

Der schildblättrige Entenfuß - The May Apple



Podophyllum peltatum

"The relative position which the Podophyllum peltatum occupies among the natural families of plants, and the medicinal properties it is already known to possess, fully justifies the opinion that it is destined to become one of the most important of all the valuable medicinal plants indigenous to this country."
(W. Williamson, 1846)

"Die Untersuchung dieses wichtigen Mittels verdanken wir besonders dem Doktor Williamson, der es geprüft und seit 5 Jahren so häufig mit glücklichem Erfolge angewendet hat, dass wir es für hiesige Lande als ein Polychrest betrachten können."
(Constantin Hering, 1849)

"Many American eclectic physicians consider that it may be used with perfect safety and surety, in all cases where mercury is indicated, as they say it produces all the good, and none of the evil effects of mercurial preparations."
(Robert Bentley, 1862)

"After seeing the deleterious effects of the Mayapple in these cases, I would not recommend them as being the healthiest article of diet that we can procure; and I have also kept an eye single on the action of podophylline."
(D. C. Owen, 1863)

"In the hands of incautious or ignorant physicians, the Podophyllum and its active principle have been productive of an immense amount of injury to the people of the West. I have treated many painful, severe, and incurable diseases of the stomach and intestines, uterus, and urinary organs, which could be dated distinctly to over dosing with this potent drug. Next to Mercury, it is capable of inflicting more injury to the human organism, when abused, than almost any other drug in common use; yet eclectics denounce Mercury in all its forms, while pouring this poison down their patients."
(Edwin M. Hale, 1867)

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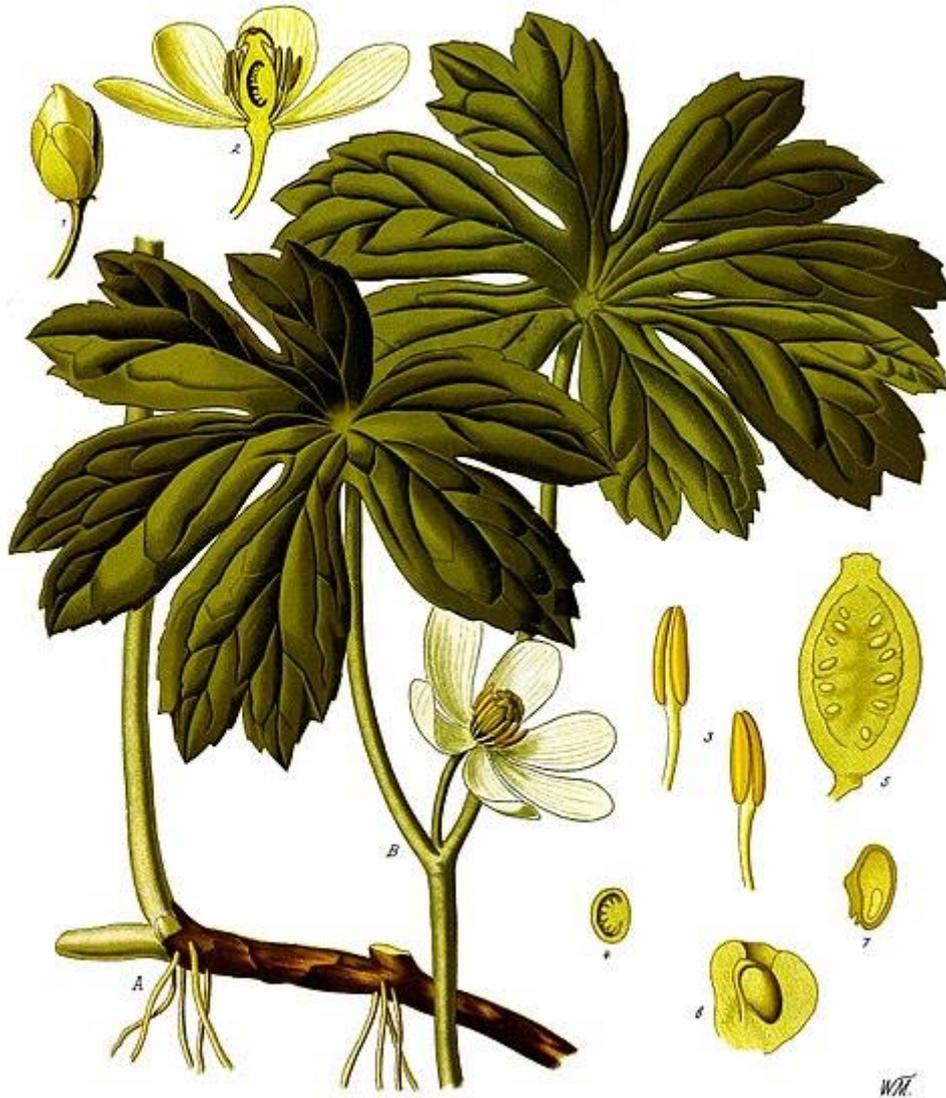
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Die Pflanze / The Plant

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The May apple or Wild lemon - W. Williamson

"Synon. Anapodophyllum canadense. Aconitifolia humilis, flore albo unico campanulato fructu cynosbati.

Vulgo. May-apple, Hog-apple, Mandrake, Wild lemon, Ducks-foot.

German. Schildblattriger Entenfuss, Entenfuss, Fluss-blatt.

Dutch. Eendenpoot.

Nat. Syst. Juss. Ranunculaceae.

Nat. Ord. Linn. Rhoadeae.

Nat. Fam. Podophylleae.

Class. Polyandria.

Order. Monogynia."

"SPEC. CHAR. Stem erect, one foot high, two-leaved, one-flowered; leaves peltate, palmate, lobate; lobe cuneate, incised. Blooms in May. Flowers white. Fruit mature in the latter end of August, lemon-coloured, of the size of a large plum and slightly maculated with brownish dots; the pulp to the taste at first is faintly nauseous, but agreeably sub-acid, and much esteemed by many persons. It is said the pigeons of Carolina are fattened by eating it.

Root perennial, creeping, from three to six feet in length, about twice the size of a goose quill, of a rich yellowish brown colour externally, and feeble yellowish white within. The main root is round and smooth, except that it is interrupted every three or four inches by knuckled joints, from which grow out numerous light coloured fibres. One of these joints which mark the successively annual attachments of the stem is added to the length of the root every year.

The root of the Podophyllum peltatum, according to the chemical analysis made by Dr. Staples, contains resin, gum or mucilage, soluble in cold water, amadin, colouring matter, extractive matter, ligneous fibre, and a minute quantity of an insipid substance soluble in sulphuric ether, from which it crystallizes in minute acicular crystals.

The leaves and root are the parts used in medicine. The leaves emit a strong narcotic odour, and have a nauseous taste. The root has a fresh nauseous smell and somewhat bitter taste. In popular phrase the leaves are said to be poisonous, the root medicinal, and the fruit edible. The fruit is aperient."

"This plant is emphatically a native, as it is indigenous to North America only, and is found growing luxuriously throughout the boundaries of the United States. It chiefly inhabits rich, loamy woodlands, but is frequently found growing in meadows, near small streams, and other low grounds.

The most conspicuous effect of Podophyllum peltatum, when taken in the dose of twenty or thirty grains of the powdered root, is purgation: a still larger dose will occasionally produce copious vomiting. By many practitioners it is considered one of the most safe and active cathartics, being slower in its operation, and less nauseating to irritable stomachs than jalap; it produces liquid discharges, without much griping or other unpleasant effects."

"Being endued with the power of diminishing the frequency of the pulse, and the property of purging, the *Podophyllum peltatum* has been considered by alloepathists especially adapted to the treatment of inflammatory diseases, which, in their opinion, require brisk purging; and by some it has been considered useful in intermittent fever, independently of its purgative quality.

The root also often operates as an anthelmintic, and as such has been used by the Cherokee and other southern Indians.

We have the concurrent testimony of a number of practitioners as to its efficacy in the treatment of mercurial rheumatism, colica pictonum, intermittent, remittent and congestive fevers, dropsy, hepatic congestions, scrofulous complaints, cough, haemoptysis, catarrhal and other pulmonary affections.

The relative position which the *Podophyllum peltatum* occupies among the natural families of plants, and the medicinal properties it is already known to possess, fully justifies the opinion that it is destined to become one of the most important of all the valuable medicinal plants indigenous to this country."

(*Podophyllum peltatum*, by W. Williamson, Transactions of the American Institute of Homoeopathy vol. 1 (1846), p. 204-207) [Extracts]

Die Podophyllen - Constantin Hering

"Die Podophyllen sind häufig in den vereinigten Staaten zu finden, lieben guten Boden, schattige, feuchte, offene Büsche und Wälder, wie die Anemonen. Sie treiben ihre grossen, gespaltenen, fußhohen Blätter zeitig im Frühlinge, blühen im Mai, in der Pracht den Helleboreen ähnlich, in den Blättern der *Paeonia*, bestocken sich aber nicht, stehen dünner und einzelner. Die Blätter welken bald dahin und lassen die während des Sommers reife Frucht allein auf ihrem Stiele stehen, eine gelblich werdende, längliche, nussgrosse Beere, süßlich fade, fast wie überreife Gurken; Kinder essen sie aus Spielerei, und, wie man sagt, ohne Schaden. Die Blätter, welche das Wirksame der Wurzel höher entwickelt haben, die daher das Vieh meidet, wurden als giftig ausgeschrien, was man so in gemeiner Wissenschaft "narkotisch" nennt. Indianer und Doctoren brauchten die Wurzel, es versteht sich, letztere nur so lange es in Mode war.

Dazumal geschah es, dass ein berühmter Doctor die wohlfeile Gelegenheit hatte zu der schwächlichen Paradoxe: "Die Frucht ist essbar" Die Blätter sind giftig! und die Wurzel ist höchst medicinisch!" welches die Studenten sehr beklatschten und sagten: "Geh!, welch ein geistreicher Mann ist der doch!" Der Ausspruch ist obiger Frucht so überaus ähnlich, dass er verdient als ein Rätsel der Kinder aufbehalten zu werden."

(Constantin Hering, *Podophyllum peltatum*. Allgemeine Zeitung für Homöopathie Bd. 2 (1849), Neue Beiträge zur Arzneimittellehre S. 42-43)

Rhizoma Podophylli und Podophyllin - A. Tschirch

Synonyme. - Fußblattwurzel, in Amerika: May apple, Mandrake (= *Mandragora*), Wild lemon. Das Rhizom ist in der französischen, englischen, holländischen, spanischen, italienischen, portugiesischen, belgischen, griechischen und amerikanischen Pharmacopoe.

Etymologie. - Der Name *Podophyllum* (von *πούς* und *φύλλον*, also = Fußblatt) ist von der an den Fuß eines Wasservogels erinnernden Form abgeleitet. Auch *peltatum* (von *pelta*, der Schild) bezieht sich auf das Blatt.

Stammpflanze und Systematische Stellung. *Podophyllum peltatum* L. spec. plant. ed. I, p. 505 (1753). (*P. callicarpum* Rafin., *P. montanum* Rafin., *Anopodophyllum canadense* Cat. Car. I, 24, *Anopodophyllum peltatum*, Moench.

Berberidaceae, Podophylloideae. Doch kann man *Podophyllum* auch zu den Ranunculaceen stellen (Schumann).

Beschreibung der Stammpflanze. Die perennierende, krautige, im Habitus etwas an *Helleborus* erinnernde Pflanze entsendet aus dem ein Sympodium bildenden, horizontal kriechenden Rhizom in ziemlich regelmäßigen Abständen nach oben stielrunde Sprosse und nach unten an dieser Stelle ein Bündel von Wurzeln. Die zwei einander gegenüberstehenden, beinahe auf derselben Höhe stehenden, langgestielten, großen, schildförmigen Blätter sind handförmig gelappt, die fünf bis neun Abschnitte keilförmig, an der Spitze oft eingeschnitten oder zweizählig, der Rand glatt oder mit einigen Zähnen besetzt. Zwischen ihnen entspringt "in der Gabel", an kurzem, gebogenem Stiel die als endständig zu betrachtende, schöne, große Blüte, deren zwei bis drei Sepala hinfällig sind, deren meist drei + sechs (oder in vier dreigliedrigen Quirlen stehende) eirunde Petala weiß und von feinen Nerven durchzogen sind. Die 12-18 Stamina haben lineare Antheren, der oberständige Fruchtknoten eine dicke, sitzende, schildförmige, zurückgebogenen Narbe, und an einer mächtigen Parietalplazenta zahlreiche Ovula. Die bis 5,5 cm große, ovale Beerenfrucht ist fleischig; die Samen haben eine seitliche Caruncula. Innerhalb der dicken Fruchtschale findet sich eine außen gefedert erscheinende, ellipsoide Masse, die aus den durch eine reichliche, fleischige Wucherung der Samenleiste zusammengehaltenen Samen besteht.

Podophyllum peltatum ist ein *Geophyt*, d. h. die ganze Entwicklung der Lichtsprosse vollzieht sich unter der Erde (wie bei *Hydrastis*). Die Spreiten der blühenden Lichtsprosse und des häufig entwickelten Grundblattes sind wie ein zusammengeklappter Regenschirm nach unten eingeschlagen. "Bei dem Blatte ist die kuppelförmige, verdickte Anheftungsstelle, bei dem blühenden Sprosse die Spitze der freien Blütenknospe der Bohraparat, welcher den Weg bahnt." Die Pflanze hat in vielen Punkten (Aufbau des Rhizoms, Blütenbildung, ein Cotyledon) Monocotylencharakter (Holm).

Die Pflanze findet sich in schattigen Laubwäldern auf humosem Boden in den östlichen Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika von Hudsons-Bay bis nach New Orleans und Florida. Die Westgrenze geht durch die Staaten Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas und Arkansas. Sie wird seit 1664 in den botanischen Gärten Europas kultiviert und findet sich jetzt dort regelmäßig; sonst ist sie wenig in Kultur.

Morphologie. Das gelbbräunliche Rhizom ist ein bis 1 m langes, monopedisches Sympodium vom Charakter einer Sichel. Es besteht aus ca. 5-10 mm dicken, verschiedenen, meist 10-15 cm langen, ziemlich glatten, meist wurzelfreien, in regelmäßigen Abständen Niederblattnarben tragenden Wandersproßpartien, die mit dicken, in eine siegelartige, 1 cm breite Narbe endigenden, dicht mit 2 mm dicken Wurzeln besetzten Speichersproßpartien abwechseln. Unterhalb der Narbe des oberirdischen Sprosses setzt sich im folgenden Jahr die Verzweigung durch einen Fortsetzungsprozeß weiter fort. Jedes Glied eines Rhizoms entspricht also einem Jahreszuwachs. Bisweilen zeigt das Rhizom Verzweigung.

Chemie. Das bitter-süßlich und etwas scharf und ekelhaft schmeckende Rhizom enthält 1,6-6,6, meist ca. 4-5 % eines Harzgemisches, das aus dem alkoholischen Auszuge mit Wasser ausgefällt werden kann und als ein gelbliches Pulver unter dem Namen "Podophyllin" oder "Resina podophylli" in die meisten Arzneibücher aufgenommen wurde. Die therapeutisch wirksame Substanz ist das drastisch abführend wirkende Podophyllotoxin.

Paralleldroge. Als Paralleldroge darf *Podophyllum Emodi* Wall. im Himalaya, in Sikkim und Kaschmir betrachtet werden, dessen Rhizom (indisches Podophyllum) jedenfalls ähnliche

Substanzen enthält - allerdings wohl nicht ganz dieselben, oder diese doch nicht im gleichen Verhältnis - es wirkt doppelt so stark abführend.

Anwendung. Besonders das Harz ("Podophyllin"), weniger das Rhizom, dienen als drastische Abführmittel und Cholagoga, bei Leberleiden, Syphilis usw. Wegen der dem Calomel ähnlichen Wirkung heißt es in Amerika "Vegetable Calomel". Da es oft Übelkeit und Bauchschmerzen erzeugt, wird es mit Belladonna- oder Hyoscyamusextrakt gemischt verabreicht. Auch Aloë, Coloquinten, Weinstein werden gern hinzugefügt. Kleine, oder wiederholte Dosen werden bei Bronchitis gegeben. - Podophyllin ist auch ein Wurmmittel, aber es wirkt nicht direkt auf die Würmer, sondern auf die Darmepithelien; es verhindert das Anhaften der Würmer.

