

ULTIMATE PRISMA COLLECTION

# Synoptic Reference 2

First Edition

606 remedies

FRANS VERMEULEN



Saltire Books



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*Saltire Books Limited, Glasgow, Scotland*

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Viola tricolor	1806	Zizania palustris	1861
Vipera aquatica carinata	1810	Zizia aurea	1863



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## RESERPINUM

### SUBSTANCE

Reserpine; indole alkaloid derived from *Rauvolfia* and *Alstonia* spp. in the family Apocynaceae.

Reserpine is an indole alkaloid, employed as an antipsychotic for the relief of psychotic behaviour and as an antihypertensive drug for the control of high blood pressure. Though effective in its day, it is rarely used today because of the development of better drugs for these purposes and because of its numerous side effects.

Reserpine was isolated in 1952 from the dried root of *Rauvolfia serpentina*, Indian snakeroot. Known as Sarpaganda, it had been used for centuries there for the treatment of insanity, as well as fever and snakebites. A local Hindu definition of *R. serpentina*, the source of the alkaloid, is pagal-da-kawa, which means 'herb against insanity'. For many years, reserpine was used widely for treating either high blood pressure or depression. Mahatma Gandhi used it as a tranquiliser throughout his life.

After the clinical introduction of reserpine in the 1950s many clinicians observed that some of their patients had a sad appearance, with anxiety attacks, tendency to crying and non-expressive face, reactions that were listed as depressive. Some psychiatrists interpreted these reactions as a new neurological affect attributable to reserpine, termed akathisia. This syndrome is characterised by unpleasant sensations of 'inner' restlessness manifesting as an inability to sit still or remain motionless, a compelling need to be in constant motion as well as by actions such as rocking while standing or sitting, lifting the feet as if marching on the spot and crossing and uncrossing the legs while sitting. Akathisia may range in intensity from a mild sense of disquiet or anxiety to a total inability to sit still, accompanied by overwhelming anxiety, malaise and severe dysphoria manifesting as an almost indescribable sense of terror and doom.

Abrupt cessation of long-term reserpine therapy for hypertension may be followed by hallucinations and mania, known as reserpine withdrawal psychosis. Over time the reserpine-induced depressive states, with the consequent risk of suicide considerably reduced its use, leading to the pronouncement in Goodman and Gilman's *Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics* [1970] that "Reserpine must be discontinued at the first sign of depression and the drug should never be given to patients with a history of depression." The depression is often severe, can occur in patients without a prior history of depressive illness, and may last for months after reserpine is discontinued.

In the 1980s, the American Medical Association warned that reserpine, when given parenterally for treatment of eclampsia, passes through placental circulation and may cause drowsiness, nasal congestion, cyanosis and anorexia in newborn infants. Sodium and water retention may occur if a diuretic is not given concomitantly.

Most of the unwanted effects of reserpine are due to the unopposed cholinergic effects from the sympathetic blockade it induces. These include nasal congestion, nausea, vomiting, weight gain, facial flushing, slight decrease in colour vision, lachrymation, miosis, water retention with the development of oedema, gastric intolerance, gastric ulceration, stomach cramps and diarrhoea. Gastrointestinal irritation can be severe and result in ulceration, perforation and haemorrhage. The drug is contraindicated in ulcerative colitis because of increase in bowel mobility.

The clinical effects include sedation and lethargy, which can rarely progress to coma, and gastrointestinal irritation. Psychiatric depression can be severe and lead to

**R**

suicidal thoughts and there can be nightmares, and vertigo. Cardiovascular effects include hypotension and bradycardia. Nasal congestion and flushing are also frequent.

Absorption is relatively rapid, with peak concentrations achieved approximately 1 to 2 hours after administration of an oral solution. Slower absorption, with peak concentrations at 2 to 4 hours has also been reported. It is widely distributed into the brain, liver, spleen, kidney, and adipose tissue.

Reserpine binds to red blood cells and in the peripheral neuron at its site of action. Hepatic metabolism accounts for less than 50% of the elimination of reserpine, with the remainder being eliminated in the faeces, and some unmetabolised reserpine and metabolites being eliminated in the urine.

Absolute contraindications include pregnancy, psychiatric depression, active peptic ulcer disease, ulcerative colitis, Parkinson's disease, pheochromocytoma and hypersensitivity to any Rauwolfia alkaloid. Relative contraindications where the use of reserpine should be undertaken with caution and started with lower doses include elderly patients, cardiac arrhythmias, myocardial infarction, renal insufficiency and asthma.

