- Swelling. Legs. Bones. Tibia:	2		1			18
Extremities- Swelling. lower limbs- painful:		1	1			31
Extremities- Swelling. lower limbs- painful. Burning:		1	1			6
Extremities- Swelling. upper limbs. nodular swellings:	1	1				16
Extremities- Tension. elbows:		2		1		30
Extremities- Tension. Fingers:	1		1			46
Extremities- Tension. Fingers. Joints:	1		1			17
Extremities- Tension. Hips:	1		1			32
Extremities- Tension. joints:	2	1		1		41
Extremities- Tension. upper limbs. joints:	1	1		1		16
Extremities- Tingling- forearm:	2		2			35
Extremities- Trembling- forearms:	1				1	26
Extremities- Trembling- thighs:	1		1			47
Extremities- Trembling- upper arms:	3		1			17
Extremities- Twitching- feet, soles:		1		1		11
Extremities- Twitching- joints	1			1		14
Extremities- Twitching- shoulders:				1	1	42
Extremities- Twitching- thumbs:				1	1	27
Extremities- Twitching- toes:			1	1	1	34
Extremities- Ulcers- ankles:			1		1	24
Extremities- Ulcers- finger. nails:	1				1	40
Extremities- Ulcers- hands:			1	1		30
Extremities- Ulcers- legs. burning:	2	2				14
Extremities- Ulcers- legs. Bones. Tibia:	1		2		1	19
Extremities- Ulcers- lower limbs, fetid:		2		1		8
Extremities- Ulcers- thighs:	1		1			25
Extremities- Varices- legs:	1		1		2	36
Extremities- Vibration sensation:	1		2			40
Extremities- Walking- after. agg. lower limbs:	1			2		30
Extremities- Walking- while. amel. lower limbs:	1	1	1	1		49
Extremities- Warts- fingers:	2				2	37
Extremities- Warts- fingers, painful:	1				1	8
Extremities- Warts- hands:	3		2		2	48
Extremities- Weakness- legs. Walking. Agg.:	1		1			27
Extremities- Wrinkled:			2		1	17
Extremities- Wrinkled, fingers:			2		1	10
Extremities- Wrinkled, hands:		1	2			4
Extremities- Wrinkled, hands; back of hands:		1	2			2
Sleep- Disturbed- erection, during:	2		1			33
Sleep- Disturbed- cough. by:	2	1				34
Sleep- Disturbed- nausea. by:	1	2				34
Sleep- Disturbed- pain. by:	2	1				46
Sleep- Disturbed- pain. by. headache:	2	1				22
Sleep- Disturbed- vision; by:	1		1			41
Sleep- Disturbed- vivacity by:	2			1		31
Sleep- Disturbed- vomiting. by:	1	1				12
Sleep- Dreaming- morning:	1		1		2	36
Sleep- Dreaming—night – midnight. After:			1		1	29
Sleep- Dreaming- perspiration. with:	1	1				24

Sleep- falling asleep- perspiration. during:	1	1	1			30
Sleep- Restless- bodily restlessness, from:		1	1			37
Sleep- Restless- pain. with:	1	1				15
Sleep- Sleepiness- evening, early:			1		1	48
Sleep- Sleepiness- eyes, opening difficult:		1	1			32
Sleep- Sleepiness- morning- rising. after. agg.:	1	1				22
Sleep- Sleepiness- perspiration; with:	2		2			44
Sleep- Sleepiness- stretching; with:	1		1			16
Sleep- Sleeplessness- chill. with:	1	2				38
Sleep- Sleeplessness- coldness. from:	1	1				50
Sleep- Sleeplessness- congestion. from:	1	1				31
Sleep- Sleeplessness- long, for hours:			1	1		18
Sleep- Sleeplessness- night. midnight. After 2h:	1		1			38
Sleep- Sleeplessness- night. midnight. before. morning. until:	1			1		37
Sleep- Sleeplessness- pain. during:	1		1			23
Sleep- Sleeplessness- pain. from head:	1	1				43
Sleep- Sleeplessness- sleepiness, with; daytime:	1			1		23
Sleep- Sleeplessness- total:	2			2		37
Sleep- Sleeplessness- vivacity from:	2			1		43