Geschichte. Die anthelmintischen und brechenenerregenden Eigenschaften des Podophyllum-Rhizoms scheinen den Eingeborenen von Nordamerika schon lange bekannt gewesen zu sein. Die Pflanze wurde zuerst von Catesby 1731 abgebildet, der das Rhizom als brechenerregend bezeichnet, die vis emetica erwähnt auch der Arzt der deutschen Truppen im Unabhängigkeitskriege Schöpf in seiner 1787 in Erlangen erschienenen *Materia medica americana*. Er erwähnt auch, daß die Pflanze in Carolina Ipecacuanha genannt werde. Der abführenden Eigenschaften gedenkt zuerst Benjamin Smith Barton in seinen *Collections for an essay towards a materia medica of the united states Philadelphia 1798*. 1820 wurde Podophyllum in die *United States Pharmacopoeia*, 1864 in die *British Pharmacopoeia* aufgenommen, dann folgte *Pharm. germ. II* und *austriaca VII Addit.* Die erste Untersuchung der Droge rührt von Hudgson in Philadelphia her (1832). Bald darauf begann die Fabrikation des Podophyllins in Amerika (Cincinnati) und England."

(A. Tschirch, *Handbuch der Pharmakognosie*, Dritter Band, Leipzig 1925, *Rhizoma Podophylli and Podophyllin*, S. 770-773) [Auszüge]

Vergiftungen / Poisonings



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Übersicht

- 1862 - Effects when becoming in contact with podophyllin or the dust of the powdered root - Robert Bentley
- 1863 - Two children had been eating the fruits of Mayapples - D. C. Owen
- 1871 - Effects of three doses of ¼ grain of Podophyllin - E. W. Berridge
- 1872 - Effects of the dust given off by grinding the Podophyllin root in a worker - Hutchinson
- 1876 - A woman took half a grain of Podophyllum - H. Knapp
- 1877 - Poisoning of a young man from powdering the resin of Podophyllum - David Webster

1862 - Effects when becoming in contact with podophyllin or the dust of the powdered root - Robert Bentley

"Indeed, we think that podophyllin ^[1] in some instances given alone might produce serious consequences. I have been led to make these remarks, in consequence of having experienced in my own person very evident rubefacient and vesicant effects from a portion of the alcoholic solution having accidentally fallen upon the skin of my arm."

"It produces a rapid pustulation, which appears first in the form of minute vesicles filled with a serous fluid, which speedily changes to a whitish or yellowish pus. The superficial inflammation is at the time quite severe. The pustules, as a general thing, are slow in healing. (Bourdas)."

"Mr. Ransom, a manufacturer of podophyllin in this country, has also since written to me, and he makes the following statements: 'It has one property I have not seen mentioned, viz., that of *causing soreness and little pustules in the nose* and inflammation of the eyelids when any particles of the podophyllin powder are allowed to remain many minutes in contact with the skin of those parts; so much so, as that five persons employed in this preparation and putting it into bottles, were all affected in the manner described. We are now very careful not to inhale any of the dust, but keep the mouth and nostrils covered with fine muslin or handkerchiefs, whilst engaged in handling or preparing it.' "

(Robert Bentley, New American Remedies, I. Podophyllum peltatum, Pharmaceutical Journal and Transactions, Second Series, Vol. 3, London 1861-1862, p. 463, 464)

[1] Podophyllin was the name for the alcoholic extract of the May-Apple root.

1863 - Two children had been eating the fruits of Mayapples - D. C. Owen

"On the 4th of August, 1860, I was called upon to visit two children of H. C., who, the messenger said, were vomiting themselves to death. I enquired what the children had been eating or taking; he replied, that the parents thought the vomiting was caused by Mayapples, which the children had eaten in the morning.

I drove briskly on, and arrived at the place in, perhaps, half an hour, where I found two very pretty little girls, aged, respectively, six and eight years, stretched upon their beds, bathed in cold perspiration; their faces pale as corpses; eyes sunken in their orbits; noses pinched; pulse very weak, and scarcely perceptible at the wrist; great thirst; and the stomach contracting so hard and rapidly, in efforts to vomit, that the wrenching pain would cause them to utter sharp screams, one after another, for five minutes at a time. I was told, that the vomiting had been going on for the last four hours, almost without intermission, it being now 12 M.

On examining the matters thrown from the stomach, I found them to consist, for the most part, of seeds, pulp, and membranous covering of the ripe Mayapples, having the peculiar odor of that fruit. I asked them, if they had eaten the rinds of the apples? They said, no; but they had used their teeth to rupture the rinds.

I informed the parents that the recovery of the oldest child was not to be expected, owing to the prostration already produced; but that the chances for the younger were much better. I gave the oldest 1 gr. sulph. morphine, covered the epigastrium and entire abdomen, which was tympanitic and very tender, with a blister; invited the blood to the extremities with hot flannels and sinapisms; gave carbonic acid water, in small quantities, to allay thirst; and, as the bowels had not been moved since the vomiting begun, ordered an enema of castor oil and molasses in warm water. To the younger I gave, perhaps, 2/3 gr. morphine, and ordered the same course as for the other, except that for the blister I substituted mustard. They were now kept as quiet as possible for, perhaps, an hour and a half, when the younger child was sufficiently under the influence of the narcotic to fall into a quiet sleep. The oldest now vomited again bilious matter mixed with blood, - the bile dark green and very thick, the blood dark and coagulated. She complained frequently of burning sensation in the throat. Finding that the injections had failed to move the bowels, I gave Hydrargyri sub. mur. gr. xij with Morphine sulph. gr. j.

They were now both getting warm extremities, the youngest still sleeping. I left powders of morphine and camphor, one of which was to be given after each act of vomiting, should it commence again, or after each stool, should the bowels act too freely. I directed the parents to do everything in their power to maintain the proper amount of heat in the extremities; and, if the means they were using were not sufficient to keep up the warmth of the body, to use brandy by enema. For the youngest, I left similar powders and directions, should she require them.

Called, August 5th, at 7 A. M. - Found the oldest past all hope, - the eyes glazed and motionless, the death-like rattle in the throat, the abdomen swelled almost to bursting, and the under jaw fallen. At half-past eight o'clock she expired. I learned that she had continued to vomit thick bile, with more or less blood mixed with it, about every hour through the night. The youngest child was considerably better, although there was considerable tenderness over the stomach, to remove which I applied a blister; gave Dover's powder to keep her quiet, slippery-elm water for drink, kept the bowels solvent with sulphate of magnesia; and, by the morning of the 8th, she was convalescent.

I have endeavored to give a simple statement of the facts in the above cases, as they occurred; and I will decline making any comments, more than to say, that, after seeing the deleterious effects of the Mayapple in these cases, I would not recommend them as being the healthiest article of diet that we can procure; and I have also kept an eye single on the action of podophylline."

(D. C. Owen, Two cases of poisoning by the fruit of the *Podophyllum peltatum* or Mayapple, The Chicago Medical Examiner vol. 4 (1863), p. 389-391)

1871 - Effects of three doses of 1/4 grain of Podophyllin - E. W. Berridge

"Left eye sore and uncomfortable, especially at the inner canthus; conjunctiva of the left eyeball slightly red, especially at the inner canthus. (From three doses of 1/4 grain each.)." (E. W. Berridge, M.D., Fragmentary Proving, Podophyllin, The Monthly Homoeopathic Review vol. 15, London 1871, p. 298)

1872 - Effects of the dust given off by grinding the Podophyllin root in a worker - Hutchinson

"It appears from the statement of a patient now under Mr. Hutchinson's care at Moorfields, that *Podophyllin dust* ^[1] is well known in the trade to produce "inflamed eyes" and an eruption of "scabs" on the arms and legs of the men who attend the mill in which the root is ground. The symptoms are said to pass off in a few days and leave no ill results behind as a

rule, because the men wear closely-fitting masks, the eyeholes of which are fitted with glass, and the *Podophyllin* is moreover wetter to a certain extent, in order to prevent waste in the form of dust.

The man, aet. 39, came to Moorfields about October 25th, with extensive superficial ulceration of each cornea, attended by intense general conjunctival congestion. The ulceration of the cornea was central and large in extent. In the right eye its base was densely white, and looked exactly as if lead had been used. He denied having used anything containing lead. At the next visit, however, he said he was in the habit of using *Sugar of Lead* to his eyes whenever they were inflamed from *Podophyllin*, but that in the present attack he had used none of it, having gone at once to a medical man. His statements on this point, however, were rather wavering. He had had several other attacks of the same sort, but not nearly so bad as this one, and he attributed the severity of the last to the fact that his mask did not fit well when he used it the day before the inflammation of the eyes set in; he said also that for some reason the *Podophyllin* was not wetted so much as usual at the last grinding, and that there was more dust in consequence. He showed also one or two dusky spots on the arms where there had been "scabby places" a few days before.

The day's work which gave rise to the present attack occurred ten days before he came under care at the Hospital. No symptoms of irritation appeared while he was at the work or during that evening, but on waking next morning his eyes were inflamed. He said that the dust did not give rise to any irritation or inconvenience whatever until the day after its introduction. He was not purged by the dust."

(Severe Ulceration of Corneae, caused by the dust given off by Podophyllin root whilst being ground. Eruption on the Skin from the same cause. By Mr. Hutchinson, Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital. The Medical Times and Gazette vol. 2, London 1872, p. 516)

[1] Podophyllin was the name for the alcoholic extract of the May-Apple root.

1876 - A woman took half a grain of Podophyllum - H. Knapp

"Miss Ida W., age about 20; bilious temperament; somewhat chlorotic; generally well except constipation and scanty and somewhat painful menstruation. On recommendation of a neighbor, procured twenty-five cents' worth of Podophyllin of a druggist, and put what she supposed to be half a grain in a capsule, and took it, Sunday evening, March 21, 1875, about ten o'clock.

In the night felt pain in the stomach, and about three in the morning nausea and severe pain in the bowels. About seven, Monday morning, vomited the contents of the stomach and then considerable bile; felt better until about ten a. m.; vomited again, and bowels moved twice, but not copiously, attended with very much pain and deadly nausea.

The pain in stomach and bowels, and nausea continuing to increase in severity, her father came for me in the evening. Saw her at eight o'clock, and learned the foregoing history.

As the pain in the stomach was attended with much thirst and burning sensation, and great sense of prostration, prescribed *Ars. album*, to be given once an hour or two, and ordered hot fomentations to be applied to the bowels, and if any more vomiting a half teaspoonful of clear, strong coffee, occasionally after the vomiting." (...) ^[1]

(H. Knapp, M.D., San Francisco, Case of accidental or involuntary proving of Podophyllin, Transactions of the Homoeopathic Medical Society of the State of California, from 1874 to 1876, Vol. 1, San Francisco 1876, p. 55)

[1] The author gave on the following days so many remedies that it seems impossible or unreliable to decide which symptoms came from the poisoning itself and which from the given remedies. Therefore his report of the course of the case on the pages 56-59 is here omitted.

1877 - Poisoning of a young man from powdering the resin of Podophyllum - David Webster

"Thomas C., aet 17, native of New York, chemist's assistant in a wholesale druggist's establishment in this city, consulted me at Dr. Agnew's clinic at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, on Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1877, in regard to inflammation of his eyes.

Mr. C. said that on Monday, the 8th inst., he was engaged for five hours in powdering the resin of podophyllum. The podophyllum was placed in a two-gallon mortar and powdered by means of a heavy pestle - he necessarily bending over the mortar while thus engaged. The volatile powder flew up into his face and eyes, but not more than is usual in the levigation of the dry, light, volatile substances.

The next morning, Tuesday, while washing his face, he first noticed that his eyes were red and the skin about them discoloured. The discoloration extended over the whole of his face, his forehead, and the front part of his neck during the days, and the following night his eyes became so painful as to prevent sleep.

When he presented himself at the hospital on Wednesday, all the parts which had been exposed to contact with the powder were of a yellowish-red color, but not swollen to an appreciable extent. The ocular conjunctivae were much injected, the palpebral only slightly, the pupils small, the eyes painful and sensitive to light. I instilled a two-grain solution of sulphate of atropia four times at intervals of fifteen minutes before I succeeded in dilating the pupils. There were no signs of iritis, but there seemed to be a reflex spasm of the sphincter iridis which caused it to resist the action of atropine.

I gave the patient a two-grain solution of atropine to drop into each eye three times a day, and a borax wash for the whole affected surface, to be applied also three times a day.

I saw him last on Saturday, the 13th, when his eyes had resumed their normal appearance, except that the pupils were dilated, and the skin of the face and neck had lost its unnatural color. A few small pustules were scattered over the chin and throat.

I stopped the atropine and directed him to continue the borax wash until the pustular eruption should have disappeared.

Mr. C. informed me that he knew of three other druggist's assistants who had been similarly affected from the contact of powdered resin of podophyllum."

(David Webster, M.D., A Case of Poisoning by Contact of the Powder of Resin of Podophyllum, The Medical Record, vol. 12, New York 1877, p. 357)

Frühere Erfahrungen / Former Experiences



Übersicht

1830 - One of the best cathartics - C. S. Rafinesque

1843 - Experiences of eclectic physicians - W. Williamson

1849 - Erfahrungen der Alten Schule - Constantin Hering

1867 - In the hands of incautious or ignorant physicians it has produced an immense amount of injury to the people of the West - Edwin M. Hale

1830 - One of the best cathartics - C. S. Rafinesque

"Properties. - One of the best cathartics; it is equal to jalap, although a little more drastic, but quite safe and unfailling. The root is used; when dry, it is brittle, and easily powdered; the taste is unpleasant, nauseous, and bitter; the bitterness is extracted by water and alcohol; it contains resin, fecula, bitter extractive gallic acid, and a gummy substance. The medical properties of this article have been well ascertained, and are admitted by all physicians: many use it frequently in the country: the extract is very good, even better than the powder. Those who employ mercurial preparations, use it united to calomel, twenty grains of the powder with ten of calomel being a strong dose: but from five to twenty grains of extract alone is equally good. In smaller doses, it proves a gradual and easy laxative. Ten grains alone of the powder, taken at night, purges the next morning. It is chiefly useful in bilious complaints, and by its decided operation supersedes the use of a previous emetic; nay, sometimes emesis is produced by it, when the dose is large. It may be united to Cremor Tartar in all fevers where active purging is required. It has been found very useful in dropsical complaints, ascites, anasarca, rheumatism, chorea, epilepsy, &c. by Dr. Burson and others. The Cherokees use it against worms, which are expelled by its drastic effects. Dr. Zollickoffer denies this property. The leaves are said to be narcotic. No cattle can eat them. A drench of the whole fresh plant in decoction, will purge a horse completely. Two ounces of the leaves in decoction killed a dog. The Cherokees employ the fresh juice of the root for the cure of deafness, by putting a few drops in the ear. The Osage Indians consider it as a cure for poisons, by driving them through the bowels. They are very fond of the fruit, like all the Indian tribes. A fine preserve is made of them in Louisiana. To me, this fruit is hardly palatable, and the root is so nauseous that I employ the syrup of it like the Cherokees, which becomes then a mild and not unpleasant purgative, two spoonful being a dose. Small doses of it, or of the extract, lower the pulse from 77 to 64, and are useful in cough and pleurisy."

(C. S. Rafinesque, Medical Flora, or Manual of the Medical Botany of the United States of North America, vol. 2, Philadelphia 1830, p. 60-61)

1843 - Experiences of eclectic physicians - W. Williamson

"It is emetic and cathartic. - I have cured many violent cases of rheumatic complaints with it, proceeding from the imprudent use of mercury." - Henry.

"The fruit is esculent, the leaves are poisonous, and the root is highly medicinal. In intermittent fever it is said to be useful independent of its purgative quality, of which I know nothing myself." - Chapman.

"An extract of the root is (also) sometimes employed and has been found useful in Colica pictonum. It is especially adapted as a purge, to cases of intermittents, remittents, and dropsy. The root also often operates as an anthelmintic, and as such it is used by the Cherokee and other southern Indians." - Coxe.

(Podophyllum peltatum, by W. Williamson, M.D., Philadelphia, The Homoeopathic Examiner vol. 3 (1843), p. 321)

1849 - Erfahrungen der Alten Schule - Constantin Hering

(1) Die Blätter haben einen starken narkotischen Geruch und einen ekelregenden Geschmack; die Wurzel einen rohen ekligen Geruch und bitteren Geschmack.