Unmarked symptoms from a proving by Julian [France], 13 provers, 3x, 5c, 7c, 9c, 15c, 30c, 1964–65. Symptoms marked ° from a proving by H. Schmidramsl, B. Ostermayr & J. von Arnim [Germany], 22 provers, 3x, 1996 [Allgemeine Hom. Zeitung, 5/97].

#### AFFINITY

Reserpine poisoning is associated with CNS depression, the development of psychiatric depression, cardiovascular toxicity, and gastrointestinal irritation.

#### SYMPTOMS

- M** Mental fatigue, esp. between 3 and 4 p.m.
- M** Functioning well despite little sleep.°
- M** Feels any criticism unusually strongly, = breaking into sweat.°
- M** Unfocused and starting while driving car, oversensitive to noise.°
- M** Dreams of one red, one white and one green snake.°
- G** Dryness – nose, mouth, tongue, throat.°
- G** Attacks of sweating – nose, upper lip, chest with flashes of heat, from abdomen upward to chest; sticky sweat; profuse sweating at night.°
- G** Aversion to beer.°
- G** Sleepiness after meals.
- S** Nerves as if at skin level, in evening.
- S** Vertigo & feeling of a black hole before eyes, resulting in an empty feeling for some minutes.
- S** Head as if completely empty.°
- S** Head as if bursting with the nose functioning as a valve.°
- S** Nose as if swollen like a potato.°
- S** Face as if swollen.°
- S** Tongue as if furred.°
- S** Lump in stomach, < belt.
- S** Fullness as from a balloon in abdomen.°
- S** Heavy legs, & painful veins.
- L** Headache on waking, > breakfast, but returning before noon.
- L** Tip of tongue burning.°
- L** Nausea < tight clothing, > eating.°

- L** Frequent, strong urging to urinate, forenoon, followed by diarrhoea.<sup>o</sup>  
**L** Stitches and cramps in cardiac region.<sup>o</sup>

### RUBRICS STRANGE, RARE & PECULIAR

**Mind** • Easily *frightened* while driving a car.<sup>o</sup> *Loathing* of work in evening. Desire for *mental* exertion. *Schizophrenia*, *catatonic*.

**Dreams** • *Snakes*.<sup>o</sup>

**Head** • *Emptiness*, hollow sensation.<sup>o</sup>

**Chest** • *Adams-Stokes* syndrome. *Hypertrophy* of breasts in men, *gynaecomastia*.<sup>o</sup> *Milk*, in non-pregnant women.

**Generals** • *Driving car* <.<sup>o</sup> *Hypertension*. *Hypotension*. *Weakness*, afternoon, 3–4 p.m.

Rubrics marked <sup>o</sup> from van Zandvoort's Complete 2013 Repertory.

### FOOD & FLUID

**Aversion** • Alcohol; beer.

### CUES & CLUES

Depression. Hypertension. Inner restlessness; compelling need to be in constant motion. Psychosis. Water retention. Weight gain.

R

## RHODIUM METALLICUM

### SUBSTANCE

Rhodium. Symbol: Rh. Atomic number: 45.

Middle element of group 9 of the Periodic Table, with cobalt above and iridium below it.

Rhodium is a member of the platinum group of metals, along with ruthenium, palladium, osmium, iridium, and platinum. It is a hard, silvery-white, lustrous metal with a melting point of 1964°C [3567°F]. Rhodium has both a higher melting point and lower density than platinum. William Hyde Wollaston, an English chemist and physicist, discovered the element in 1803, along with palladium, and named it after the Greek word *rhodon* for 'rose' for the striking red colour of one of its chloride salts.

Rhodium is unaffected by air and water up to 601.85°C [1115.3°F], and unaffected by acids, including aqua regia. It only dissolves in hot concentrated sulphuric acid. It is attacked by molten alkalis and reacts with non-metals such as oxygen and chlorine at red heat. Rhodium metal does not normally form an oxide, even when heated. Oxygen is absorbed from the atmosphere only at the melting point of rhodium, but is released on solidification. Unlike ruthenium and osmium, rhodium forms no volatile oxygen compounds. Metallic rhodium reacts directly with fluorine gas to form the highly corrosive rhodium(VI) fluoride, RhF<sub>6</sub>.