Sleep- Sleeplessness- weariness, in spite of weariness:		1	1			39
Sleep- Waking- anxiety, as from:	1		1			43
Sleep- Waking- chill, with:	1	2				25
Sleep- Waking- difficult, morning:	1		2			32
Sleep- Waking- night. Midnight; after; 1h:	1		1			30
Sleep- Waking- night. Midnight. At:	1			1		48
Sleep- Waking- pain. with. Limbs in:	1	1				17
Sleep- Waking- palpitations. With:	1	1				46
Sleep- Waking-thirst. by:	1		1	1		39
Dreams- Amorous- erections, with:		1	1			28
Dreams- Anxious- falling asleep, on:	1				1	11
Dreams- Banquet:	1		1			13
Dreams- Carousing:	1	1				25
Dreams- Death- dying:	1				1	33
Dreams- Death- relatives; of:		1			1	45
Dreams- Events- previous. Day, of the previous:	1		1		1	46
Dreams- Fear- followed by:		1	1			19
Dreams- Feasting:	1		1			17
Dreams- Heavy:			2	1		28
Dreams- joyous:		1	1			28
Dreams- Lascivious:	1		1			28
Dreams- Strange:	1		1			30
Dreams- Visionary:	1	1				46
Chill- Coldness- one side:			1	1		35
Chill- Chilliness- afternoon:	1		1			42
Chill- Chilliness- afternoon. Subsequent heat, without:	1		1			2
Chill- Chilliness- morning:	1	1				43
Chill- Chilliness- hair standing on end. Sensation of:	1	1				9
Chill- Daytime:	1			2		38
Chill- Evening- 18h:			1	1		47
Chill- Evening- 20h:		1	1			35
Chill- Evening- lying down. After. Agg.:	1		1			26
Chill- Heat- without subsequent:	1	2				20
Chill- Morning- bed agg. in:	2	2				29
Chill- Motion- amel.:	1			1		25

Chill- Night- midnight. Before:	1	1				39
Chill- Night- midnight. At:	1	1				17
Chill- Predominating- evening:		1	1			12
Chill- Shaking- forenoon:	1		1			27
Chill- Shaking- evening:	1		1			79
Chill- Shaking- extending to, body; over:			1	1		42
Chill- Shaking- one side:		1	1			35
Chill- Sleep- during, agg.:		1	2			44
Chill- Walking- air; in open, agg.:			1	1		35
Fever- Afternoon- dinner after. agg.:	1			1		12
Fever- Eating- after. Agg.:	2			1		48
Fever- Night- midnight. after:	1		1	1		48
Fever- Continued fever:	2	2	2			21
Fever- Continued fever. afternoon:	2		1	1		23
Fever- Continued fever. evening:	1	2	3	1		21
Fever- Continued fever-eruptive:		1	1			31
Fever- Continued fever- night:		2	2	2		30
Fever- Continued fever- stupid from:		3	3			28
Fever- Dinner- after. agg.:	1			1		11
Fever- Eating- after. agg.:	2			1	1	48
Fever- Heat- absent:		1	1	1		31
Fever- Intermittent- spleen. with enlarged:	1			1		24
Fever- Internal heat- external chill. with:	1		2	1		49
Fever- Irritative fever:		2	2			45
Fever- Irritative fever- slow:		2	2			20
Fever- Morning-waking on:	1		1			48
Fever- Motion- after. agg.:	1			3		14
Fever- Night- midnight, after:	1		1	1		48
Fever- Night- midnight ,before:	1		1			38
Fever- Paroxysmal fever- short attacks:			1	1		47
Fever- Quinine; after abuse of:			2	1		35
Fever- Remittent- evening:		1	1			19
Fever- Remittent- typhoid fever; prone to become:		2	1			18
Fever- Shivering; with- air; in open. Agg.:	2		1			15
Fever- Sleep- heat comes on; after:	1		1			40
Fever- Succession of stages- chill. Accompanied by. Heat. internal:	1		1			32
Fever- Succession of stages- heat. followed by. chill:	1			1		45
Fever- Traumatic fever:	2		1	2		27
Fever- Typhoid fever- hemorrhagic:	2	2	1	2		23
Fever- Typhoid fever- hemorrhagic, oozing of dark thin blood from capillaries:		1		2		6