Die Früchte sind eröffnend.

Die Cherokees brauchen die Wurzel gegen Würmer.

Die Cherokees tröpfeln den frischen Saft der Blätter in die Ohren, Taubheit zu heilen.

(5) Eine Abkochung der Pflanze purgiert Pferde.

Abkochung zweier Unzen der Blätter tötete einen Hund.

Dr. Burgon (Medical Recorder) gab es als abführend in galligen Krankheiten, sagt, es sei drastischer als Jalapa, mache kräftigere Ausleerungen mit heftigerem Bauchweh, und der Eindruck sei bleibender; es wirke langsamer als Jalapa, ließe den Unterleib länger in einem erschlafte[n] Zustande; **mit Calomel gegeben wirke es milder**. Es sei dem Magen widerlicher als andere Purgiermittel und mache leichter Erbrechen.

Henry sagt es sei erbrechend und abführend; er habe mehrere Fälle rheumatischer Leiden vom Missbrauche des Merkur damit geheilt.

Coxe sagt, es sei besonders geeignet als Purgiermittel bei intermittierendem und remittierendem Fieber und Wassersucht; auch habe man den Extract der Wurzel nützlich gefunden in der Malerkolik.

(10) Chapmann führt an: man sage, dass es nützlich beim Wechselfieber sei, unabhängig von seinen purgierenden Eigenschaften; er habe aber darüber keine Erfahrungen gemacht.

Barton erklärt es für eines der sichersten und kräftigsten Abführmittel, welches in grossen Dosen reichliches Erbrechen mache und nicht so ekelregend sei bei reizbaren Magen als Jalapa.

Rafinesque fand es nützlich in Husten und Pleuresien. Vergl. Dr. Snow.

Dr. Burgon u. a. sollen es, wie Rafinesque ausführt, hilfreich gefunden haben bei Wassersuchten, Ascites, Anasarka, Rheumatism, Veitstanz und Epilepsie.

Dr. Eberle gab es oft statt der Jalapa und fand es eben so wirksam und sicher.

(15) Wood (United States Dispensatory) sagt, es mache reichliche flüssige Stühle, ohne viel Bauchweh und andere Beschwerden. Nur in einigen Fällen mache es Übelkeit und selbst Erbrechen, wie jedes Abführmittel. Die Wirkung sei der der Jalapa ähnlich, aber langsamer und, wie Manche dächten, noch drastischer. Es eigne sich für die meisten entzündlichen Affektionen (im ersten Stadium), die schnelles Purgieren forderten. Mit Calomel werde es in biliösen Fiebern und Leberkongestionen gegeben, mit Weinstein in wassersüchtigen, rheumatischen und scrophulösen Krankheiten. In kleinen oft wiederholten Gaben vermindere es die Häufigkeit des Pulses und erleichtere Husten, werde deshalb beim Bluthusten, Katarrh und anderen Lungenleiden angewendet.

Pereira wiederholt Einiges der Früheren und behauptet, es stimuliere die Drüsen der Schleimhaut und die aushauchenden (!) Gefässe; in zu starken Gaben mache es Tormina, Tenesmus und Hypercatharsis mit blutigschleimigen Abgängen, Ekel und Erbrechen.

Die gepulverte Wurzel hat nach Pereira einen der Ipecacuanha etwas ähnlichen Geruch; nach Wood süßlich, nicht unangenehm. Der Geschmack der Wurzel ist nach Wood erst süßlich, dann bitter, ekelregend und etwas scharf. Abkochung und Tinktur sind bitter.

Wm. Hodgson stellte einen stark bitter schmeckenden Stoff daraus dar, der wenig löslich in kaltem Wasser, mehr in Alkohol, weder saure noch alkalische Eigenschaften zeigte, Podophyllin genannt. Siehe Journ. of the Philad. Coll. of Pharm. III, 273.

Dr. E. Staples fand in der Wurzel ausser Harz, Satzmehl, Gummi, Färbestoff, Extraktivstoff und Holzfaser eine eigentümliche, in weissen seidenartigen Nadeln (Jufts) kristallisierende geschmacklose Substanz, löslich in Schwefeläther.

(20) Dr. Snow machte folgende Versuche:

a) Zwei Unzen der Blätter abgekocht mit einem Quart Wasser bis auf 8 Unzen, wurden zur Hälfte einem erwachsenen Hunde gegeben, 9 Uhr Abends; nach einer halben Stunde die andere Hälfte. Zehn Minuten später war der Herzschlag sehr schwach 50 bis 55 in der Minute; reichlicher Speichelfluss zeigte sich zunehmend bis Mitternacht; Erbrechen um 10 und 12 Uhr, keine narkotische Zeichen. Das Brechen währte fort, den andern Morgen fand man ihn tot.

b) Eine Drachme der gepulverten Blätter machte bei einem Hunde Unruhe für eine kurze Zeit; dann schien er wieder wohl.

c) Aus 2 ½ Unzen Blätter 6 Drachmen Extract in Pillen zu 2 Gran; eine davon selbst genommen brachte den Puls binnen einer Stunde allmählig von 76 auf 65 Schläge in der Minute, welches 2 Stunden anhielt.

d) Zwei Pillen, wie oben, als der Puls voll und stark 74 war, brachten ihn binnen 1 Stunde auf 61; nach 2 Stunden dasselbe und schwach und klein.

e) Drei Pillen bei vollem starken Pulse, 76 in der Minute, verminderte die Zahl auf 64; nach 2 Stunden, noch klein und schwach; dabei entstand leichte Übelkeit.

f) In einem Falle heftigen Hustens bei remittierendem Fieber mit geschwindem und gespanntem Pulse wurden 2 Gran der Blätter alle 3 Stunden gegeben; den zweiten Tag war der Puls noch gespannt und 4 Gran wurden gegeben; am dritten Tag war vollständige und bleibende Heilung bewirkt.

g) In einem Falle von Pleuresie, nach einem mäßigen Aderlass bei vollem Puls wurden 6 Gran der Blätter gegeben alle 2 Stunden. Den 4ten Tag war der Kranke geheilt."

(Constantin Hering, Podophyllum peltatum. Allgemeine Zeitung für Homöopathie Bd. 2 (1849), Neue Beiträge zur Arzneimittellehre S. 43-46)

1867 - In the hands of incautious or ignorant physicians it has produced an immense amount of injury to the people of the West - Edwin M. Hale

"The history of the medical use of this plant is mainly confined to the early botanic and later eclectic physicians. A few allopathists like Barton, Tully, Zollicoffer, and others, used it considerably, but it never has been a favorite drug with that school. In the hands of incautious or ignorant physicians, the Podophyllum and its active principle have been productive of an immense amount of injury to the people of the West. I have treated many painful, severe, and incurable diseases of the stomach and intestines, uterus, and urinary organs, which could be dated distinctly to over dosing with this potent drug. Next to Mercury, it is capable of inflicting more injury to the human organism, when abused, than almost any other drug in common use; yet eclectics denounce Mercury in all its forms, while pouring this poison down their patients."

"Eclectic physician, and of late, many of the allopathic school, have come to look upon the mandrake as a sort of panacea for nearly all acute diseases, and useful in almost all chronic affections. With its enthusiastic admirers it ranks with Calomel. Medical adjectives have been

exhausted in describing its powers and virtues. It is said to be cathartic, emetic, alterative, anthelmintic, hydragogue, sialagogue, deobstruent, febrifuge, anti-periodic, diuretic, etc., etc. It is a fact, that like Mercury it penetrates every nook and cranny of the organism, and there is scarce an organ or tissue of the body but feels its malign influence, when it is introduced into the system in toxical doses. It has been used in nearly every disease in the nomenclature, and it is said to have proved curative in those of the most opposite character."

(Edwin M. Hale, *Homoeopathic Materia Medica of the New Remedies*, 2. ed., Detroit 1867, *Podophyllum peltatum*, p. 805)

Prüfungen - Provings



Prüfungen / Provings

Übersicht

I. Einzelne Prüfungen

1846 - W. Williamson, Jacob Jeanes, Husmann and Ward

1872 - Samuel A. Moore

1872 - Dr. Mann

1890 - E. V. Ross

II. Symptom-Verzeichnis

1849 - Constantin Hering

1878/1879 - Timothy F. Allen

I. Einzelne Prüfungen

1846 - W. Williamson, Jacob Jeanes, Husmann and Ward

"The attenuations made use of in collecting the following symptoms, were the 1st, 3d, and 15th.

General Symptoms

Sudden shocks of jerking pains. [Wil]

The symptoms generally but especially the abdominal symptoms, are aggravated in the morning and better in the evening. [Wil]

Skin

* Softness of the flesh, with debility in children. [Wil]

* Moistness of the skin, with preternatural warmth. [Wil]

* Sallowness of the skin in children. [Wil]

Sleep

Sleepiness in the day time, especially in the forenoon, with rumbling in the bowels. [Jea] [Ward] [Wil]

(5) Restlessness in the fore part of the night. [Wil] [Jea]

Sleepiness early in the evening. [Wil]

Too heavy sleep at night. [Wil]

Distress after the first sleep in the evening. [Wil]

Rising up in bed during sleep, without waking. [Wil]

(10) * Restless sleep of children, with whimpering at night. [Wil]

Moaning in sleep, with eye lids half closed. [Wil]

Drowsy and difficult to wake in the morning. [Wil]

Unrefreshed by sleep, on waking in the morning. [Hus] [Jea] [Ward] [Wil]

* A feeling of fatigue on waking in the morning. [Jea] [Wil]

Fever

(15) * Chilliness while moving about during fever, and in the act of lying down, with perspiration immediately afterwards. [Wil]

* Chilliness when first lying down in the evening, followed by fever and sleep, which is disturbed with talking, and imperfect wakings. [Wil]

* Fever attended with constipation. [Wil]

* Fever with incoherent talking. [Wil]

Intermittent fever, quotidian, tertian and quartan. [Wil]

(20) * Chill in the morning at 7 o'clock, with pressing pains in both hypochondrias, and dull aching pains in the knees and ankles, elbows and wrists. [Wil]

* Backache before the chill. [Wil]

* The shaking and a sensation of coldness continues for some time after the heat commences. [Wil]

* Some thirst during the chill, but more through the heat. [Wil]

* The patient is conscious during the chill, but cannot talk because he forgets the words he wishes to employ. [Wil]

(25) * Delirium and loquacity during the hot stage, with forgetfulness afterwards of all that passed, [Wil]

* Violent, pain in the head, with excessive thirst during the fever. [Wil]

* Sleep during the perspiration. [Wil]

* Loss of appetite in the apyrexia. [Wil]

Head

Giddiness and dizziness, with the sensation of fulness over the eyes. [Wil] [Jea]

(30) Dulness and headache, with sleepiness in the morning. [Jea] [Wil]

Momentary darts of pain in the forehead, obliging one to shut the eyes; attended with giddiness. [Wil]

Pain on the top of the head, when rising in the morning. [Wil]

Pressing pain in the temples in the forenoon, with drawing in the eyes, as if strabismus would follow. [Wil]

Stunning headache through the temples, relieved by pressure. [Wil]

(35) Morning, headache with heat in the vertex. [Wil]

* Delirium and loquacity during fever, with excessive thirst. [Wil]

* Rolling of the head, during difficult dentition in children. [Wil]

* Perspiration of the head during sleep, with coldness of the flesh while teething. [Wil]

Sudden pain in the forehead, with soreness of the throat, in the evening. [Wil]

(40) Vertigo while standing in the open air. [Jea]

Vertigo with inclination to fall forwards. [Wil]

Headache alternating with diarrhoea. [Wil]

Heavy dull pain in the forehead, with soreness over the seat of the pain. [Wil]

* Morning headache with flushed face. [Wil] [Jea]

(45) Pain in the left frontal protuberance, aggravated in the afternoon. [Wil]

Eyes

Smarting of the eyes. [Wil]

Drawing sensation in the eyes, accompanying pain in the head. [Wil]

Heaviness of the eyes, with occasional pains on the top of the head. [Wil]

Pain in the eye balls, and in the temples, with heat, and throbbing of the temporal arteries. [Wil]

Teeth

(50) * Grinding of the teeth at night, especially with children during dentition. [Wil]

The teeth are covered with dried mucus, in the morning. [Wil]

Mouth

Copious salivation. [Wil]

* Offensive odour from the mouth. [Wil]

* Offensiveness of the breath at night, perceptible to the patient. [Wil]

(55) The taste of fried liver in the mouth at night. [Wil]

Sourness of the mouth. [Wil]

Dryness of the mouth and tongue, on waking in the morning. [Wil]

* White fur on the tongue with foul taste. [Wil]

Throat

Soreness in the left side of the throat, especially painful when swallowing liquids, and worse in the morning. [Wil]

(60) Dryness of the throat. [Wil]

Soreness of the throat extending to the ears. [Wil]

* Rattling of mucus in the throat. [Wil]

* Goitre. [Wil]

* Sore throat commencing on the right side, and then going to the left. [Wil]

Appetite

(65) * Voracious appetite. [Wil]

* Satiety from a small quantity of food, followed by nausea and vomiting. [Wil]

* Regurgitation of food. [Wil]

Indifference to food. [Wil]

Loss of appetite. [Wil]

(70) * Putrid taste in the mouth. [Wil]

Desire for something sour. [Wil]

* Moderate thirst during fever. [Wil]

Thirst towards evening. [Wil]

* Diarrhoea immediately after eating or drinking [Wil]

Stomach

(75) * Sourness of the stomach. [Wil]

* Acid eructations. [Wil]

Acidity in the afternoon with an unpleasant sickly sensation in the stomach. [Wil]

* Nausea and vomiting with fulness in the head. [Wil]

* Vomiting of food an hour after a meal, with craving appetite immediately afterwards. [Wil]

(80) * Regurgitation of food. [Wil]

Extreme nausea, continuing for several hours. [Wil]

Vomiting of hot frothy mucus. [Wil]

* Vomiting of food with putrid taste and odour. [Wil] ,

* Heartburn. [Wil]

(85) * Waterbrash. [Wil]

Heat in the stomach. [Wil]

* Belching of hot flatus which is very sour. [Wil]

Sensation of hollowness in the epigastrium. [Wil]

Throbbing in the epigastrium, followed by diarrhoea. [Wil]

(90) * Stitches in the epigastrium from coughing. [Wil]

* Food turns sour soon after eating. [Wil]

* Gastric affection attended by depression of spirits. [Wil]

Abdomen

Fulness in the right hypochondrium, with flatulence. [Wil] [Jea]

Stitches in the right hypochondrium, worse whilst eating. [Wil]

(95) Sensation of weight and dragging in the left hypochondrium, close under the ribs. [Wil]

* Colic, with retraction of the abdominal muscles. [Wil]

Pain in the transverse colon, at three o'clock in the morning, followed by diarrhoea. [Wil]

Rumbling of flatus in the ascending colon. [Jea]

Pain in the ascending colon. [Jea]

(100) Pain in the bowels at day light in the morning, which is relieved by external warmth and by bending forwards whilst lying on the side, but is aggravated by lying on the back. [Wil]

The pain in the bowels at first is attended with coldness, which is followed by heat and warm perspiration. [Wil]

Sensation of heat in the bowels, accompanying the inclination to go to stool. [Wil]

Twisting pain in the right hypochondrium, with the sensation of heat in the part. [Wil]

* Chronic hepatitis, with costiveness. [Wil]

(105) * Fulness, with pain and soreness in the right hypochondrium. [Wil]

Sensation of flatus in the left hypochondrium. [Jea] [Wil]

Faintness, with the sensation of emptiness in the abdomen after stool. [Wil]

* Cramp-like pain in the bowels, with retraction of the abdominal muscles, occurring at ten o'clock in the evening, and again at five in the morning, and continuing until nine. [Wil]

* Sharp pain above the right groin, preventing motion, in the latter months of pregnancy. [Wil]

Bowels

(110) * Constipation, with flatulency and headache. [Wil]

* Constipation accompanying remittent fever. [Wil]

* The faeces are hard and dry, and voided with difficulty. [Wil]

Diarrhoea early in the morning, which continues through the forenoon, followed by a natural stool in the evening. [Wil]

* Chronic diarrhoea, worse in the morning. [Hus]

(115) * Extreme weakness and cutting pain in the intestines, after stool. [Hus]