At only .00002 parts per million in the Earth's crust, rhodium is one of the rarest elements. The element occurs as rare deposits of the native or uncombined metal, as a minor constituent of platinum ore and as even rarer minerals, such as the rhodium-lead sulphide mineral rhodplumsite. Certain copper and nickel ores contain up to 0.1% rhodium and these are the main source of the element.

Naturally occurring rhodium is composed of only one isotope, Rh-103. Twenty-five radioisotopes have been characterised, of which Rh-101 and Rh-102 are the most

stable, with half-lives of 3.3 years and 207 days, respectively. Eighteen radioisotopes have half-lives shorter than 1 hour. The primary decay mode before the only stable isotope, Rh-103, is electron capture and the primary mode after is beta emission. The primary decay product before rhodium-103 is ruthenium and the primary product after is palladium.

Rhodium has the remarkable property of changing its colour in the presence of particular gases. Rhodium that is modified using carbon, nitrogen or hydrogen-based complexes changes to yellow in the presence of nitrogen, deep blue in the presence of oxygen, and brown in the presence of carbon monoxide. Rhodium's colourful ways could potentially influence the production of both industrial and commercial air quality sensors.

Rhodium is used in certain platinum alloys for thermocouples and catalysts, and in plating jewellery and optical reflectors. Rhodium in catalytic converters for cars is excellent at reducing emissions of nitric oxides. Rhodium's optical uses include as mirror coatings in searchlights and in headlight reflectors of cars. Only one element reflects light better than rhodium and that is silver. Silver, however, has the disadvantage that it tarnishes in air so easily and turns black on coming in contact with sulphur. Due to its high-temperature and corrosion resistance, rhodium is used to coat electrical contacts, in electrodes for aircraft spark plugs, in furnace coils, and laboratory crucibles.

A major quality of rhodium is its glossy reflectance, known as rhodium flashing in the jewellery business. Cheap costume jewellery designed to look like silver or platinum is often rhodium plated, because a micron-thick film of rhodium is shinier than all the platinum in the world. Rhodium is one of the few 'white' metals that will remain bright and reflective under all atmospheric conditions at ordinary temperatures. As a result, electroplated surfaces that utilise rhodium plating remain scratch resistant, bright and attractive for years. White gold is often plated with a thin rhodium layer to improve its appearance while sterling silver is often rhodium plated for tarnish resistance. Experts can tell rhodium plating from it being *too* shiny. It can never be too shiny, however, for rhodium's use to express prestigious honours or to symbolise wealth, when more commonly used metals such as silver, gold, or platinum are deemed insufficient. In 1979, the Guinness Book of World Records gave Paul McCartney a rhodium-plated disc for being history's all-time bestselling songwriter and recording artist. An Israeli private investing firm by the name of Rhodium moreover promotes itself as 'reflecting the future'.

As a most precious metal, rhodium is proclaimed by investors to at least preserve value "in a finite planet with rapidly growing populations internationally and money printing and currency debasement on a scale not seen in modern times." However, preservation of value is an unlikely attribute of a metal infamous for its extraordinary price swings. Since a peak in 2008, rhodium has fallen 87% in price over a period of 4 years, failing to regain its lustre.

No biological role for rhodium has so far been discovered. Research is being done in developing rhodium-based anticancer compounds that are activated when exposed to light. Rhodium is an alternative anode material selected to produce a more penetrating x-ray beam than the more conventional molybdenum anode in some mammography systems. The most common side effect of rhodium compounds is nephrotoxicity, similar to platinum and platinum compounds such as cisplatin. Rhodium metal is unlikely to cause irritation except as a dust. Rhodium salts are irritating to eyes, skin and mucous membranes and may cause sensitisation. Rhodium salts may cause possible damage to the respiratory tract, GI tract, skin, eyes, teeth and immune system.

Rhodium chloride has caused mutations in bacteria and tumours in laboratory animals.

Unmarked symptoms from a proving by Macfarlan [USA], 12 provers, 200c, 1888. Symptoms marked ° from a proving by Joy Lucas [UK], 2 female and 1 male provers, 30c, 200c, 1M, 2007. Clinical concept by Jan Scholten [Holland; S].

### AFFINITY

Mucosa and skin. Gastrointestinal. Chest [lungs; heart]. Kidneys.