Fever- Typhus fever- petechial:	1	3				17
Fever- Walking- air; in open, agg.:		1	1			27
Fever- Warm- room. agg.:	1			1		26
Fever- Zymotic fevers:		3	1			43
Perspiration- Air, in open- agg.:			1	1		31
Perspiration- acrid:	2				1	19
Perspiration- affected parts, on:	1				1	33
Perspiration- Cough-agg.:	1		1			46
Perspiration- Eating- after. agg.:	3		1	1		46
Perspiration- Excoriating:	2				3	12
Perspiration- Night- midnight, before:		2	1			44
Perspiration- Night- sleep. agg. during:	1	1				28

Perspiration- Exertion- agg. slight exertion. daytime:	1		1	1		21
Perspiration- Motion- amel.:			1	2		27
Perspiration- One side:			1	1	1	48
Perspiration- Pains- from:	1			1		45
Perspiration- Profuse- debilitating:	1		2	1		26
Perspiration- Profuse- morning:	2		2			34
Perspiration- Periodical:	2	1				31
Perspiration- Rage; during:	1		1			17
Perspiration- Rest- agg.:			1	1		20
Perspiration- Rising- bed; from, agg.:			1	1		22
Perspiration- Single parts- Back part of body:		2	2			28
Perspiration- Single parts- side lain on:	3				1	16
Perspiration- Sitting agg.:			1	1		27
Perspiration- Sleep- waking- air; in open. Agg.:	1		1			35
Perspiration- Talking- agg.:			2	1	2	26
Perspiration- Uncovering- desire for:	2	2	1		2	50
Perspiration- Walking- air; in open. agg.:	1		1			35
Perspiration- Warm- food, after:			1	3		18
Skin- Burning- spots:			3	2	2	40
Skin- Cicatrices- break open:	1				1	27
Skin- Cicatrices- painful:	2			1		43
Skin- Cicatrices- red, become:				2	2	11
Skin- Contraction:	1			1		45
Skin- Discoloration- green:	1			1		16
Skin- Discoloration- green spots:	1			1		14
Skin- Discoloration- livid:		1		1		32
Skin- Discoloration- spots. Scratching. after:	1		1	1		21
Skin- Discoloration- spots. Smarting:			1		1	10
Skin- Discoloration- white:	1				2	39
Skin- Eruptions- blackish:	1	1				22
Skin- Eruptions- blotches, red:		1		1	1	15
Skin- Eruptions- boils. blood boils:	1	2	1	1		35
Skin- Eruptions- crusty, yellow:	1		1			28
Skin- Eruptions- discharging. scratching. after:	1			1		49
Skin- Eruptions- flat:	1		2			25
Skin- Eruptions- granuloma; eosinophilic:	1		1			8
Skin- Eruptions- hairy parts; on:	1		1			13
Skin- Eruptions- hard:	1				1	15
Skin- Eruptions- herpetic. corrosive:	1	1				38
Skin- Eruptions- herpetic. Dry:	1		1		1	50
Skin- Eruptions- herpetic. patches:	1	1				20
Skin- Eruptions- mealy:	1	1				25
Skin- Eruptions- pimples. Confluent:		1	1			5
Skin- Eruptions- pimples. painful:	1	1				35
Skin- Eruptions- pimples- scratching agg.; after:	2		1			42
Skin- Eruptions- pimples- ulcerated:	1		1			6
Skin- Eruptions- pustules, syphilitic:	2				1	18
Skin- Eruptions- scabies. Suppressed:	1		1			34
Skin- Eruptions- smallpox- accompanied by. fever:	1	1				19
Skin- Eruptions- smallpox, malignant:		2	1			14
Skin- Eruptions- swelling; with:	1		1			34
Skin- Eruptions- syphilitic:	3				2	42
Skin- Eruptions- tetters. crusty:	1	1				49
Skin- Eruptions- tetters. dry:			1		3	39

Skin- Eruptions- tetters. oozing:	1		1	1		44
Skin- Eruptions- tetters. phagedenic;	1		1			37
Skin- Eruptions- tetters. stitching:	2	1				47
Skin- Eruptions- tubercle. burning:	2	1				16
Skin- Eruptions- tubercle. itching:	1	1				24