Evacuations of green stools in the morning. [Wil]

From six to eight evacuations in a day. [Wil]

Diarrhoea immediately after eating or drinking. [Wil]

* Faeces yellow or dark green. [Wil]

(120) * White slimy stools. [Wil]

* Cholera infantum. [Wil]

* Evacuations, consisting of a darkish yellow mucus which smells like carrion. [Wil]

* Frequent chalk-like stools, which are very offensive, with gagging and incessant thirst in children. [Wil]

* Copious evacuations, with blueness under the eyes. [Wil]

Painful diarrhoea, with screaming and grinding of the teeth, in children during dentition. [Wil]

(125) Stools muco-gelatinous, small and unfrequent, with flatulence, and pain in the region of the sacrum. [Jea]

* Hot, watery evacuations. [Wil]

* Frothy mucous stools. [Wil]

* Food passes the bowels in an undigested state. [Wil]

Evacuations in the morning, attended with strong urgings in the bowels, with heat and pain in the anus. [Wil]

(130) Flashes of heat running up the back, after stool. [Wil]

Too much bearing down at stool, as if from inactivity of the rectum. [Wil]

Secretion of mucus from the anus. [Wil]

Chronic diarrhoea, with prolapsus ani at every stool, in children. [Jea] [Wil]

* Prolapsus ani, with diarrhoea of six years standing in an adult. [Wil]

(135) * Prolapsus ani of long standing. [Wil]

* Descent of the rectum from a little exertion, immediately followed by stool, or a discharge of thick transparent mucus, sometimes of a yellow colour, and mixed with blood. [Wil]

* The prolapsus occurs most frequently in the morning. [Wil]

* Constant pain in the lumbar region, which is worse during evacuation, and particularly after stool. [Wil]

Urine

Enuresis. [Wil]

(140) * Involuntary discharge of urine, during sleep. [Wil]

* Diminished secretion of urine. [Wil]

* Suppression of urine. [Wil]

Scanty urine, with frequent voidings. [Wil]

* Frequent nocturnal urination, during pregnancy. [Wil]

Genitals

(145) Sticking pain above the pubes, and in the course of the spermatic cords. [Wil]

Sensation at stool, as if the genital organs would fall out, in females. [Wil]

* Retarded menstruation. [Wil]

* Suppression of the menses in young females, with bearing down in hypogastric and sacral regions, with pain from motion, which is relieved by lying down. [Wil] [Jea]

* Leucorrhoea; discharge of thick transparent mucus. [Wil]

(150) * Leucorrhoea, attended with constipation, and bearing down in the genital organs. [Wil]

* Prolapsus uteri. [Jea] [Hus] [Wil]

* Symptoms of prolapsus uteri, continuing for several weeks after parturition, with rumbling of flatus in the region of the ascending colon. [Jea]

Symptoms of prolapsus uteri, with pain in the sacrum, flatulence unfrequent, muco-gelatinous stools. (3 cases.) [Jea]

* Pain in the regions of the ovaria, especially the right. [Jea] [Wil]

(155) * Numb aching pain in the region of the left ovary, with heat running down the left thigh in the third month of pregnancy. [Wil]

* Ability to lie comfortably only on the stomach, in the earlier months of pregnancy. [Wil]

* Swelling of the labia during pregnancy. [Wil]

* After pains attended with heats and flatulency. [Wil]

After pains, with strong bearing down. [Wil]

Larynx

(160) * Cough, accompanying remittent fever. [Wil]

* Dry cough. [Wil]

* Loose hacking cough. [Wil]

* Whooping cough, attended with costiveness and loss of appetite. (2 cases) [Wil]

Chest

(165) Pains in the chest, increased by taking a deep inspiration. [Wil]

Snapping in the right lung, like breaking a thread, when taking a deep inspiration. [Wil]

Inclination to breathe deeply; sighing. [Wil]

Shortness of breath. [Wil]

Sensation in the chest, as if the heart were ascending to the throat. [Wil]

(170) Sensation of suffocation, when first lying down at night. [Wil]

Palpitation of the heart, from exertion or mental emotion. [Wil]

* Palpitation of the heart, with a clucking sensation rising up to the throat, which obstructs respiration. [Ward]

Sticking pain in the region of the heart. [Wil]

Palpitation of the heart, from physical exertion, in persons subject to rumbling in the

ascending colon, heavy sleep, and a feeling of fatigue on awaking in the morning, followed by drowsiness in the forenoon. (numerous cases.) [Jea]

Trunk

(175) Pain in the small of the back when walking or standing, with the sensation of the back bending inwards. [Wil]

Pain in the lumbar region, with the sensation of coldness, worse at night, and from motion. [Wil]

Pain in the loins, increased by a misstep and walking over uneven ground. [Wil]

Pain between the shoulders with soreness, worse night and morning, and increased by motion. [Wil]

Pain under the right shoulder-blade. [Wil]

Stiffness of the nape, with soreness of the muscles of the neck and shoulders. [Wil]

(180) Pain in the nape with soreness, increased by motion. [Wil]

Pain between the shoulders, in the morning. [Jea]

Upper Extremities

* Rheumatism in the left forearm and fingers. [Wil]

Weakness of the wrists, with soreness to the touch. [Wil]

Lower Extremities

Pain and weakness in the left hip, like rheumatism from cold, increased by going up stairs. [Wil]

185. Pains in the thighs, legs and knees, worse from standing. [Wil]

Weakness of the joints, especially the knees. [Wil]

* Slight paralytic weakness of the whole left side, of one year's duration. (In a girl 18 years of age) [Jea]

Cracking in the knee-joints from motion. [Wil]

Heaviness and stiffness of the knees, as after a long walk. [Wil]

(190) Stiffness on beginning to move. [Wil]

Aching of the limbs, worse at night. [Wil]

Pain in the left knee, leg, and foot. [Wil]

Sharp pain in the outer and upper portion of the left foot. [Wil]

Coldness of the feet. [Wil]

(195) Perspiration of the feet, in the evening. [Wil]

(Podophyllum peltatum, by W. Williamson, Transactions of the American Institute of Homoeopathy vol. 1 (1846), p. 208-218)

[Wil] = Williamson; [Jea] = Jeanes; [Hus] = Husmann; [Ward] = Ward.

1872 - Samuel A. Moore

"Samuel A. Moore, age 21, a student of Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, of nervous-sanguine temperament, not easily affected by medicine.

June 4th, 1872. Took four drops of the tincture of Podophyllum peltatum before going to bed, and had no unpleasant feeling until about 3 a.m. I was then awakened by violent pains in the stomach and bowels; the pains were of a griping, stitching character, and were relieved for a short time by pressure on the bowels. About 4 a.m. had an evacuation, which consisted of yellow, undigested faeces, mixed with mucus, and was of an offensive odor. Temperature of the body considerably increased; pulse quicker and smaller than usual, with slight palpitation of the heart, and much feeling of oppression in the chest, with constant inclination to take a deep inspiration, but was prevented from doing so on account of a feeling of constriction in the chest. After rising in the morning had a sick feeling in the stomach, with occasional

nausea; appetite much impaired, with unusual thirst for cold water; tongue coated white, with much viscid mucus in the mouth. After breakfast, had a violent burning in the stomach, as if caused by a hot steam. About 10 a.m. had another evacuation, which was accompanied with violent tenesmus, lasting for some time after the evacuation; the stool was of a burning, acrid character, excoriated the anus, and caused much bearing down during and after stool. After stool, feverishness, with frontal headache, and a sensation of great dryness of the forehead and eyes, which was relieved for a short time by bathing the parts with cold water. Had no more symptoms until after dinner, when the same burning sensation was again experienced in the stomach, as if caused by a hot steam; increased thirst after eating; cold water does not agree, it causes much oppression and uneasiness in the stomach; small quantities of it were ejected, which tasted very bitter, and caused much burning in oesophagus.

Felt feverish during the afternoon, with occasional spells of chilliness, which was not relieved by the heat of the stove, but was relieved by covering up warmly in bed. Evening, before supper, had an empty feeling in the stomach, but did not feel hungry. After supper, sensation as if there would be an evacuation of bowels. This sensation came and went again at short intervals until going to bed, when it ceased. No unpleasant sensations until about 2 a.m., when I awoke with slight stitching pains in the bowels, with desire to go to stool. About half-past 2 a.m., had an evacuation from the bowels. Did not sleep well the remaining part of the night, on account of occasional stitching pains in the bowels; the pains were mitigated by flexing the thighs on the abdomen. Had a feeling of weakness in the epigastric region, which continued until next morning. This symptom was the only one that disappeared in the morning. All the other symptoms were aggravated in the morning from 2 to 4 o'clock. Had a bad taste in the mouth for several days after the most prominent symptoms had disappeared, with diarrhoea and constipation alternating every day or two."

(T. S. Hoynes, M.D., Chicago, Ill., Partial Proving of *Podophyllum*, Transactions of the American Institute of Homoeopathy vol. 25 (1872), p. 207-208)

1872 - Dr. Mann

"Dr. Mann reported a case of an involuntary proving of *Podophyllum*, in which there was profuse sweating, so much that it dropped off of the prover's finger ends."

(The Materia Medica Society of Chicago, The United States Medical Investigator vol. 9 (1872), p. 15)

1890 - E. V. Ross

"Mr. E. J., aet. 26, on March 19th took ten grains of *Podophyllum* 1x to "stir up the liver." This was eleven a.m., and about six p.m. same day was taken with an indescribable sick feeling all over, and a *persistent dry-rough feeling in pharynx and oesophagus, and a feeling as though a ball or lump was in upper part of oesophagus; this dry, rough feeling extended along over the right eustachian tube with dull aching pain in right ear.* Eight p.m.: dull stupefying headache, chiefly in forehead, and by lying down. Fulness in region of stomach, with belching of gas, and sour eructations. Marked salivation and offensive odour from mouth, sleep disturbed and full of *confused* dreams. Rolled and tossed about, *bed felt too hard (Arn., Bapt.), and a feeling as though the head and shoulders were lying too low.*

At three a.m. was challenged to stool, which was profuse, watery, and dark green in character; frequent call for stool, with a peculiar weak, dull, griping pain below umbilicus, and fulness on the rectum before stool and by stool; faint, weak feeling in region of stomach during stool, tenesmus and faint feeling after stool.

These symptoms gradually passed off in the course of two or three days. The looseness of the bowels was in turn followed by constipation, which was soon corrected by *Nux Vomica* 3x." (E. V. Ross, M.D., Rochester, New York, A Fragmentary Proving of *Podophyllum*, The Homoeopathic World vol. 25 (1890), p. 246)

II. Symptom-Verzeichnis

1849 - Constantin Hering

"Alle Zeichen ohne Namen sind von Dr. Williamson durch die 1ste bis 15te Potenz, die andern mit * bezeichnet sind Heilwirkungen.

Düseligkeit beim Stehen in der freien Luft. Jeanes.

Nach Hitze im Kopfe und Gesichte und Vollheit im Kopfe bekam sie einen Schwindel, erst nur beim Stehen im Freien, dann auch beim Sitzen, nicht aber beim Gehen oder Liegen. Jeanes.

Eingenommenheit und Kopfweh mit Schläfrigkeit, des Morgens.

Dumpfer Kopfschmerz. Jeanes.

(5) Vollheitsgefühl in der Stirne. Jeanes.

Dumpfdrückender Schmerz in der Stirn mit Wehtun äusserlich am Orte des Schmerzens.

Schmerz im linken Stirnhügel, erhöht Nachmittags.

* Schnelle schmerzhaft Rucke in der Stirne, die zum Schliessen der Augen nötigen; dabei schwindlicht.

Plötzliche Schmerzen im Vorderkopfe mit Halsweh, des Abends.

(10) Schmerz im Scheitel, beim Aufstehen des Morgens.

* Morgenkopfweh mit Gesichtshitze und Röte. Williamson.

Pressender Schmerz in den Schläfen, Vormittags mit einem Ziehen in den Augen, als würde es Schielen veranlassen.

Ein betäubendes Kopfweh durch die Schläfen, erleichtert beim Zusammendrücken.

Schmerz in den Schläfen. Jeanes.

(15) Kopfweh abwechselnd mit Durchfall.

* Delirium; geschwätzig während der Fieberhitze mit heftigem Durste.

* Das Kind wendet im Bette den Kopf von einer Seite zur andern. Beim Zahnen. Williamson.
Anmerkung: Ähnlich *Bell.*, *Veratr.*, *Hepar.*, *Calc.*, *Sulph.* u. a. C. Hg.

* Kopfschweiss im Schläfe mit Hautkälte; beim Zahnen.

Ziehende Empfindung in den Augen beim Kopfweh.

(20) Schwere der Augen; dann und wann Anfälle von Schmerz im Scheitel dabei.

Schmerz in den Augäpfeln und Schläfen mit Hitze und Klopfen der Schläfenarterien.

Schründendes Wehtun der Augen.

Schmerz und Schrunden in den Augen. Jeanes.

Eine Nachmittags beschäftigt mit dem Pulvern der Wurzel in einem engen Zimmer, bekam er **am nächsten Morgen** eine sehr heftige Entzündung des rechten Auges und Lides, die antiphlogistische Behandlung erst in 8 bis 10 Tagen wich. Burgon.

(25) Vollheitsgefühl und wie verstopft in den Ohren, dabei in Anfällen Schwerhörigkeit. Von den Blättern. Jeanes. Vgl. alte Schule 4., welche Nachricht der Prüfer nicht kannte.

Schneiden in einem hohlen Backenzahne. Jeanes.

Die Zähne sind des Morgens mit einem trocknen Schleim bedeckt.

* Zähneknirschen des Nachts, besonders bei Kindern im Zahnen.

Reichliche Speichelabsonderung.

(30) Übler Geruch aus dem Munde.

* Fauler Mundgeschmack.

* Stinkender Athem des Nachts, den der Kranke selbst wahrnimmt.

Kräuteriger Geschmack. Jeanes.

* Weissbelegte Zunge mit faulem Geschmacke.

(35) Beim Erwachen des Morgens Trockenheit des Mundes und der Zunge.

Hals trocken, mit einem Geschmack wie gebratene Leber im Munde, des Nachts.

Halsweh links, besonders schmerzhaft, wenn er Flüssiges schluckt: schlimmer des Morgens.

Trockenheit des Halses.

Halsweh, was sich nach den Ohren erstreckt.

(40) * Halsweh, rechts anfangend und dann nach links gehend.

* Schleimrasseln im Halse.

* Kropf.

Gleichgültigkeit im Essen.

Appetitverlust.

(45) * Gefräßiger Appetit.

* Sattsein während der Mahlzeit, gefolgt durch Ekel und Erbrechen.

* Mäßiger Durst bei der Fieberhitze.

Durst gegen Abend.

Verlangen nach Saurem.

(50) Säure im Munde.

* Saurer Mundgeschmack des Morgens, bei wässrigen Durchfällen.

* Magensäure mit Magenkopfweg und Schwere über den Augen; bei einem Maurer seit 5 Jahren.

* Aufschwulken des Genossenen.

* Saures Aufschwulken.

(55) * Magensäure.

* Das Genossene wird sauer bald nach dem Essen.

Saures Aufstossen.

* Aufstossen heisser Luft, die sehr sauer ist.

* Säure, mit einer unangenehmen ekligen Empfindung im Magen, des Nachmittags.

(60) * Sodbrennen.

* Brennen im Magen.

Unangenehmes Übelkeitsgefühl im Magen.

Ärgste Übelkeit.

* Ekel und Erbrechen mit Vollheit im Kopfe.

(65) Der grösste Ekel, stundenlang anhaltend.

* Aufschwulken des Genossenen, mit heftigen Magenschmerzen, bald nach dem Essen; und darauf sogleich wieder Hunger; schläfrig des Abends und Aufsitzen im Bette, ohne wach zu werden.

* Speiseerbrechen bald nach der Mahlzeit und sogleich darauf wieder starkes Verlangen nach Essen. (vergl. *Lobelia, Cina.*)

Speiseerbrechen nach der Mahlzeit mit grossem Hunger sogleich nachher.

Erbrechen heißen schaumigen Schleimes.

(70) * Speiseerbrechen mit faulem Geschmacke und Geruche.

* Würmerbeseigen.

Hitze im Magen.

Stiche im Oberbauche und Magen vom Husten.

* Sogleich nach Essen oder Trinken Durchfall.