### SYMPTOMS

- M** 'Run-away and cry' feeling.
- M** Essence: the final step before showing your work of art. "The top sportsman who is preparing himself to win the title. The stage of getting ready to take over the first place. Everything points to success. But they may get stuck at this stage and remain 'second best' for the rest of their days. They get so tense before the finals that they start to make mistakes and don't win the coveted first prize." [S]
- M** Fear of heights, narrow places, performances. Dreams of falling, heights. [S]
- M** Irritability < being humiliated [brought down, cast down, played down, taken down]. [S]
- M** Delusions of whispering. [S]
- M** Haughtiness and variable moods – laughter, friendly, nervous, hurried. [S]
- M** Loss of time perception, everything seems slowed down, slow response to reactions, even emotions seem very still but clarity prevails. Very slow thinking.° Or the reverse: Rushing, speeding when driving; feeling hurried and busy.°
- M** Intensely focussed on subjects, extremely determined in a linear fashion.°
- M** Currency and value. Need to spend with no or little regard to the financial implications, even spending money that was not really there to spend [credit or money that was needed elsewhere]; delusion of abundance, feeling that the flow of money would never stop; anxiety regarding money matters.°
- M** Assertiveness. Decisive; telling 'home truths'; not holding back with feelings and thoughts; no feelings of guilt when not doing work. Feelings of being free; not trying to please. Need to be fastidious. Wants to do activities not undertaken for a long time and does so throughout the proving. Becomes contemptuous and dismissive at the stupidity of the world, esp. in regard to the intellectual efforts of others [is this a reminiscence of the haughtiness of Platina and the need for approbation of Palladium?]. Easy to directly talk to people and give advice.
- G** Fresh air and mountain air >. Sea <. [S]
- G** Sweets <. [S]
- L** Severe throbbing headache, & misty eye condition. Eyes felt hazy, & mistiness of vision.
- L** Headache behind eyes, temples and vertex; pressing outwards, feeling of lump; > rubbing, < waking, > getting up. [S]
- L** Headache < lying down, waking, full moon, > coffee; extends to teeth, ears, bridge of nose; & sense of weight in head, which slows; & neck cracking; & pain in ears.
- L** Dryness of lips, & licking of lips, & thirst. Bleeding gums on brushing teeth.
- L** Nausea from anything sweet; "fled from the table at the sight of dessert."
- L** Lungs: cough dry, wheezing, scratching; sore pain behind sternum, thick, yellow mucus. [S]
- L** High blood pressure, skipping heartbeats, sudden sinking of heart < deep breathing, > motion. [S]

**L** Skin; eruptions on fingers and arms. Itching flea bite type eruptions that came, went and came back again. Skin irritated. Dry and sensitive scalp. Flaky skin. Skin feels sensitive. Pins and needles sensations. Nails weak.°

### Remedy Overview

“Rhodium means ‘rose’, the colour that rhodium reaches when it is heated to oxidation. This is when it begins to lose itself, lose electrons and become something else. But as the temperature keeps on rising it shapeshifts back to its elemental whole. Although Rhodium is never a ‘whole’ within itself because it is always part of a group [the platinum group] and thus does not like to be extracted, it only ever occurs with other metals, likes their company.

“Even though it is hard and durable, Rhodium becomes nervous and tearful when taken away from the group. Even though it can shapeshift and pull itself back to its origins, it still remains in a nervous and weepy state. So, a rose by any other name is not good news for Rhodium. It wants to be what it wants to be and suffers during modification.

“This is seen within the symptom picture as mainly physical symptoms that conform to fleeting pains and shock like pains, gripings and neuralgia. The bowels and intestines are always on the move and in other parts of the body a stiffness evolves as if to halt the hyperactive and nervous gripe. The hyperactivity within the intestines relates to the acceleration known to belong to catalytic agents and this is a well known use for Rhodium.

“Much of this gripe comes from eating sweets, as if sweets are cold comfort to the nervous and weepy state that lies within. All they do is exacerbate, cause headaches, diarrhoea, itching skin, wheezing, but loose cough, dizziness and tiredness. This suggests that the oxygen component is then missing and possibly an anaemic state is developing.” [Joy Lucas]

### RUBRICS STRANGE, RARE & PECULIAR

**Mind** • Desires creative activity. Affectionate. Confusion, about time.° Conscientious about trifles.° Contemptuous at mankind.° Delusion someone is whispering to him. Delusion of wealth.° Excitement when anticipating events.° Fears: High places; narrow places; appearing in public places°; talking in public° Haughty. Desire for and amel. being held.° Hurry, wants to overtake all others.° Indifference to welfare of others.° Irritability with mistakes of others.° Financial loss <.° Sympathetic towards animals, birds.° Vanishing of thoughts.