Skin- Eruptions- tubercle. Mucous:	2				2	3
Skin- Eruptions- tubercle. Suppurating:	1				2	9
Skin- Eruptions- tubercle. Syphilitic:	2				1	17
Skin- Eruptions- tubercle. red:	1	1	1			27
Skin- Eruptions- vesicular. burning:	1	2				45
Skin- Eruptions- vesicular. Small:	1				1	24
Skin- Eruptions- vesicular, sudamina:			1	1		23
Skin- Eruptions- vesicular. yellow:		1	1			43
Skin- Eruptions- yellow:		1	1			37
Skin- Excrescence- condylomata, burning:	2		1			6
Skin- Excrescence- condylomata, pedunculated:	2		1			7
Skin- Excrescences- fungus:	2		1			42
Skin- Excrescences- fungus haematodes:	2		2	3		41
Skin- Freckles:	2	2				42
Skin- Gangrene; old people; in:			1	1		10
Skin- Hard- callosities, like:	1		1			30
Skin- Itching- bed agg.; in:		1	1			42
Skin- Itching- evening- bed- in bed., agg.:		1	1			35
Skin- Itching- scratching. agg. changing place on scratching:	1			2		33
Skin- Itching- smarting:	1	1				49
Skin- Itching- spots:	2			2		44
Skin- Keloid:	3				2	42
Skin- Moles:			1	1		25
Skin- Network of blood vessels:	1			1		34
Skin- Nevi:	1		2		3	36
Skin- Pain- cutting pain:		1	1	1		14
Skin- Pain- scratching. After, sore:	1		1			46
Skin- Purpura; hemorrhagica:			2	3		44
Skin- Purpura; idiopathica:			1	1		26
Skin- Sensitiveness- air agg., in open:	1		1			32
Skin- Swelling- Bluish black:			1	1		25
Skin- Swelling- inflamed:	1	1				40
Skin- Swelling- scratching. after:	1			1		34
Skin- Swelling- spongy:	1		1			31
Skin- Swollen sensation:	1			1		46
Skin- Ulcers- areola; red:	1		1			47
Skin- Ulcers- black:		2		2		33
Skin- Ulcers- bluish:		1	1			35
Skin- Ulcers- burning, margins; in:		1	1			20
Skin- Ulcers- crusty:		1	2			44
Skin- Ulcers- crawling; with:			1	1		33
Skin- Ulcers- discharges; copious:			1	1	2	43
Skin- Ulcers-discharges- offensive. putrid:	2	3	2			31
Skin- Ulcers-discharges. thin:	1				1	31
Skin- Ulcers-discharges. Watery;	1		1			37
Skin- Ulcers- elevated and indurated margins. With:	2	1	1			29
Skin- Ulcers- elevated margins; with:	1		1			5
Skin- Ulcers- flat:	3		2			27
Skin- Ulcers- fungous:	2	1				30

Skin- Ulcers- gangrenous:		2	1	1		47
Skin- Ulcers- gangrenous. edges:	1			2		9
Skin- Ulcers- indurated. margins:	2		1			34
Skin- Ulcers- jagged margins, with:	2		3			12
Skin- Ulcers- jagged margins, with. Zigzag:	2		2			3
Skin- Ulcers- mercurial:	3	1	3			21
Skin- Ulcers- painful. Biting:			1	1		35
Skin- Ulcers- painful. Cutting; with:		1	1	1		21
Skin- Ulcers- painful. Gnawing pain. with:	1		1	1		43
Skin- Ulcers- painful, painful, margins:		1	1			18
Skin- Ulcers- painful. Smarting:			2	1		38
Skin- Ulcers- painful. Stinging. stitching. areola. in:	1	1				23
Skin- Ulcers- pimples; surrounded by:		1			1	25
Skin- Ulcers- proud flesh:	3		2		1	38
Skin- Ulcers- pulsating:	1	1	1			46
Skin- Ulcers- pustules around:		2	1			10
Skin- Ulcers- sensitive, margins:		1	1			18
Skin- Ulcers- scratching; after:	2		1			37
Skin- Ulcers- spongy:	1		2	1		35
Skin- Ulcers- superficial:	2		2			30
Skin- Ulcers- swollen:	2		1			46
Skin- Ulcers- syphilitic:	3				2	47
Skin- Ulcers- tense:	1	1	1			43
Skin- Ulcers- tense, areola:		1	1			24
Skin- Ulcers- thrusts inside; with:		1		1		9
Skin- Ulcers- unhealthy:	3	1	1			43
Skin- Ulcers- varicose:				1	2	45