(75) * Dyspepsie mit Poltern im Bauche besonders im rechten Hypochonder und der Gegend des aufsteigenden Colon; mit schwerem Nachtschlaf und Ermüdung des Morgens hat es in vielen Fällen wohltätig eingewirkt. Jeanes.

* Gastrische Leiden mit grosser Niedergeschlagenheit.

Vollheit im rechten Hypochonder mit Blähungsbeschwerden. Williamson, Jeanes.

* Vollheit mit Schmerz und Wundheitsgefühl im rechten Hypochonder.

Poltern der Blähungen in beiden Hypochondern, auf- und absteigendem Colon, aber **mehrstens in der rechten Seite.** Jeanes.

(80) Leichte Schmerzen in der Gegend des Blinddarms und dem aufsteigenden Colon. Jeanes.

Stiche im rechten Hypochonder, schlimmer beim Essen.

Windender, drehender Schmerz im rechten Hypochonder, mit Hitzeempfindung darin.

* Stöhnen, Ächzen und Unruhe während des Fiebers, gefräßiger Hunger und Durst bei Fieber, weisse Zunge, Hitze im Bauche, besonders in der Lebergegend; die Leber härter; keuchender Husten.

Chronische Leberleiden mit Stuhlverstopfung.

(85) Schweregefühl und Hinunterziehen im linken Hypochonder, dicht unter den Rippen.

Gefühl als wäre Wind im linken Hypochonder. Jeanes, Williamson.

* Hohlheitsgefühl im Oberbauche.

Ohnmächtigkeit und Leerheitsgefühl im Bauche, nach dem Stuhlgange.

Klopfen im Oberbauche, worauf Durchfall erfolgt.

(90) * Krampfartiger Schmerz in den Eingeweiden mit Zurückziehen der Bauchmuskeln, 10 Uhr Nachts, dann wieder 5 Uhr des Morgens und fortwährend bis 9 Uhr.

*** Kolik mit Einwärtsziehen der Bauchmuskeln.**

Schmerz im Querdarm, 3 Uhr des Morgens Durchfall.

Schmerz oder Poltern in Blähungen im aufsteigenden Colon. Jeanes.

Der Unterleib fühlt sich, als wäre er festgemacht am Rücken, hineingezogen und hinten gebunden.

(95) Schmerz in den Eingeweiden bei Tagesanbruch erleichtert durch äusserliche Wärme, und gekrümmter Seitenlage; erhöht in der Rückenlage; anfangs Kälte bei den Schmerzen, später folgt Hitze und warmer Schweiss.

* Hitze im Bauche mit Stuhldrang.

Häufiger Stuhldrang. Jeanes.

Ich nahm 20 Gran der Wurzel 4 Uhr Nachmittags; erst **am nächsten Morgen** fing es an zu wirken und machte fortwährende Stuhlgänge, den ganzen Tag und einen Theil der Nacht, begleitet von heftigen Schmerzen. Burgon.

Durchfall früh des Morgens und Vormittags.

(100) * Heiße, wässrige Stühle.

* Schaumige, schleimige Stühle.

* Die Speisen gehen unverdaut fort.

Bei den Stühlen am Morgen heftiges Drängen im Unterleibe, Hitze und Schmerz im After.

Grüne Stuhlentleerungen des Morgens und dennoch gewöhnlicher Stuhl des Abends; bei Einem der Jahre lang jeden Morgen regelmäßigen Stuhl hatte.

(105) Stühle aus dunkelgelblichem Schleim, der wie Aas riecht.

Kleine nicht häufige schleimig gallige Stühle mit Blähungen und Schmerz im Kreuzbein. Jeanes.

Häufige Stuhlentleerungen und blaue Ringe unter den Augen.

Stühle gelb oder dunkelgrün.

Durchfall sogleich nach Essen oder Trinken.

(110) Hitzeüberlaufen den Rücken hinan nach dem Stuhl.

Empfindung beim Stuhl, als wollten die Geschlechtsteile herausfallen; bei Frauen.

* Grosse Schwäche und schneidender Schmerz in den Eingeweiden, nach dem Stuhlgange. Fr. Husmann.

Durchfall früh des Morgens; den Vormittag fortwährend, des Abends ein gesunder Stuhlgang.

* Chronischer Durchfall, schlimmer des Morgens. Husmann.

(115) * In ruhrartigen Durchfällen mit viel Blähungen und Poltern im Leibe, besonders oft hilfreich. Jeanes.

* Sechs oder acht Stühle des Tags.

Gelber wässriger Durchfall, jeden Morgen 3 oder 4 Uhr anfangend mit schneidend kneipenden Schmerzen im Colon; besser des Abends.

* Wässrige, grüne Durchfälle, schlimmer des Morgens, jeden Morgen 15 Mal.

* Bei den Durchfällen grosse Schwäche und Appetitlosigkeit ohne Durst (Herrschte im Sommer 1842 in Philadelphia).

(120) * Steter Rückenschmerz, schlimmer während des Stuhlganges, besonders aber nach dem Stuhl (wenn er sich zu bewegen anfängt).

* Cholera infantum: öftere kreidige Stühle, sehr übelriechend, häufiges Gacken ⁽¹⁾ und nicht zu stillender Durst.

(1) Geringerer Grad des Brechwürgens - Vomituritio. - ein Maulaufsperrn ohne gewaltsames Heben: Gagging. Anmerkung des Übersetzers.

* Sommerdurchfälle der Kinder: Der Stuhl ist wie der weisslich graue Brei, der beim Sägen des Marmors entsteht, und sehr stinkend, kommt sehr oft mit schmerzhaftem Drängen, dabei **beständiges Aufsperrn des Mundes wie zu Würgen ohne Erbrechen**, sehr viel Durst, feuchte heiße Haut und alles schlimmer des Morgens.

* Weiss schleimige Stühle, bei der Kindercholera.

Schmerzhafter Durchfall mit Aufschreien und Zähneknirschen, bei Kindern im Zahnen.

(125) * **Stühle hart und trocken**, schwierig abgehend.

* Verstopfung mit Flatulenz und Kopfweh.

* Verstopfung bei remittierendem Fieber.

Schleimabsonderung vom After.

Zu viel Pressen beim Stuhle, wie von Untätigkeit des Mastdarms.

(130) * **Langwieriger Aftervorfall** mit Durchfall, bei einem Erwachsenen seit 6 Jahren.

* **Mastdarmvorfall bei Durchfällen.**

* Aftervorfall bei Kindern mit langwierigem Durchlauf. Jeanes.

* Der Mastdarm tritt öfters heraus des Morgens.

* Der Mastdarm tritt schon bei geringem Drange heraus, worauf sogleich Stuhl abgeht oder dicker durchsichtiger Schleim, zuweilen gelblich und mit Blut gemischt.

(135) ? Leistenbrüche.

* Scharfe Schmerzen über der rechten Leistengegend, hinderlich bei Bewegung; in den letzten Monaten der Schwangerschaft.

* Öfteres Nachtharnen bei Schwangeren.

Enuresis; unwillkürliches Harnlassen in Masse.

Blasser Harn mit öfterem Drang.

(140) * Geruch des Harns wie der des Podophyllum.

* Verminderte Harnabsonderung.

* Unterdrückte Harnabsonderung.

* Langwieriger Tripper mit Verstopfung.

* Nach dem entzündlichen Stadium, ehe es Nachtripper wird. Schmöle.

(145) * Schmerz in den Ovariengenden, besonders rechts. Jeanes. Williamson.

* Dumpfes Wehtun in der Gegend des linken Ovarium, mit Hitze den linken Schenkel hinunterlaufend; im dritten Monat der Schwangerschaft.

* Sie kann in dem ersten Monate der Schwangerschaft nur in der Bauchlage gut liegen.
Stechender Schmerz über der Schamgegend und im Verlaufe der Samenstränge.

* Schamlippengeschwulst in der Schwangerschaft.

(150) * Verspätetes Monatliches.

* Unterdrückung des Monatlichen bei jungen Mädchen, mit Hinunterdrängen in der Unterbauch- und Kreuzgegend und Schmerzen bei Bewegung, die durch Niederlegen erleichtert werden. Williamson. Jeanes.

* Weissfluss; es geht ein dicker durchsichtiger Schleim ab.

* Weissfluss mit Verstopfung und Hinunterdrängen in den Geschlechtsteilen.

* Nachwehen mit Hitzanfällen und Flatulenz.

(155) * Nachwehen mit heftigem Hinunterdrängen.

* Bei einem Uterinleiden, den fünften Monat nach der Entbindung, wo ausser der Flatulenz noch andere Zeichen das Mittel indizierten, hob es auch Kreuzschmerz und Schwere in der Schamgegend mit Hinunterdrängen. Jeanes.

* Bei Gebärmuttervorfall, mehrere Wochen nach der Entbindung anhaltend, wenn das Poltern der Blähungen, besonders im rechten Hypochonder und der Gegend des aufsteigenden Colon bemerkt wurde. Jeanes.

* Eine Frau von 63 Jahren, die nie an Uterinkrankheit gelitten hatte, bekam plötzlich einen so heftigen Prolapsus, dass der Muttermund einen Zoll weit zwischen den Schamlippen hervorstand; bei der Heilung war dieses Mittel von wesentlichen Diensten. Jeanes.

* Gebärmuttervorfall. Jeanes. Hening. Husmann. Williamson.

(160) Schmerz und Schwäche in der Brust mit einem dumpfen Schmerze und verwirrtem Gefühle im Kopfe, besonders in der Stirne. Von den Blättern. Jeanes.

Schmerz in der Brust und beiden Seiten.

Schmerz in der Brust, vermehrt beim Tiefatmen.

Schnappen in der rechten Brust, wie in der Lunge, als risse ein Faden, beim Tiefatmen.

* Trockner Husten.

(165) * Husten bei remittierendem Fieber.

* Loses Hüsteln.

* Keuchhusten mit Verstopfung und Appetitverlust.

Neigung zum Tiefatmen und Seufzen.

Kurzatmigkeit - Erstickungsgefühl beim ersten Niederlegen des Nachts.

(170) Stechender Schmerz in der Herzgegend.

Empfindung in der Brust als wenn das Herz heraufstiege nach dem Halse zu.

Herzklopfen.

Herzklopfen von Körperanstrengung bei Kranken, die sehr oft Poltern im aufsteigenden Colon hatten, schwerer Schlaf und Müdigkeitsgefühl beim Erwachen des Morgens und Schläfrigkeit des Vormittags. In sehr vielen Fällen. Jeanes.

Herzklopfen von Anstrengung oder Gemütsbewegung.

(175) Herzklopfen mit einer gluckenden Empfindung, welche nach dem Halse zu geht und den Athem unterbricht.

* Heftiges Herzklopfen von jeder leichten Körperanstrengung seit zwei Jahren anhaltend, bei einer Frau.

* Ein Mann von 33 Jahren klagte über Schmerz zwischen den Schultern; sein Puls war voll, weich, hüpfend und oft aussetzend; die Zahl der Schläge variierte von 60 bis 84 in der Minute. Bei jedem aussetzenden Pulsschlage hörte man ein Geräusch als fiel etwas Schweres mit Gewalt an das Herz. Des Nachmittags hatte er leichtes Fieber mit Backenröthe und duseliger Eingenommenheit, Poltern im Leibe, bei regelmäßigem Stuhle. Nach einer kurzen Verschlimmerung wurde der Puls regelmässig, 72 in der Minute. Jeanes.

* Leichte Taubheit der Glieder linker Seite; Schmerz in der linken Kopfseite und dem Auge; Herzklopfen bei Anstrengung, Tagesschläfrigkeit bei gutem Nachtschlaf. Half schnell und bleibend.

* Ein Mann von 21 Jahren hatte Steifheit zwischen den Schultern und Herzklopfen **von jeder Anstrengung**; bei der Auskultation ergab sich nichts Ungewöhnliches, nur war der Herzschlag schwach; der Puls klein und schwach; die Zahl der Schläge oft variierend, die mittlere Zahl in der Minute 72; außerdem pressendes Gefühl **im linken Hypochonder**, mit etwas Schmerzen daselbst beim Tiefatmen oder bei Druck darauf; schlimmer durch Anstrengung; Brennen im Magen und Schlunde **mit saurem Aufstossen**; der Appetit gut; jedoch **viel Poltern von Winden im obern Theil des Unterleibes**; der Leib blieb offen, der Nachtschlaf gut; aber **des Morgens und Vormittags** Steifheit in den Gliedern, Müdigkeit und nervöse Reizbarkeit. Alle diese Zeichen ⁽¹⁾ verschwanden nach einigen Gaben Podophyllum (Tinct. Rad. 15.). Nach zwei Monaten kam der Kranke wieder und klagte über Schwäche und Zittern in den Gliedern mit Herzklopfen; am schlimmsten 2 oder 3 Uhr Nachmittags und nach Gemütsbewegungen: Dieses heilten ein oder zwei Gaben Zinc. 30, und er ist seit 4 Jahren gesund geblieben. Jeanes.

(1) Ich habe die wahlbestimmenden Zeichen unterstrichen, damit sie als solche erkannt werden; nicht aber waren sie die hervorstechendsten, noch weniger die pathologisch wichtigsten. Das ist es, was viele Homöopathen verwechseln, besonders die von der Spezifität angesteckten. Podophyllum warf die Tageshöhe der Krankheit von Morgen nach dem Nachmittag; wenn das die Säuren oder scharfen Mittel tun, müssen immer basische oder bittere narkotische folgen. Das ist auch etwas Wichtiges. C. Hering.

(180) * In kleinen oft wiederholten Gaben vermindere es die Häufigkeit des Pulses und erleichtere Husten. Alte Schule. 15.

Puls nach einer Stunde von 76 bis 65 vermindert; von 74 auf 61; von 76 auf 64, nach 2 Stunden noch klein und schwach. Snow. Alte Schule 20.

Herzschlag bei einem Hund 50 bis 55 in der Minute. Snow. Alte Schule 20.

* Geschwinder, gespannter, voller Puls bei Husten und Fieber. Snow.

* Puls voll, weich, hüpfend und oft aussetzend, die Zahl der Schläge variierte von 60 bis 84. Jeanes 178.

(185) * Puls klein und schwach; Zahl der Schläge wechselnd, etwa 72. Jeanes 180.

Steifheit im Nacken mit Zerschlagenheit des Nackens und der Schultermuskeln.

Zerschlagenheitsschmerz im Nacken vermehrt bei Bewegung.

Schmerz zwischen den Schultern, des Morgens. Jeanes.

Schmerz unter dem rechten Schulterblatte.

(190) Schmerz zwischen den Schultern mit Zerschlagenheit, schlimmer Nachts und Morgens und vermehrt durch Bewegung.

Schmerz in der Lendengegend mit Kälteempfindung, schlimmer Nachts und bei Bewegung.

* Lendenschmerz, besonders bei Fehlritten, oder bei Gehen auf holperigen Wegen.

Kreuzschmerz beim Gehen oder Stehen, mit dem Gefühl als böge sich der Rücken nach innen.

Rheumatismus im linken Vorderarm und den Fingern.

(195) Schwäche der Handgelenke, empfindlich gegen Druck.

Schmerz und Schwäche in der linken Hüfte, wie rheumatisch oder von Erkältung, vermehrt beim Treppenaufsteigen.

Schmerzen in den Hüften, Schenkeln und Knien, schlimmer vom Stehen.

Schwäche der Gelenke, besonders der Kniee.

Knacken in den Knien bei Bewegung.

(200) Schwere und Steifheit der Kniee, wie nach weitem Gange.

Schmerz im linken Knie, Schenkel und Fusse.

Scharfer Schmerz im äussern und obern Theil des linken Fusses.

Kalte Füsse.

Fusschweiss des Abends.

(205) Plötzliche stoßende Schmerzen zum Zusammenzucken.

Wehtun der Glieder, schlimmer Nachts.

Steifheit, wenn es anfängt sich zu bewegen.

* Lähmige Schwäche der ganzen linken Körperhälfte, seit einem Jahre. Bei einem 18jährigen Mädchen. Jeanes.

Tagesschläfrigkeit war Vormittags mit Poltern im Bauche. Jeanes. Ward. Williamson.

(210) * Schläfrigkeit zeitig des Abends.

Unruhe in der Vormitternacht. Williamson. Jeanes.

Unruhe und Umherwerfen.