**Dreams** • Animals, predators.° Birds, flying.° Castles.° Chaos.° Defending himself.° Falling. Flying in an airplane.° Gold.° High places. Being lost in a strange place.° Moon.° Old people.° Protection.° Separating from people.° Singing folk songs.° Water, dangerous; tides.°

**Vertigo** • Swinging sensation, to left.°

**Head** • Lump sensation, forehead.° Pain, # faintness. Pain, > coffee; & pain in ears; extending to root of nose.° Shocks, forehead.°

**Eyes** • Pressing outward pain.°

**Vision** • Objects as if trembling.°

**Face** • Radiating pain. Twitching around eyes.°

**Stomach** • Nausea after sweets.°

**Kidneys** • Pain, morning on waking.°

**Male** • Coition, enjoyment absent.

**Female** • Coition, enjoyment absent.

**Chest** • *Swelling* breasts during menses.°

**Limbs** • *Eruptions* as from flea bites.° *Itching* palms of hands. *Itching* upper limbs as from flea bites.°

**Generals** • *Faintness*, afternoon, 4 p.m., after mental exertion; > after stool. *Pain*, at full moon.° *Pain* > stimulants.°

Rubrics marked ° from van Zandvoort's Complete 2013 Repertory.

### FOOD & FLUID

**Aversion** • Chocolate.

**Desire** • Bread. Coffee. Fruit. Vegetables. Yeast-based food.

**Worse** • Chocolate. Sweets.

**Better** • Coffee. Stimulants.

### CUES & CLUES

Bright and shining. Changing colour. Copper and nickel. Glaze, gleam, glint, gloss. High resistance. Outshining. Platinum; palladium. Polish. Preserving value. Reflectance. Remaining attractive. Unaffected.

R

## RHUS GLABRA

### SUBSTANCE

Rhus glabra. Smooth sumac. Scarlet sumac. Red sumac. Lemonade sumac.

Family Anacardiaceae. Order Sapindales.

The traditional materia medica comprises 10 remedies with the name Rhus. Of these 10, only Rhus aromatica, Rhus glabra, and Rhus typhina are still classified as species in the genus Rhus. Of the remaining 7, five have been reallocated to the genus Toxicodendron.

With about 100 species, Rhus is the largest genus of the Anacardiaceae, including the non-poisonous sumacs, which rarely, if ever, cause allergic reactions. Plants in the genus Rhus are widely distributed, growing on hillsides, bogs, thickets, woodlands, and dry sites. They are grown primarily for their pinnate or palmate leaves, which provide texture and a kaleidoscope of brilliant colour in autumn. The inconspicuous flowers occur in large panicles and are followed by spherical fruits. They are used in naturalistic plantings, meadows, or woodland transitions, along water or roads, on banks, or other difficult areas. Suckering species may become invasive. Some species are toxic if ingested.

Rhus glabra is a deciduous shrub or small tree, 2–6 m [6.6–19.8 ft] high, usually with a single, grey-brown stem, smooth and hairless, but often occurring in clonal thickets formed by suckers from horizontal roots. Branches have horseshoe-shaped leaf scars. Stems and branches ooze a milky-resinous sap when cut, which may cause dermatitis. A North-American species, it occurs most commonly in the eastern half of the US. It prefers rich, well-drained soil but will also grow on excessively drained, sandy soils and eroded sites. In western areas it is often found in stable communities on mountains, hillsides and canyons. Smooth sumac sprouts vigorously from underground rhizomes after fire.

The odd-pinnate compound leaves are composed of 3–14 pairs of lanceolate, toothed leaflets, shining and green above, whitish beneath. They turn a brilliant red

or scarlet in autumn. The small, greenish-yellow flowers, borne in dense terminal panicles of 15–25 cm [6–10 inch] long, are followed by small, dry fruits borne on erect spires above the leaves. The fruits are covered with crimson downy hairs when ripe. Edible but very acid, smooth sumac fruits persist long into winter when wild turkeys, mourning doves, and many other bird species rely on them for a food source. The sour fruit can be chewed to quench thirst or prepared as a drink that tastes similar to lemonade. *Rhus glabra* is useful for controlling erosion and is sometimes used as a roadside planting for this purpose. Allergic reactions have been reported from this *Rhus*. These include contact dermatitis and pollen allergies.