Skin- Warts- bleeding:	2		1			13
Skin- Warts- indented:	1		2			10
Skin- Warts- jagged:	3		1			13
Skin- Warts- large:	3		1			16
Skin- Warts- moist:	3		1			8
Skin- Warts- pedunculated:	3		1			14
Skin- Wens:	2		1			47
Generals- Abscesses- acute:	2				1	32
Generals- Abscesses- chronic:	2				1	38
Generals- Abscesses- gangrenous:	2			2		14
Generals- Abscesses- joints:	1		1			28
Generals- Abscesses- pus- acrid:	3			2	1	44
Generals- Abscesses- pus- bloody:	2		1	1		37
Generals- Abscesses- pus. Thin:	1				1	24
Generals- Anesthesia (= insensibility) – perspiration, during:		3	2			16
Generals- Aphthae:		2		1		26
Generals- Atrophy- glands:	2		1			26
Generals- Bones- complaints of- syphilitic:	2		3		1	22
Generals- Brittle bones:			2		1	23
Generals- Cancerous affections- lymphoma:		1	1			26
Generals- Cancerous affections- sarcoma:	2		1			36
Generals- Cancerous affections- sarcoma, Kaposi sarcoma:	1				1	7
Generals- Cancerous affections- ulcers:	1		1	1		33
Generals- Cancerous affections- ulcers. glands:	1		1	1		31
Generals- Cartilage, affection of:	1		1		1	34
Generals- Cartilage, affection of, syphilitic:	2		1		1	22
Generals- Catarrh:	1			1		44

Generals- Catarrh- chronic. mucous membranes:	1			1		17
Generals- Chancre:	2		1			36
Generals- Circulation- complaints of the blood. Motion. Agg.:	2				2	39
Generals- Circulation- complaints of the blood. eating. after. agg.:	2		1	1		37
Generals- Circulation- complaints of the blood. Emotions; from:	2		2			35
Generals- Circulation- complaints of the blood. night:	2	1				30
Generals- Circulation- complaints of the blood. waking. on:	1		1	1		46
Generals- Circulation- complaints of the blood. Weather. Weather- warm weather. Agg.:	3		1			19
Generals- Circulation- complaints of the blood. whisky. Agg.:				1	3	16
Generals- Cobweb, sensation of a:			1	1		24
Generals- Coition- during, agg.:	1		1			39
Generals- Cold- applications. Agg.:	1		1			11
Generals- Collapse- smallpox; after:		2	1			5
Generals- Complexion- dark. eyes:	1	1				9
Generals- Constitution- dyscratic:	1			1		12
Generals- Convalescence; ailments during- gonorrhea; after:	1		1			34
Generals- Convulsions- consciousness. with:	1	1				36
Generals- Death apparent:	1		1			30
Generals-Denuded- bones:	1		1			20
Generals-Denuded- bones. Suppuration; from:	1		1		1	20
Generals- Discharges- dirty:	1		1			22
Generals- Discharges- excoriating:	1	1		1		44
Generals- Discharges- thin:	1	1				27
Generals- Dropsy- external dropsy, liver disease, from:		1			2	31
General- Dropsy- general; in- accompanied by; liver complaints:		1			1	8
General- Dust- agg.:			2	1		29
Generals- Emaciation- affected parts:		2	1			23
Generals- Emaciation- old people; in:	1				1	15
Generals- Emaciation- single parts:	1		1			21
Generals- Faintness- eating, after; after:			1	1		15
Generals- Faintness- eating, agg.:			2	1		5
Generals- Faintness- nervous:			1	2		37
Generals- Faintness- periodical:	1				1	7
Generals- Family history of- syphilis:	1				2	10
Generals- Flabby feeling- muscles:	1		1			15
Generals- Food and Drinks- beer, aversion:		1	1			45
Generals- Food and Drinks- bread. Agg,. Black, agg.:	1		2			14
Generals- Food and Drinks- bread. Agg, rye bread:	1		2			9