* Aufsitzen im Bette ohne schwach zu werden.

Unruhiger Schlaf bei Kindern, mit Wimmern und Weinen die Nacht.

(215) * Stöhnen im Schlafe mit halboffenen Augen.

Schläfrig und schwer erwachend, des Morgens.

Sehr unwohl nach dem ersten Schlafe.

Nicht gestärkt durch den Schlaf, wenn er des Morgens erwacht. Fr. Husmann Jeanes. Ward. Williamson.

* Hilft besonders oft in Fällen, wo der Kranke des Nachts einen festen Schlaf hat, aber dann Beschwerden nach dem Erwachen. Jeanes. Williamson.

(220) * Nach festem traumlosen Schlafe erwachen sie des Morgens steif und ermüdet, als hätten sie die ganze Nacht gearbeitet. Jeanes. Williamson.

Frostigkeit beim Umhergehen, während der Hitze und beim Niederlegen, mit sogleich darauf folgendem Schweisse.

Frostigkeit beim ersten Niederlegen des Abends, worauf Hitze folgt und Schlaf; im Schlafe Sprechen und unvollkommenes Erwachen.

* Haut feucht und ungewöhnlich warm.

* Hitze und Verstopfung.

(225) * Hitze und verworrenes Schwatzen.

* Wechselfieber, täglich, **dreitägig** und viertägig.

* Frost des Morgens 7 Uhr mit drückenden Schmerzen in beiden Hypochondern und dumpfem Wehtun in den Knien, Knöcheln, Ellbogen und Handgelenken.

* Rückenschmerz vorm Froste.

* Frostsütteln und Kältegefühl währt noch einige Zeit lang fort, nachdem die Hitze angefangen hat.

(230) * Etwas Durst beim Froste, mehr aber bei der Hitze.

* Der Kranke hat zwar sein Bewusstsein während des Frostes, kann aber nicht sprechen, denn er vergisst die Worte, die er brauchen soll.

* Sehr schneller, harter, voller Puls, 140 Schläge in der Minute bei einem Kinde, mit heisser trockner Haut seit zwei Tagen. Anfangs half Sulph. 3., später weder dieses noch Aconit. Neidhard.

* Delirium und Geschwätzigkeit während des Hitzstadiums; nachher Unbesinnlichkeit alles dessen, was vorgegangen war.

* Heftiger Kopfschmerz mit ärgstem Durste bei der Hitze.

(235) * Schlaf während des Schweisses nach dem Fieber.

* Appetitmangel in der fieberfreien Zeit.

* Blasser Hautfarbe bei Kindern.

* Schlaffes Fleisch und Schwäche bei Kindern.

Alle Beschwerden, besonders die Unterleibzeichen sind schlimmer des Morgens, besser des Abends. Williamson."

(Constantin Hering, Podophyllum peltatum. Allgemeine Zeitung für Homöopathie Bd. 2 (1849), Neue Beiträge zur Arzneimittellehre S. 46-58)

1878 / 1879 - Timothy F. Allen

Podophyllum peltatum, L.

Natural order, Berberideæ.

Common names, May apple; Mandrake (American).

Preparation, Tincture of the whole plant.

Authorities. **1**, Dr. Snow, Inaug. Thesis, 1819 (from Williamson, Am. Inst. of Hom. Trans., vol. i), effect of 2-grain pills of the extract of the leaves; **2**, Merrell, Am. Mag., 1851, vol. i, p. 63, effects observed while preparing the drug; **3**, Dr. W. Williamson, Trans. Am. Inst. of Hom., 1, p. 209, provings with 1st, 3d, and 15th dilutions; **4**, Jeanes, *ibid.*; **5**, Ward, *ibid.*; **6**, Husemann, *ibid.*; **7**, Owen, Chicago Med. Examiner (from Hale's New Remedies, 1860), effects of eating the ripe fruit, on two girls, aged six and eight; **8**, Ransom, Pharm. Journ., 1862, p. 462, effects on five persons employed in preparing and packing the drug (the powder came in contact with the skin of the nose and lids); **9** and **10**, Bentley, Pharm. Journ., 1862, p. 462, effects of tincture applied to the skin; **11**, Dr. Pietro, Giornale Veneto di Sc. Med., 1869 (Br. and For. Med.-Chir. Rev.), effects in Dr. P., of 5 centigrams; **11a**, same, afterwards took 10 centigrams; **12**, Water Smith, Pharm. Journ., 1869, p. 454, experiments to compare Dublin with American plants, took 1/4 grain of resin after breakfast (first day), same before breakfast (third day), 1/2 grain (fourth day); **12a**, same, took 1 grain; **12b**, same, took 1/2 grain at bedtime, two days; **13**, same, a young man took 1 grain before going to bed; **14**, Hale, from an eclectic physician, effects of a large dose; **15**, Mann, Med. Invest., 9, 15, "an involuntary proving;" **16**, Berridge, Month. Hom. Rev., 15, 298, effects of three doses, of 1/4 grain each; **17**, Hoyne, Trans. Am. Inst. of Hom., 1872, p. 207, effects of a few drops of tincture, taken by a man before going to bed; **18**, Hutchinson, Med. Times and Gaz. (Br. J. of Hom., 31, 189), effects of dust while grinding it; **19**, same, in a man, aged thirty-nine; **20**, H. Knapp, Trans. Pacific Hom. Med. Soc., 1, p. 55, effects of 2 grains, in a girl, aged twenty; took next day a number of drugs to antidote the effects.

HEAD.

Vertigo, with inclination to fall forwards, [3].

Vertigo, while standing in the open air, [4].

Giddiness and dizziness, with the sensation of fulness over the eyes, [3], [4].

Dulness and headache, with sleepiness, in the morning, [3], [4].

**Headache, alternating with diarrhœa*, [3].

Headache and fever (third and fourth day), [20].

Heavy dull pain in the forehead, with soreness over the seat of pain, [3].

Pain in the left frontal protuberance, aggravated in the afternoon, [3].

Momentary darts of pain in the forehead, obliging one to shut the eyes, attended with giddiness, [3].

Sudden pain in the forehead, with soreness of the throat, in the evening, [3].

After stool, at 10 A.M., front headache, with feverishness (first day), [17].

Sensation of great dryness of the forehead and eyes, which was relieved for a short time by bathing the parts with cold water; after stool, at 10 A.M. (first day), [17].

Pressing pain in the temples, in the forenoon, with drawing in the eyes, as if strabismus would follow, [3].

Stunning headache through the temples, relieved by pressure, [3].

Morning, headache, with heat in the vertex, [3].

Pain on the top of the head, when rising in the morning, [3].

EYE.

The inflammation of the eyes is attended with a most excruciating heavy pain, and great turgescence of the vessels of the conjunctiva, [2].

Inflamed eyes, [18].

Extensive superficial ulceration of each cornea, attended by general conjunctival congestion; the ulceration was central and large in extent; in the right eye its base was densely white, and looked exactly as if lead had been used (after ten days). No symptoms of irritation appeared while he was at work or during that evening, but on waking next morning, his eyes were inflamed, [19].

Left eye sore and uncomfortable, especially at the inner canthus; conjunctiva of the left eyeball slightly red, especially at the inner canthus, [16].

Eyes glazed and motionless (next morning), (in the elder), [7].

Eyes sunken in their orbits, [7].

Heaviness of the eyes, with occasional pains on the top of the head, [3].

Drawing sensation in the eyes, accompanying pain in the head, [3].

Smarting of the eyes, [3].

Inflammation of the eyelids, [8].

Pain in the eyeballs, and in the temples, with heat, and throbbing of the temporal arteries, [3].

NOSE.

Soreness and little pustules in the nose, [8].

Noses pinched, [7].

FACE.

Face pale as corpses, [7].

The under jaw fallen (next morning), (in the elder), [7].

MOUTH.

The teeth are covered with dried mucus, in the morning, [3].

**Tongue white* (fourth day), [20].

White fur on the tongue, except the centre (fifth day), [20].

**Tongue coated white, with much viscid mucus in the mouth* (first morning), [17].

Soreness of the mouth, [3].

Dryness of the mouth and tongue, on waking in the morning, [3].

Copious salivation, [3].

Everything tasted sweet (fifth day), [20].

The taste of fried liver in the mouth, at night, [3].

Had a bad taste in the mouth for several days after the most prominent symptoms had disappeared, [17].

THROAT.

Soreness in the left side of the throat, especially painful when swallowing liquids, and worse in the morning, [3].

**Soreness of the throat, extending to the ears*, [3].

The elder complained frequently of burning sensation in the throat, [7].

**Dryness of the throat*, [3].

STOMACH.

Appetite and Thirst.

Appetite much impaired, with unusual thirst for cold water (first morning), [17].

**Indifference to food*, [3].

**Loss of appetite*, [3]; (second day), [13].

**Desire for something sour*, [3].

Great thirst, [7]; (fourth and fifth days), [20].

Increased thirst after eating (first day), [17].

Thirst, towards evening, [3].

Nausea and Vomiting.

**Nausea* (second day), [13]; (after five hours), [20].

**Extreme nausea*, continuing for several hours, [3].

Nausea and a little irritation of the stomach, but the symptoms disappeared when he went to bed, [11].

**Nausea, and attempts to vomit*, which lasted two hours (immediately), [11a].

Slight nausea accompanied the diminution of pulse (three hours after three pills), [1].

Acidity in the afternoon, with an unpleasant sickly sensation in the stomach, [3].

After rising in the morning, had a sick feeling in the stomach, with occasional nausea (first morning), [17].

Vomiting had been going on for the last four hours almost without intermission; the vomited matters consisted, for the most part, of seeds, pulp, and membranous covering of the ripe May apple, having the peculiar odor of that fruit; afterwards the elder **vomited bilious matter mixed with blood*, the bile dark-green and very thick, *the blood dark and coagulated; she continued to vomit thick bile, with more or less blood mixed with it, about every hour through the night*, [7].

**Vomited the contents of the stomach, and then considerable bile* (after nine hours); felt better; vomited again (after twelve hours), [20].

**Vomiting of hot frothy mucus*, [3].

Stomach.

Epigastrium and entire abdomen tympanitic and very tender (in the elder girl), [7].

The stomach contracted so hard and rapidly, in efforts to vomit, that the wrenching pain would cause them to utter sharp screams, one after another, for five minutes at a time, [7].

Tenderness over the stomach (second day), (in the younger), [7].

Great tenderness over the stomach and bowels, scarcely bearing the pressure of the bed-clothes (fourth day), [20].

Tender over stomach and bowels, increased by the least motion; could scarcely bear to be touched (fifth day), [20].

***Sensation of hollowness in the epigastrium**, [3].

**Had an empty feeling in the stomach*, before supper, but did not feel hungry (first day), [17].

**Had a feeling of weakness in the epigastric region*, at 2 A.M., which continued until the next morning (second night), [17].

Awakened by violent pains in the stomach and bowels; the pains were of a griping, stitching character, and were relieved for a short time by pressure on the bowels, at 3 A.M. (first night), [17].

Soon after eating some toast, pain commenced in the stomach, extending into the bowels; increasing with such severity that she could not resist screaming at every breath (fifth day), [20].

In the night felt pain in the stomach, which continued to increase in severity, and was attended with much thirst and burning sensation, and great sense of prostration (first night), [20].

After breakfast, had a violent burning in the stomach, as if caused by hot steam; same sensation after dinner (first day), [17].

Cold water does not agree, it causes much oppression and uneasiness in the stomach; small quantities of it were ejected, which tasted very bitter, and caused much burning in the œsophagus (first day), [17].

Heat in the stomach, [3].

Throbbing in the epigastrium, followed by diarrhœa, [3].

ABDOMEN.

Fulness in the right hypochondrium, with flatulence, [3].

Twisting pain in the right hypochondrium, with the sensation of heat in the part, [3].

Sensation of flatus in the left hypochondrium, [3], [4].

Sensation of weight and dragging in the left hypochondrium, close under the ribs, [3].

Stitches in the right hypochondrium, worse while eating, [3].

Abdomen swelled almost to bursting (next morning), (in the elder), [7].

A good deal of flatulence was caused, in the evening (first day), [12].

**Flatulence* (second morning), [12b]; (second day), [13].

Rumbling of flatus in the ascending colon, [4].

Violent colic, followed by liquid stools, which were repeated until 9 o'clock (second day), [11a].

Gripping pains (second day), [13].

Some gripping pains with the stools (second day), [12a].

Some wandering pains in the abdomen, at 5 P.M., [12a].

Pain in the bowels, at daylight in the morning, which is relieved by external warmth, and by bending forward whilst lying on the side, but is aggravated by lying on the back, [3].

**Pain in the transverse colon, at 3 A.M., followed by diarrhœa*, [3].

**Severe pain in the bowels* (after five hours), [20].

Pain in the bowels occasionally, but not so severe (fourth day), [20].

Pain in the ascending colon, [4].

**Sensation of heat in the bowels, accompanying the inclination to go to stool*, [3].

After supper, sensation as if there would be an evacuation of the bowels. This sensation came and went at short intervals, until going to bed, when it ceased (first day), [17].

Awoke at 2 A.M., with slight stitching pains in bowels, with desire to go to stool; did not sleep well the remaining part of the night, on account of occasional stitching pains in the bowels; the pains were mitigated by flexing the thighs on the abdomen (second night), [17].

The symptoms generally, but especially the abdominal symptoms, are aggravated in the morning and better in the evening, [3].

Tenderness and some bloating of lower bowels (fifth day); still very tender over lower bowels (sixth day), [20].

Pain had extended into the lower bowels and right ovary, in the afternoon (fifth day), [20].

RECTUM AND ANUS.

**Aggravation of internal piles; the rectum would protrude more than an inch after every motion of the bowels or after any sudden motion, such as sneezing, and even during any mental excitement; the parts could not always be replaced very readily; would sometimes remain prolapsed for days, owing to the swelling and congestion*, [14].

Too much bearing down at stool, as if from inactivity of the rectum, [3].

Secretion of mucus from the anus, [3].

STOOL.

Diarrhœa, immediately after eating and drinking, [3].

***Diarrhœa early in the morning, which continues through the forenoon, followed by a natural stool, in the evening**, [3].

From six to eight evacuations in a day, [3].

Increased action of the bowels (after nine and five hours); purgation (eighth and fifth hours after second dose), [12b].

Free motion, in the morning; the bowels open again twice loosely (second day); the cathartic action was still manifested (third and fourth days); in all six motions were obtained, [13].

***Evacuations in the morning, attended with strong urgings in the bowels, with heat and pain in the anus**, [3].

***An evacuation of liquid matter, colored yellow, and every hour for five hours the evacuation was repeated,** [11].

***Liquid stools, with colic** (second day), [11a].

***Two green, watery stools** (seventh day); **five thin, watery, green discharges during the day,** with considerable pain and griping (eighth day), [20].

***Evacuations of green stool, in morning,** [3].

Stools muco-gelatinous, small and infrequent with flatulence, and pain in the *region of the sacrum*, [3].

***About 4 A.M. had an evacuation, which consisted of yellow, undigested fæces, mixed with mucus, and was of an offensive odor; about 10 A.M., had another evacuation, which was accompanied with violent tenesmus, lasting some time after the evacuation; the stool was of a burning, acrid character, excoriated the anus, and caused much bearing down during and after the stool** (first day); about 2.30 A.M., had an evacuation from the bowels (second night), [17].

Small solid evacuation at 9 P.M.; a copious loose stool at 12 P.M.; the next morning two more thin dejections resulted, attended with some griping pains, and an uncomfortable feeling of chilliness, [12a].

Bowels moved twice, but not copiously, attended with very much pain and deadly nausea (after twelve hours), [20].

No movement of the bowels since the second day, but felt like it several times (fourth day), [20].

***Diarrhœa and constipation, alternating every day or two, for several days after the most prominent symptoms had disappeared,** [17].

URINARY ORGANS.

Micturition painful (sixth day), [20].

Scanty urine, with frequent voidings, [3].

Urine very red (fourth day), [20].

SEXUAL ORGANS.

Sticking pain above the pubes, and in the course of the spermatic cords, [3].

Inflammation either of the scrotum of the eyes, seldom both, [2].

The inflammation of the scrotum is attended with a pustular eruption, which suppurates very freely, [2].

***Symptoms of prolapsus uteri, with pain in the sacrum, flatulence infrequent, muco-gelatinous stools** (three cases), [4].