The major active principles of smooth sumac are polyphenols, i.e. hydrolysable tannins, particularly gallotannin [also known as gallic acid, tannic acid or gallotannic acid]. Gallotannin is astringent, haemostatic, and antibacterial. Tannin solutions are acid and have an astringent taste. Because of its styptic and astringent properties, tannin has been used to treat tonsillitis, pharyngitis, haemorrhoids, and skin eruptions; it has been administered internally to check diarrhoea and intestinal bleeding. The medicinal uses of smooth sumac are in accordance with the general effects of tannins.

In addition to using dried leaves in smoking mixtures and making drinks from the fruits, Native Americans employed smooth sumac to treat a large number of ailments, particularly mouth and throat sores, burns, to control diarrhoea and to promote urination. Sore eyes were treated with steeped blossoms. Smoking mixtures containing smooth sumac leaves were held in high regard by some tribes as a tuberculosis medicine.

The dried powdered root formed a favourite remedy as a haemostatic for wounds. It was used both internally as a tea, and externally as a wash in female complaints and after parturition. The fruits were boiled to make a remedy for dysmenorrhoea and bloody flux. Tribes would seldom travel without some powdered root to stop the spitting of blood, a tuberculous affliction common among them and playing up in consequence of their long and hurried marches. This fits the general Anacardiaceae theme of aggravation by prolonged exertion.

Tapping in on Native American medicine, physician John C. Gunn included smooth sumac in the 1861 edition of his *New domestic physician or home book of health*, giving as directions for its employment: “A decoction of both the bark and the berries is an excellent wash or gargle for the aphthous sore mouth and sore throat . . . and a decoction of the bark of the root has been used with advantage in diarrhoeas, dysentery, leucorrhoea, hectic fever and night sweats. . . . An infusion of the berries is good in diabetes or the excessive flow of urine, in bowel complaints, and as a cooling drink in fevers; and is extremely serviceable in all cases of sore throat and mouth, whether in quinsy, salivation from mercury, or ordinary sore mouth.” [Erichsen-Brown]

Specific eclectic indications included “relaxation of mucous tissues, with unhealthy discharges; mercurial ulcerations; aphthous stomatitis; spongy gums; ulcerative sore throat, with foetid discharges; flabbiness and ulceration of tissues.” [King, 1898]

Unmarked symptoms from a self-experimentation by Marshall [USA], tincture of bark, 1865. Symptoms marked ° from a proving by Peter Tumminello [Australia], 9 female and 3 male provers, 30c, 1993.

#### AFFINITY

Mucosa and skin. Gastrointestinal. Urinary.



## SYMPTOMS

- M** Aversion to company, no desire to speak or be spoken to.
- M** Mental blankness, can't think of what to say, fear of examination.°
- M** Dreams of flying through air.
- M** Delusion world is difficult, potentially dangerous, threatening.°
- M** Feeling hard-hearted, having a heart like a rock.°
- M** Delusions: Has been abused. Is an authority in his work. Betrayed. Cheated. Despised. Floating in air. Stabbed in the back. Will be stabbed, on seeing a knife. War going on inside her.°
- M** Hatred for those who offended him, of those who abused him.° Wants to kill them.°
- M** Desire to hurry. Time goes too slowly.°
- G** Profuse perspiration at night.
- G** Sense of coldness, while skin feels hot.
- G** Appetite diminished before menses.°
- G** Extreme thirst.°
- S** Objects seem to be moving, < looking sideways.°
- S** Stone in stomach.°
- S** Hole in chest extending through to back.°
- L** Dull, heavy headache on waking, > activity.
- L** Occipital headache from coffee.°
- L** Facial skin sensitive.°
- L** Biting cheek during sleep.°
- L** Distension abdomen after drinking or eating.°
- L** Copious urine during menses.°
- L** Leucorrhoea ropy, stringy, black. Menses dark, too early or too late.°
- L** Palpitations on becoming warm.°
- L** Backache compelling to move constantly in bed, < sudden motion, compelling to move in slow motion; cervical [backache] extending to teeth, dorsal to chest, lumbar to lower limbs.°
- L** Great fatigue of lower limbs, painful on lying down.
- L** Itching symmetrical, e.g. both upper arms, both thighs, both calves, etc.; < undressing, > covering.°