Generals- Food and Drinks- coca-cola, desire:			1		1	2
Generals- Food and Drinks- diet- agg. errors in diet:				1	1	30
Generals- Food and Drinks- drinks desire:	1		1			34
Generals- Food and Drinks dry food, agg.:	1		1			19
Generals- Food and Drinks- everything. aversion to:	1	1				32
Generals- Food and Drinks- food. Agg; smell of:			1	1		38
Generals- Food and Drinks- fruit. Agg; sour:			2	2		18
Generals- Food and Drinks- fruit desire; juicy fruits:			1	1		18
Generals- Food and Drinks- juicy things, desire:			3	1		36
Generals- Food and Drinks- lemonade. desire:	2			1	1	35
Generals- Food and Drinks- marinade, desire:			1		1	9
Generals- Food and Drinks- meat. aversion. thinking of it. while:	1	1				7

Generals- Food and Drinks- pungent things, agg.:			2	2		18
Generals- Food and Drinks- rich food, agg.:	2		1			46
Generals- Food and Drinks- sour drinks, agg.:			1		1	16
Generals- Food and Drinks- stimulants, desire:		1		2	2	45
Generals- Food and Drinks- tonics, desire:			2	1		16
Generals- Food and Drinks- vinegar, agg.:			1	1		37
Generals- Food and Drinks- warm food. amel. hot:	1	2	1	1		47
Generals- Food and Drinks- wine. amel.:	1			1		42
Generals- Food and Drinks- wine, aversion:			1		1	39
Generals- Footbaths- agg.:	1				1	28
Generals- Frostbite- ailments from:	1	1	1	1		26
Generals- Growling in body:		1	1			47
Generals- Hair- pulled; sensation as if hair were:		1	1			24
Generals- Hair- touch agg.:	1		1			25
Generals- Hang down- letting limbs- agg.:			1	1		39
Generals- Heat- flushes of, perspiration, with:				3	2	50
Generals- Hemorrhage- agg.:			1	1		7
Generals- Hemorrhage- blood. black:	1			3	1	42
Generals- Hemorrhage- blood. clots. Dark:		1		2		18
Generals- Hemorrhage- blood. clotting. quickly:	1			1		10
Generals- Hemorrhage- mucous membranes. from:	1	1		1		29
Generals- Hemorrhage- blood. dark. thin and:	1			1		9
Generals- Hemorrhage- blood. thin:	1			1		24
Generals- Inflammation- bones; of:	2		3		3	97
Generals- Inflammation- bones; of, bone marrow; of:			1		1	24
Generals- Inflammation- wounds. of:	1			2		36
Generals- Injuries- operation. ailments from:	1		1			46
Generals- Injuries- bones. fractures of. Slow repair of broken bones:	1		2		1	29
Generals- Lassitude- eating; after:		1	3			24
Generals- Light; from. Agg. Artificial light:	1		2			45
Generals- Light; from. Agg. Daylight:	1		1			30
Generals- Medicine- allopathic. abuse of:	1		2			36
Generals- Mononucleosis:		1	1			9
Generals- Motion- amel. rapid motion:				1	1	20
Generals- Motion- head; of agg.:			1	1		41
Generals- Mucous membranes. complaints of. raw:	1	1		1		14
Generals-Mucous membranes. complaints of. ulceration of:	1	1		1		33
Generals- Mucous secretions- bloody. streaked:	1	1		1		37
Generals- Mucous secretions- corrosive:	3			1		47
Generals- Mucous secretions- sour taste:	1			1		20
Generals- Mucous secretions- thin:	3			1		44
Generals- Mucous secretions- transparent:				1	1	19
Generals- Old age- premature:	1				2	50
Generals- Orgasm of blood- emotions; after:	2		2			40
Generals- Orgasm of blood- nervousness, from:	2		2			11
Generals- Pain- appear suddenly- disappear and. Gradually:				1	1	16
Generals- Pain. Bones. Night:	3		2		2	34