***Sensation at stool as if the genital organs would fall out, in females,** [3].

After pains, with strong bearing down, [3].

***Pain in right ovary and uterus** (sixth day), [20].

RESPIRATORY APPARATUS.

Sensation of suffocation, when first lying down at night, [3].

Shortness of breath, [3].

Inclination to breathe deeply, sighing, [3].

CHEST.

Snapping in the right lung, like breaking a thread, when taking a deep inspiration, [3].

Pains in the chest, increased by taking a deep inspiration, [3].

Feeling of oppression in chest, with constant inclination to take a deep inspiration, but was prevented from so doing on account of a feeling of constriction in the chest (first morning), [17].

Sensation in the chest, as if the heart were ascending to the throat, [3].

HEART AND PULSE.

Sticking pain in the region of the heart, [3].

Palpitation of the heart, from physical exertion, in persons subject to rumbling in the ascending colon; heavy sleep, and a feeling of fatigue awaking in morning, followed by drowsiness in the morning (numerous cases), [4].

Palpitation of the heart, from exertion or mental mention, [3].

Pulse.

Pulse 100 (fourth day), 110 in the morning, 116 in the afternoon (fifth day), [20].

Pulse quicker and smaller than usual, with slight palpitation of the heart (first morning), [17].

Pulse 76, full and strong (before the experiment); 64 (one hour after three pills); the same, small and feeble, accompanied with slight nausea (after three hours), [3].

Pulse 74, full and strong (before the experiment); 61 (one hour after two pills); still the same, weak and small (after three hours), [1].

Normal pulse 76; diminished to 65, and continued so for about two hours (one hour after one pill), [1].

Pulse very weak, and scarcely perceptible at the wrist, [7].

NECK AND BACK.

Pain in the nape with soreness, increased by motion, [3].

Stiffness of the nape, with soreness of the muscles of the neck and shoulders, [3].

Pain between the shoulder, in the morning, [3].

Pain between the shoulders, with soreness, worse night and morning, and increased by motion, [3].

**Pain under the right shoulder-blade*, [3].

Pain in the small of the back, when walking or standing, with the sensation of the back bending inward, [3].

Pain in the lumbar region, with the sensation of coldness, worse at night, and from motion, [3].

Pain in the loins, increased by a misstep, and walking over uneven ground, [3].

EXTREMITIES.

Aching of the limbs, worse at night, [3].

Weakness of the joints, especially the knees, [3].

Weakness of the wrists, with soreness to the touch, [3].

Pain and weakness in the left hip, like rheumatism from cold, increased by going upstairs, [3].

Pains in the thighs, legs, and knees, worse from standing, [3].

Spasmodic sensation in right thigh and leg (fifth day), [20].

Heaviness and stiffness of the knees, as after a long walk, [3].

Cracking in the knee-joints from motion, [3].

Pain in the left knee, leg, and foot, [3].

More pain and cramps in right leg, in the afternoon (fifth day), [20].

Sharp pain in the outer and upper portion of the left foot, [3].

GENERALITIES.

***Faintness, with the sensation of emptiness in the abdomen after stool**, [3].

**Sensation of great prostration attended the pain in the stomach*, [20].

Stiffness on beginning to move, [3].

Very nervous and crampy (fifth day), [19].

Sudden shocks of jerking pains, [3].

Distress after the first sleep, in the evening, [3].

**All symptoms except the feeling of weakness in the epigastric region aggravated from 2 to 4 A.M. (second day), [17].*

SKIN.

Very evident rubefacient and vesicant effects, [9].

It produces a rapid pustulation, which appears first in the form of minute vesicle filled with a serous fluid, which speedily changes to a whitish or yellowish pus; the superficial inflammation is at the same time quite severe; the pustules, as a general thing, are slow in healing, [10].

Eruption of "scabs" on the arms and legs, [19].

Intolerable itching of the skin of the body and arms, on scratching, it raises up in blotches like hives (eighth day), [20].

SLEEP.

Drowsy and difficult to wake, in the morning, [3].

**Sleepiness in the daytime, especially in the forenoon, with rumbling in the bowels, [3], [4], [5].*

Sleepiness, early in the evening, [3].

Too heavy sleep at night, [3].

Rising up in bed during sleep, without waking, [3].

**Moaning in sleep, with eyelids half closed, [3].*

**Unrefreshed by sleep, on waking in the morning, [3], [4], [5], [6].*

Restlessness in the forepart of the night, [3], [4].

FEVER.

Chilliness.

In the afternoon had a chill, followed by some fever and headache (third day); some fever and headache (fourth day), [20].

Chilliness (second day), [13].

Uncomfortable feeling of chilliness with the stool (second day), [12a].

Shivering and a feeling of prostration (after four hours), [11a].

**The pain in the bowels at first is attended with coldness, which is followed by heat and warm perspiration, [3].*

Coldness of the feet, [3].

Heat.

Felt feverish during the afternoon, with occasional spells of chilliness, which was not relieved by the heat of the stove, but was relieved by covering up warmly in bed (first day), [17].

After stool, at 10 A.M., feverishness, with frontal headache (first day), [17].

Intermittent fever, quotidian, tertian, and quartan, [3].

Temperature of body considerably increased (first morning), [17].

Flashes of heat running up the back, after stool, [3].

Sweat.

Profuse sweating, so much so that it dropped off of the prover's finger-ends, [15].

Bathed in cold perspiration, [7].

Perspiration of the chest, in the evening, [3].

CONDITIONS.

Aggravation.

(*Morning*), Dulness; headache, etc.; on rising, pain in top of head; teeth covered with mucus; dryness of mouth and tongue; sore throat; after rising, sick feeling; pain in bowels; abdominal

symptoms; diarrhœa; green stool; pain between shoulders; drowsiness.
 (*Forenoon*), Pain in temples; drowsiness.
 (*Afternoon*), Pain in left frontal protuberance; acidity; 5 P.M., pain in abdomen; pain and cramps in right leg; chilliness; feverishness.
 (*Toward evening*), Thirst.
 (*Evening*), Soreness of throat; flatulence; after first sleep, distress; sleepiness; sweat of feet.
 (*Night*), Taste of liver in mouth; 2 A.M., weakness in epigastric region; pain in stomach; 3 A.M., pain in transverse colon; when first lying down, suffocation; pain between shoulders; pain in lumbar region; aching of limbs; 2 to 4 A.M., nearly all symptoms.
 (*After breakfast*), Burning in stomach.
 (*While eating*), Stitches in right hypochondrium.
 (*After eating*), Thirst.
 (*After eating and drinking*), Diarrhœa.
 (*Exertion*), Palpitation of heart.
 (*Going upstairs*), Pain in left hip.
 (*Deep inspiration*), Snapping in right lung; pains in chest.
 (*Lying on back*), Pain in bowels.
 (*Mental emotion*), Palpitation of heart.
 (*Misstep*), Pain in loins.
 (*Motion*), Tenderness of stomach; pain in nape; pain between shoulders; pain in lumbar region; cracking in knee-joints.
 (*While standing in open air*), Vertigo.
 (*Standing*), Pain in small of back; pain in thighs, legs, and knees.
 (*After stool*), Frontal headache; dryness on forehead.
 (*Swallowing liquids*), Sore throat.
 (*Walking*), Pain in small of back; over uneven ground, pain in loins.
 (*Cold water*), Oppression and uneasiness in stomach.

Amelioration.

(*Evening*), Abdominal symptoms.
 (*Bathing parts in cold water*), Dryness of forehead and eyes.
 (*Bending forward*), Pain in bowels.
 (*Flexing thighs upon abdomen*), Pain in bowels.
 (*Pressure*), Headache through temples; pain in bowels.
 (*External warmth*), Pain in bowels.

(Timothy F. Allen, The Encyclopedia of Pure Materia Medica, Boericke & Tafel, New York and Philadelphia, vol. 8 (1878), Podophyllum, p. 130-136)

1879 - Supplement

Authority. 20, D. Webster, M.D., Med. Record, June, 1877, p. 357, Thomas C., æt. seventeen years, while powdering the resin got some in his face and eyes.

The next morning he first noticed that his face and eyes were red, and the skin about them discolored. The discoloration extended over the whole of his face, his forehead, and the front part of his neck during the day, and the following night his eyes became so painful as to prevent sleep. On the following day all the parts which had been exposed to contact with the powder were of a yellowish-red color, but not swollen to an appreciable extent. The ocular conjunctivæ were much injected, the palpebræ only slightly, the pupils small, the eyes painful and sensitive to light, [20].

(Timothy F. Allen, The Encyclopedia of Pure Materia Medica, Boericke & Tafel, New York and Philadelphia, vol. 10 (1879), Podophyllum, p. 623)

Heilungen / Cures



Heilungen / Cures

Übersicht

- 1865 - Two little boys with pneumonia - James S. Bell
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- 1869 - Pain in the right ovary two and a half months after delivery - Charles Neidhard
- 1870 - Ovarian tumor of twenty-two years standing in a woman aged forty-nine - William Gallupe
- 1871 - Chronic sick-headaches in a homoeopathic physician - James B. Bell
- 1871 - Diarrhoe in a boy two years old since he commenced teething - E. P. Angell
- 1872 - Prolapsus uteri for twenty years in a woman aged 45 years - Jesse W. Thatcher
- 1877 - Diabetes insipidus in a boy nine years old - Geo B. Palmer
- 1877 - Diabetes mellitus in boy one year old - Geo B. Palmer
- 1878 - Intermittent Fever in a gentleman, over seventy years old - Henry C. Allen
- 1884 - Diarrhoea after juice of canned plum - C. P. Jennings
- 1885 - Intermittent fever in a woman - Edward Rushmore
- 1898 - A baby with a horribly offensive diarrhoea and the challenge of high potencies - James T. Kent
- 1911 - Cholera infantum in a boy aged 18 months - Eugene B. Nash
- 1911 - Cholera infantum in a child one year old - Eugene B. Nash
- 1911 - Intermittent fever in a man aged 40 - Eugene B. Nash

1865 - Two little boys with pneumonia - James S. Bell

"The value of single symptoms as *characteristics*, has, until recently, been but little appreciated, except by some of the great artists of our school. With the revival of pure homoeopathic art, which is now evident among us, more attention is given to things wholly insignificant to the "progressive" homoeopathist. Clinical experience is the chief test of the comparative value of symptoms, showing which are characteristic or individual, and which only generic. Boenninghausen suggests another, which may prove of much value, viz: *Those symptoms which, in proving, appear latest*, after the last dose of the medicine. He credits the original suggestion to the "genial C. Hering". A few cases bringing out characteristics by clinical observation are offered.

Fred. C., age eighteen months; strong, active, well developed, blond; has severe Pneumonia. Acon. 200 in water, during two days, and Bry. 200, during two days more, seemed to do little more than palliate, and perhaps shorten the first stage, leaving the case at the end of four days as follows: right lung wholly hepatized, except the summit, as shown by entire dullness on percussion; loud, bronchial breathing; no vesicular murmur. Distressing, short, dry cough, in frequent paroxysms; breathing much oppressed; skin cool; tongue white; but little thirst; slept with eyes partially closed, moaned much in his sleep, and rolled his head much from side to side - more when coughing. Intelligence not disturbed: Sulph. 200, in water, during twenty-four hours, produced no change and no signs of resolution.

The case was getting serious; the child was sinking. Giving up the pathological idea of Wurmb upon which Sulphur was given, I sought for the characteristics of the case, and a corresponding remedy. I fell upon Williamson's "rolling of the head during difficult dentition", under Podophyllum, which also has "moaning in the sleep with eyelids half closed." Trusting to this frail thread, it was given, Pod. 30, in water, every three hours. Before the third dose was taken, resolution was complete in the whole lung; the welcome crackling was everywhere to be heard, and the *symptom*, was gone. The recovery was rapid.

S., boy, age three years; phlegmatic, fat. Mother called, and said the boy had a high fever; was restless, thirsty; had some dry cough. Sent Acon. 200, and would call in twelve hours. Found the child much worse. Lay propped up in bed, seemingly half asleep, with eyelids half closed, and occasionally moaning. On waking, he began to cough, rolling his head from side to side.

Cough was dry, skin hot, face flushed, sensorium clear. The child had been much exposed to the sharp winter air, and it was obvious a case of Pneumonia in the first stage, that no auscultation was made.

Leaving crude pathology alone this time, and trusting to the peculiar and characteristic symptoms, I gave at once, Podo. 200, in water, every three hours. Calling in twenty-four hours, I found the boy convalescent. The *symptoms* were removed, and with them the whole diseased process.

I have since verified these symptoms of Podophyllum, in many other cases, otherwise totally unlike the above, as regards the organs implicated. The rolling of the head must exist *with* the moaning in the sleep with the eyelids half closed. When either symptom occurs alone, other remedies are indicated. Another is the rolling of the head and biting at the night dress, or other object, sometimes seen in cases of infantile diarrhoea.

These cases confirm the teaching that the art of curing has nothing to do with the names of diseases, or with the names of the organs diseased. And that Therapeutics and Diagnostics (in non-surgical diseases) are distinct Sciences. The organism has "*strange, characteristic and peculiar*" expressions in every diseased state, over and above the *general* expression or symptoms. Thereby Hahnemann's own directions are to guide us in the selection of the one remedy, from a group having the generic symptoms. The *characteristics*, then, of the different remedies, when surely verified, become exceedingly precious. They are most valuable gifts to impart one to another."

(James B. Bell, Single symptoms, The Hahnemannian Monthly vol. 1 (1865), p. 181-182)

1867 - Chronic diarrhoea in a returned soldier - A. L. Lennard

"I was called to visit F. K., a returned soldier, whom I found suffering with chronic diarrhoea (that fearful disease in allopathic hands). He was in an almost hopeless condition, both mentally and physically. His bowels moved every half hour, the passages looking like the washing of fresh meat. Severe straining and tenesmus attended each stool, and for ten minutes thereafter a severe burning pain was felt deep in the rectum. He had a severe cough, tongue coated with a thick brown fur, and stomach so weak that rice gruel would not digest. He said he had a large *ball* in his stomach, which if removed he would recover. He had been "plugged" with *Opium* and acids, but as soon as their effects passed off, he was worse than before.

Believing *Podophyllin* indicated, I administered it in the first dec. trit., one grain after each passage. In forty-eight hours the passages were changed, and the medicine was taken every two hours. In eight days he was full of hope, and the medicine, in the third trituration, was taken three times each day. At the end of six weeks I discharged him cured.

I have treated over twenty-five such severe cases in last three years with the happiest results. In certain forms of dysentery, in all of its stages, I have found this a valuable remedy, especially in connection with *Aconite* and *Colocynth*. I use the different triturations as the symptoms indicate."

(A. L. Lennard, M.D., Champaign, Illinois, Podophyllin in Chronic Diarrhoea, The United States Medical Investigator vol. 5 (1867-1868), p. 132-133)

1869 - Pain in the right ovary two and a half months after delivery - Charles Neidhard

"Mrs. B. was confined two months and a half ago with a healthy baby, when she took cold, which caused a drawing, dragging pain in the right iliac region, evidently in the right ovary, shooting down from thence along the inside of the thigh and crural nerve to the knee. The pain intermitted every half hour to an hour, lasting some ten minutes each time, and was very

severe. The passage of flatulency did not relieve the pain. After ineffectual trials with *Acon.*, *Apis*, *Bell.*, *Sepia* and *Calc. carb.*, she was promptly relieved by *Podophyllum peltatum* in water. The first dose produced a decided effect. I could trace this pain distinctly from the right ovary, through the internal spermatic nerve to the lumbar plexus, and from there along the anterior crural nerve to the knee. The remedy never failed in many other cases where the same symptoms prevailed. In one case the pain had existed for three months, with a beating and throbbing of the right ovary, and the same shooting down to the knee inside of the thigh. By a careful examination of the pathogenesis of *Podophyllum* we shall find these symptoms very accurately delineated. Having thus observed the action of the remedy in so many cases, I consider its action in this respect as fully established. Whether it would act equally well with pain on the left side I am not prepared to say, as I have never given it in such cases."