## RUBRICS STRANGE, RARE &amp; PECULIAR

**Mind** • *Abusive*. *Ailments* from being betrayed; deceived friendship; disappointed love. *Anger*, night after midnight, 1–2 a.m. *Anger*; & laughing, # weeping. *Anger* when waiting; when he has to wait.° *Anxiety*, when away from home. *Aversion* to making telephone calls. *Aversion* to oneself.° *Boisterous*, outgoing.° *Mania* for cleanliness. Inability for *communication*.° *Desire* for *company* in order to relax.° *Desire* to go into the *country*.° *Delusions*: Being abused; authority in one's work; being betrayed; butterflies; being cheated; being despised; heart is like a rock; hole in chest; hole in chest extending through to back; being injured; soul and body separated; stabbed in the back; will be stabbed on seeing a knife; being tricked. *Dwells*, recalls old grievances. *Desire* to be *embraced*. *Exhilaration* when going out. *Fears*: Failure in examinations; being injured; talking, lest he should say something wrong. *Desire* to end *friendship* to avoid anger. *Hatred* of persons abusing him. *Hatred* of persons who offended him. *Hatred* and revengeful. *Desire* to *hurry*. *Industrious* during menses. *Irritability*, evening after sunset; from conversation; from flippancy of others; from talk of others. *Desire* to *kill* those who offended him. *Malicious*, hurting other people's feelings. *Mocking*, sarcasm. *Desire* to *please* others. *Sadness*, > company; > conversation; thinking about father.

Desire to *strike* those who betrayed him. Desire for *sympathy* from others. Stagnation of *thoughts* during examination. Vagueness of *thoughts*, causing him to laugh.

**Dreams** • *Abusing* those who betrayed him. *Bombs*, time bomb. Propelled from *cocoon*. Native country. *Darkness*. *Death*, dying. *Fear* of falling. *Fleeing* from a strict government. *Fragmented*. *Lifted* out of body at death. *Mother* has a penis. *Prisoner*, riots. *Riots*, prison. *Sneaking* about house. *UFOs*. *Violence* toward those who betrayed him.

**Vertigo** • On *bending* head forward.

**Head** • *Heaviness* > exercise.° *Pain*, < crowded room. *Pain*, < coffee; > exertion; in a closed shopping centre.° *Pain* occiput < coffee.° Dull *pain* > exertion.°

**Eyes** • *Lachrymation*, during headache.

**Vision** • Objects seem to be *moving* on looking sideways.

**Nose** • *Discharge*, crusts, scabs, bleeding when detached.° *Epistaxis*, during headache.°

**Face** • *Eruptions*, pimples, corners of nose. *Stinging pain*, < touch.

**Mouth** • *Sore pain* gums, < cold air; < warm air. *Ulcerative stomatitis*. *Taste*, alkaline.

**Stomach** • *Appetite* diminished before and/or during menses. *Appetite* increased in evening after eating. *Appetite* ravenous after 5 p.m. *Pain*, < drinking.° Sensation of a *stone*. Extreme *thirst*.

**Abdomen** • *Distension*, < after drinking. *Swelling*, in diarrhoea.°

**Rectum** • *Glutinous moisture*.

**Urine** • *Copious*, < during menses.

**Larynx** • *Constriction*, in asthma.° *Voice* lost, & asthmatic complaints.°

**Chest** • *Palpitation* of heart < becoming warm. *Pressing* on both sides of thorax as if chest and back are one.°

**Back** • *Pain*, < sudden motion; < gentle motion; must move constantly in bed. As if *steel* down back, on waking.°

**Limbs** • *Coldness* elbows extending to hands. *Coldness* knees extending to feet. *Itching* calves on waking in night. Brittle finger *nails*. *Pain* ankles as if sprained.

**Perspiration** • *Profuse*, debilitating.

**Skin** • *Itching*, < undressing.

Rubrics marked ° from van Zandvoort's Complete 2013 Repertory.

## FOOD & FLUID

**Desire** • Biscuits. Bitter food. Bread. Chocolate. Coffee. Dairy; cheese. Eggs. Meat. Plain food. Salt. Sour. Spicy. Sweets. Tea. Vegetables; onions; raw onions. Warm food. Wet food.

**Worse** • Coffee.

## CUES & CLUES

Aggravation by prolonged exertion. Astringent; static, styptic. Brilliant autumn colour. Cloning; suckering expansion. Crimson; scarlet. Sour thirst quencher. Tannins. Vigour by fire.