Generals- Pain. Bones. Burning:	1		2		1	42
Generals- Pain. Bones. Drawing pain. Tearing pain:	1		1			7
Generals- Pain- Drawing. cramping:	1			1		15
Generals- Pain- extending to. cross-wise. across. etc.:	1	1		1		49
Generals- Pain- glands. Constricting:	2		1	1		33
Generals- Pain- glands. Pressing pain:	1		1			41

Generals- Pain- glands. ulcerative pain:	1	1		1		31
Generals- Pain- internal parts:		1	1			44
Generals- Pain- internal parts, cramping:		1	1			24
Generals- Pain- joints. stitching pain.. tearing:		1		1		23
Generals- Pain- lightening like- accompanied by. Locomotor ataxia:	1				2	41
Generals- Pain- muscles. Chill; during:	1		1			30
Generals- Pain- muscles. Chill; during. Tearing pain:	1		1			30
Generals- Pain- muscles. tearing pain, cramping:	3	2	1	1		36
Generals- Pain- muscles. tearing pain, jerking pain:			1	1		27
Generals- Pain- muscles. Tearing pain, sticking pain:		1	1			43
Generals- Pain- parts, lain on:	1		1			27
Generals- Pain- pressing pain, sticking pain:	2		1	1		35
Generals- Pain- shattered. as if:	2	2				18
Generals- Pain- sleep-during. agg.:	2			1		17
Generals- Pain- splinters as from:	3				2	28
Generals- Pain- stinging:	1			1		29
Generals- Pain- stitching pain. jerking pain:		1	1			26
Generals- Pain- stitching pain. Downward:	1		1			45
Generals- Pain- tearing pain. asunder:	3	1		1		38
Generals- Pain- tearing pain. Upward:	2		1			46
Generals- Pain- waves; in:				1	1	32
Generals- Paralysis- toxic:		1		2		27
Generals- Periodicity- day. Alternate day:	1				1	30
Generals- Perspiration- suppression of perspiration; complaints from. Foot; of:	1		1			34
Generals- Pollutions- agg.:	1		1			40
Generals- Prickling- internally:	3		1			27
Generals- Pulse- frequent and intermittent:	1	1				48
Generals- Pulse- irregular and slow:	1		1	1		42
Generals- Pulse- intermittent. fourth beat:	3	1				11
Generals- Pulse- intermittent. third beat:	1	2				14
Generals- Reading- aloud. Agg.:	1		1			11
Generals- Relaxation- connective tissue. of:	1	3	3			33
Generals- Restlessness- fever. during. agg.:	1	3	1			47
Generals- Rising- sensation of something:		1		1	1	27
Generals- Rising- sitting. from. agg.:	2	1	2		2	74
Generals- Sensitiveness- glands:	1		1	1		37
Generals- Sensitiveness- periosteum:	1		1			29
Generals- Sexual desire- suppression of sexual desire. agg.:			1		1	29
Generals- Shrivelling:		1	1		1	45
Generals- Sitting- after:	2		1			37
Generals- Sitting- down agg.:	1		1			50
Generals- Sleep- after sleep- afternoon, amel.:			1		1	15
Generals- Sleep- short sleep, amel.:			1		2	44
Generals- Smoke- sensation of:	1			1		19
Generals- Sourness:			1	1		31
Generals- Standing- impossible:	1			1		38
Generals- Stonecutter; for:	1		1			20
Generals- Stooping- amel.:	1	1	1			48
Generals- Stretching out- chill. during:	1	1				36
Generals- Swallowing- amel.:	1		1	1		50
Generals- Swallowing- food. Agg.:	2		1		1	40
Generals- Swallowing- food. after. Agg.:	1				1	24

Generals- Swallowing- not swallowing. when. agg.:	1		1	1		48
Generals- Swelling- glands of. emaciation with:	1		1	1		26
Generals- Swelling- glands, of; emaciation; with:	1		1	1		26
Generals- Swelling- glands, of; painless:	2		2			22
Generals- - periosteum:	2		3			22
Generals- Syphilis- accompanied by; hair falling out:	2				2	14
Generals- Syphilis- mercury; from abuse of:		2			1	10
Generals- Syphilis- second stage:	2				1	24
Generals- Tearing out of something; sensation of:		1	1			33
Generals- Touch- slight touch agg.:	2		1			34
Generals- Trembling- externally. pain. with:	1			1		9
Generals- Tumors- angioma:	2				1	41
Generals- Tumors- atheroma, steatoma:	2		2			40
Generals- Tumors- gummata:	1				2	20
Generals- Twitching- sleep- going to sleep. on. agg.:	1			2		40
Generals-Undressing agg., after:		1		1		37
Generals-Ulcers- glands:			1	1		47
Generals- Ulcers- glands. Cancerous:	1		1			22
Generals- Uncovering- amel.:	1	1				49
Generals- Uncovering- desire for:	2	1				39
Generals- Uncovering- head. amel.:	1	1				35
Generals- Urination- before, agg.:			1	1		50
Generals- Varicose veins- blue:		2			1	8
Generals-Varicose veins- soreness:		1		1		25
Generals- Walking- after. agg.:	1		1			46
Generals- Walking- learning to walk. Late:	2		2			36
Generals- Weakness- coition; after:	1		2			35
Generals- Weakness- cough. From:	1		1			21
Generals- Weakness- daytime:	1		1			37
Generals- Weakness- dyscratic:	1			1		11
Generals- Weakness- dinner. after. agg.:	1		2			49
Generals- Weakness- death of loved ones. Parents or friends:	1	1	1			25
Generals- Weakness- debauchery:				1	2	18
Generals- Weakness- excessive:	1		1			30
Generals- Weakness- fever. Before:	1		1			14
Generals- Weakness- lying. Amel.:	1		1			18
Generals- Weakness- leucorrhea, with:			2	1		49
Generals- Weakness- morning- rising after. Agg.:	2		3			14
Generals- Weakness- motion. agg.:	1	1				36
Generals- Weakness- noon:	1		1			36
Generals- Weakness- old people. In:	1			1		20
Generals- Weakness- paralytic. Sliding down in bed from a half sitting position:	2	3	3			27
Generals- Weakness- perspiration, with perspiration; weakness:			2	1		21
Generals- Weakness- Sit down; desire to:		1	1			37
Generals- Weakness- sitting. agg.:	1	1				42
Generals- Weakness- standing. agg.:	1	1		1		40
Generals- Weakness- Typhoid fever; during:		2	2			24

APPENDIX C: KEYWORDS SUMMARY USED TO DESCRIBE SANKARAN'S (2005) MIASMATIC MODEL

Acute	Typhoid	Malaria	Ringworm	Sycotic	Cancer	Tubercular	Leprosy	Syphilis
Acute	Sub-acute	Paroxysmal	Trying	Fixed	Control	Hectic	Isolation	Destruction
Sudden	Crisis	Periodicity	Giving-up	Fixed weakness	Self- control	Trapped	Mutilation	Homicide
Violent	Intense	Stuck	Irritation	Guilt	Fastidious	Closed in	Disgust	Suicide
Panic	Sinking	Persecution	Discomfort	Hide	Chaos	Suffocation	Dirty	Total
Danger	Recover	Unfortunate	Accepting alternate with effort	Secretive	Order	Intense activity	Intense oppression	Impossible
Reflex action	Intense short effort	Alternation between excitement and deception	Herpetic	Avoidance	Super-human	Change	Despair	Devastation
Escape	Emergency	Hindrance	Acne	Accepting	Beyond one's capacity	Freedom	Bites himself	Psychosis
Helpless	Impatience	Unfortunate	Ringworm	Giving-up	Great expectations	Defiant	Outcast	Ulcers
Terror	Collapse	Harassed		Warts		Oppression	Loathing	
Fright	Demanding	Intermittent		Tumors		Desire to change	Sadism	
Intensive reaction	Critical			gonorrhea		T.B.	Intense hopelessness	
Insanity	Typhoid						hunted	