(C. Neidhard, M.D., Philadelphia, Where do we stand? How can we best promote the scientific progress of homoeopathy? The British Journal of Homoeopathy vol. 27 (1869), p. 569-570)

1870 - Ovarian tumor of twenty-two years standing in a woman aged forty-nine - William Gallupe

"An Ovarian Tumor of twenty-two years standing. Miss T., aged forty-nine, of nervous, sanguine temperament, light complexion, and of large form. When at the age of thirty years, after enduring much fatigue and anxiety, in attendance during the last sickness of an affectionate brother, a swelling began in the right groin, with much pain at times, increased in size, until nearly to that of a coffee cup, before it was made known to her friends. Had suffered much at catamenial turns, from pain and profuse discharges, from the age of fifteen, and from constipated habit. During the second year, was much troubled with spasmodic turns, pain, and tenderness about the bowels and regions of the tumor, with a perceptible increase in its size, so as to rise up into the abdomen. During the third year, received an injury of the tumor, from the foot of a child, in sportful play. It soon became very painful, and much distress about the regions of the tumor. Various medicinal means were used with but temporary mitigation, and gradual increase of the tumor. Five years from the commencement of the tumor, went to New York for medical advice and attendance. It was pronounced to be a diseased ovary, by several members of the faculty. While under treatment there, was attacked with erysipelas of the face and head, and suffered severely for six weeks from it. Soon after this, was attacked with severe pain about the region of the tumor, followed by bloating of bowels, and across the back, with much tenderness, drawing and burning pains about the region of the tumor, attended with almost constant nausea, and much vomiting; constipation, which had been much mitigated for a few months, now became troublesome; was very sick for some time, and her life was despaired of by consulting physicians. The right arm and limb became very weak, and has remained so more or less to this time. Suffered much from catamenial turns, by pains and profuse flowing. After a very severe turn, with a free discharge of black, pitchy, foetid matter, she felt much relief of the tearing pains and drawing about the groin, and region of tumor. Head was very painful about the frontal portions, and eyes much affected, with occasional attacks of sufferings about the chest. Only temporary mitigation afforded by medical aid, with great increase of tumor, and of sufferings from it.

This patient had been treated by several eminent physicians, both of the old school and the Homoeopathic, previous to my attendance, and with much temporary relief, but the growth of the tumor have been gradually progressing, now of nineteen years standing. During my attendance and occasional prescriptions for 3 ½ years, much general relief has been afforded by *Bell.*, *Sulph.*, *Nux Vomica* and *Lachesis*. *Plumbum* afforded very slight change; but no apparent arrest of the progress and growth of the tumor.

It had now arrived to a very large size; extending across the entire abdomen, and from the umbilicus, firmly down to the pubis and Pouparts ligaments. Was quite hard and unyielding to

the pressure of the finger over the whole abdomen. Up the left side, and the upper portion of the right side, could press the fingers under its edges, which appeared quite firm, and almost unyielding; but could not at any portion of the lower edge, and such was the pressure and firmness upon the pubic portions, that the patient had not been able to stoop over to pick anything from the floor for about four years. From the general aspect, form and appearance of the abdomen, I should judge that if the tumor could have been dissected out, that it would pretty well fill a ten quart pan. Nothing appeared to benefit, but temporarily, or arrest the growth of this tumor until *Podophyllum Peltatum* was used, and this alone arrested its progress, diminished its size more than 1/3, released its attachment to the pubic portion, so that the patient could stoop and pick anything from the floor with ease, induced much pliability of the edges of the sides, and considerable elasticity over the whole bowels; she could bear pressure over any portions of them quite comfortably, and without unpleasant consequences; whereas for a number of years previously, pain and soreness always ensued, after but moderate pressure, or rubbing these regions. Patient was required to shorten the waist of her dresses, between 3 ¼ and 4 inches, and the form of the bowels diminished to a very comfortable state; and became quite pliable to pressure. Has been able to walk about, and exercise with comparative ease and comfort, much better than for ten years previous. Catamenial turns closed after about three years; but there was no increase in size or trouble, and she has been comparatively comfortable, as far as the tumor was concerned, since applying the remedy, something more than six years since. The medicine was given in 30th potency and upward - the time of repeating the doses was from three to seven and ten days. A few doses were given lower than 30th. but no perceptible amelioration resulted."

(Wm. Gallupe, M.D., Bangor, Maine, Carcinomatous Tumors of the Female Breast and Axillary Glands, Proceedings of the Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the American Institute of Homoeopathy, Chicago 1857, p. 81-83)

"In 1857 I reported to the Institute, at Chicago, the case of a Miss T., of nervo-bilious sanguine temperament, light complexion, of fuller form than medium, then calling herself forty-nine and now sixty-six years of age. The report was published with the Proceedings of that year, page 81. She then had had a large ovarian tumor on the right side, of nineteen years' standing, which was being absorbed by the use of *Podophyllum peltatum*. It had nearly all disappeared at the time of the last examination before that report was made. In the spring of 1858, I had an opportunity to make a careful examination of the case, and could find but a very slight trace of the tumor at the spot where she said it originated. It presented to the touch of the finger the sensation of a cicatrix, in the right ovarian region.

Speaking within bounds, I think that the bulk of the tumor at the time I commenced treating it directly, would have nearly filled a ten quart pan if it could have been dissected out, I judge from her form and the size of the abdomen at that time, and from the diminution in size and the change in her general form after the treatment. She was compelled to take in her dresses around the waist nearly four inches at separate times; and her circumference around the middle of the abdomen was diminished much more than that. After the treatment of 1851 and '52 she had no trouble about that region, and her body appeared normal in form, size, and condition.

During 1854 and '55 she passed over the climacteric period quietly, and continued along until, in 1866, she met with some injury about the right hip and groin in getting out of a horsecar in New York. After this she had more or less trouble about that region, and severe pain at times. During the winter of 1866 her suffering increased. After a few weeks of more than usual fatigue and effort, she noticed some enlargement in the right groin, at the same spot where the former tumor began. She "tried to think as little as possible about it," hoping it might subside. She was not suffering as much from pain as she had done, except at times, until within two months of my being called, in July, 1867.

On examination I found a hard tumor extending from the right ovarian region upward nearly to the umbilicus and then across the bowels. The size must have been certainly larger than the full fist. It was considerably tender to pressure at this time, and a careful examination proved somewhat painful. There had been a gradual increase in size, from the time she first noticed it. At this examination I felt no hesitation in calling it a disease of the right ovary.

I prescribed a solution of a few pellets of Belladonna³⁰, in a tumblerful of water, a teaspoonful at a dose, to be repeated in twenty-four or forty-eight hours. This, in the course of a week, afforded much relief of the local pain, soreness, and tenderness, and diminished the heats and flushes which were becoming prominent. It had a general quieting influence about the region of the tumor during the second week.

After the lapse of another week I commenced with a solution of a few pellets of Podophyllum pelt.²⁰⁰, in a tumblerful of water, in doses of a spoonful, to repeat the third day and again in from three to five days. She was very sensitive to the action of this, which easily aggravated her symptoms, but it was followed by a quieting influence over the whole abdomen.

After four or five weeks' use of this remedy, we were first interrupted in its use by a severe attack of diarrhoea, for which I prescribed Verat alb.³⁰, followed by one dose of Secale cor.³⁰. This soon controlled and regulated the bowels.

In a few days after this she had an attack of sciatica of the right hip and leg, affecting the outer and posterior part of hip and thigh. Over this Rhus tox.³⁰⁰ exercised its controlling power to cure.

After the lapse of about three weeks a large carbuncle began under the left thigh, about the commencement of the middle third. It had swollen quite large, and was painful when I first examined it. Crotal. hor.⁷ acted conspicuously by a solution of a few drops applied locally over the prominent part, and repeated in twenty-four hours. This soon checked the pain and anguish, and hastened the suppurative process. Silicea³⁰ afterward checked the secretion and healed up the chasm.

After this she was attacked with a rheumatic affection of the muscles about the neck, with great stiffness, and aggravated by moving the part. For this a solution of a few pellets of Rhus tox.³⁰⁰⁰, in a tumblerful of water, exercised its controlling power and soon gave relief.

After the lapse of a week or two she returned to the solution of Podo. pel.²⁰⁰, and upward, which acted favorably upon the tumor, which had evidently been diminishing from the first use of it, though slowly. There was a general laxness about the parts. The size of the tumor had diminished full one third, as nearly as I could judge. The doses were repeated now once in seven to ten days. After the lapse of some weeks, and after some fatigue and taking some cold, the left groin became troublesome, painful, and tender. Upon examination the left ovary was found enlarged and tender. I should judge it of the size of a hen's egg, quite sensitive to touch and attended with much pain about the region. A solution of pellets of Lachesis³⁰ in a tumblerful of water, in doses of a teaspoonful, repeated in from thirty-six to forty-eight hours, soon controlled it. The pain, tenderness and enlargement subsided in a few weeks. We then returned to Podo.²⁰⁰, and upward, which had been extended a follows: From a tumblerful of water containing a few pellets of Podo.²⁰⁰, out of which one or two doses had been given, a teaspoonful was taken and put into a second tumblerful of water; and from this a third tumblerful was prepared, and so on till we had reached the twenty-second tumbler. Two doses were generally given from a tumbler, sometimes but one.

The tumors continued to diminish gradually, until not a vestige of either of them could be detected in the latter part of the winter of 1868, and no trouble from them has occurred up to the present time, June, 1869."

(William Gallupe, M.D., Bangor, Me., Ovarian Tumors cured by Podophyllum, Transactions of the Twenty-Second Session of the American Institute of Homoeopathy, Boston 1870, p. 114-117)

1871 - Chronic sick-headaches in a homoeopathic physician - James B. Bell

"If physicians are quite likely to make hobbies of those articles of diet which suit best their own tastes or whims, and to prescribe them largely to their patients, they are doubtless often inclined to do much the same with remedies and doses. This mental characteristic is also a universal one, and has its use in many ways. Parents who are beginning in Homoeopathy, usually intrust their children to us first because they have heard that "it is good for children." They are pleased with the results; think them very singular and wonderful, and have no longer any doubts that this is the system of medication for children, as it is certainly harmless and pleasant, and seems to be effective. They have, however, no real conviction of the power of the remedies until they have themselves experienced their action in their own ailments. Very few sound-minded people go back after that.

This testimony of personal experience has also greater weight with others. What one has seen and observed may be credible and convincing to others, but what he has felt is much more so.

During the greater part of my professional life I have believed in the superior efficacy of the so-called high potencies, and that this superior efficacy is well nigh universal, extending even to palliation. This view was confirmed, of course, by daily observation. I, however, never obtained such clear conviction of the fact from any one case as I did from an experience of my own, and which I propose to relate and "naught extenuate."

I inherit from my mother, and she from her father, a peculiar form of sick-headache. It began with me when about twelve years of age. The symptoms are as follows: When feeling as well as usual, there suddenly appears a blur upon the vision. Objects look much as though one had been looking at the sun for a moment, or perhaps the part at which the eye is directed appears clearly, and the rest of the object blurred and indistinct. A more or less distinct wavering or whirling of the mist also becomes perceptible pretty soon, and then can be perceived with the eyes closed. Both eyes are alike. This is a warning of six hours of suffering. In five minutes fleeting pains appear in the head, more in the back part, and then gradually increase in intensity, occupying mostly the occipital protuberances, and accompanied by disgusting nausea at the stomach, and often sour vomiting, without relief. The pains extend down into the neck and shoulders, with numbness of the fingers, like that in the beginning of anaesthesia, and create a peculiar feeling of disgust of life, with its activities and pleasures. (The pain in the upper part of the head is very much like that produced by holding a piece of ice for a little time on the occipital protuberances. A trial of this will show that it produces little or no feeling of coldness, but a peculiarly painful feeling.) Lying down in a dark and quiet place ameliorates, and often produces sleep, during which the more urgent symptoms pass off. In severe attacks, there were always peculiar symptoms of want of power of expression (aphasia), even of the simplest ideas, very absurd words being often chosen in place of the right one. The head does not get fully settled again until the next day. The attacks appear at any time of day.

No particular articles of food seem to aggravate or excite the attacks. They recur about eight to twelve times a year.

I found no relief from several prescriptions from a homoeopathic physician, and when I began to study medicine myself, I fixed upon Nitric acid as the nearest simillimum. The third potency of this remedy ameliorated the symptoms considerably for a time, and at length, in some manner, which I have now forgotten, I discovered the true simile in Podophyllum. I first became acquainted with this drug in its resinoid form, and used the first centesimal solution of

this. A few doses would soon break up any attack of this infirmity, and in an hour or two enable me to go about my business, although not feeling quite settled as to my head.

With the proverbial carelessness of physicians towards their own ailments, no proper use was made of this remedy; but when an attack would appear, a few doses would be taken for immediate relief, and then no more until the warning blindness appeared again.

In this manner, however, a sort of cure took place, the attacks becoming more and more seldom, until the interval became a year and more.

Last summer, after a fortnight's vacation at the sea-shore, I had a severe attack, relieved after a time by Podophyllum, 1st trit., but leaving the head very shaky for the rest of the day. In about two weeks, at the beginning of two busy office hours, the warning came again. Would anything fit me to attend to the patients? I knew that Pod. 1st would require at least two hours to do that. I would then, at last, try Pod. 200. I put a few pellets on the tongue and in three minutes the vision began to become clear. In five minutes the improvement remained stationary, and I took a second dose. Only slight pains appeared, and in thirty minutes all was as well as ever, with no remaining confusion or any other trace of the attack. In about four weeks another attack appeared and was dissipated in the same manner. There have been none since, now eight months.

No other attack ever vanished before, either spontaneously or in this brief time.

Let no one infer from this that the best way of prescribing for that deeply psoric malady, sick-headache, is to administer medicine at the time."

(James B. Bell, M.D., On Experience, The North American Journal of Homoeopathy vol. 20 (1872), p. 9-11)

1871 - Diarrhoe in a boy two years old since he commenced teething - E. P. Angell

"Willie H., 2 years old, fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair, impulsive and vehement disposition. He has suffered with diarrhoea, more or less, since he commenced teething, and has been relieved by various remedies, but the least indiscretion in diet is always followed by diarrhoea. At one time, when *Calc. carb.* seemed indicated and was used without benefit, *Calc. phos.* gave prompt relief, and the child remained well for a considerable time. From some indiscretion, he was again attacked, and the parents used the *Calc. phos.* without benefit. I was called, and found the little fellow pale, weak, and listless. The bowels had moved several times during the night, and quite frequently during the day. The evacuations were yellow, watery, copious, and undigested, coming very freely, and preceded by a little pain or uneasiness. There was considerable thirst, and he was worse early in the morning. R. Podophyllum ^{3dec}, two pellets after each evacuation.

I was again called on the third day, early in the morning, and found the same train of symptoms, except that the stools were very offensive, and slightly mucous, and the weakness extreme after every evacuation. During the night the bowels had moved several times, without waking him.

After a careful review of the case, I was persuaded that I had chosen the proper remedy, and concluded to try a higher potency. I prepared the 9th centesimal, and ordered two pellets after every evacuation.

The relief was immediate, prompt, and permanent."

(E. P. Angell, M.D., Galveston, Texas, Case 294. The Journal of Homoeopathic Clinics vol. 3 (1871), p. 20)

1872 - Prolapsus uteri for twenty years in a woman aged 45 years - Jesse W. Thatcher

"Mrs. H., age 45 years, has complained of prolapsus uteri for twenty years, and has been treated by eight allopathic physicians of good standing in their profession, but to no effect, excepting temporary relief. She has worn a glass pessary for fifteen years.

She consulted me on the 17th day of May. She said she had no hopes of ever being any better. I prescribed *Nux vomica* 200, as she had been taking allopathic medicines of late. She did not complain of anything, excepting a very dull pain in the small of the back, which almost disabled her at times; and she said the whole womb comes clear out when the pessary is not worn. After prescribing *Nux*, I met Prof Martin on the street, and consulted him in regard to it. He recommended *Podophyllum* 200, which was given, one dose every week, for four weeks. In three weeks after taking the first dose, she dispensed with the pessary, and has not used it since; and at the end of the fourth week, she came to my office, looking wonderfully pleased, saying she was as well as she ever was.

It is now January 8th, and she has never been troubled with prolapsus since."

(Jesse W. Thatcher, Quakertown, Pa., Cases from practice, Prolapsus uteri, The American Journal of Homoeopathic Materia Medica vol. 5 (1872), p. 232)

1877 - Diabetes insipidus in a boy nine years old - Geo B. Palmer

"Willie L., age nine years, small of his age but of general good health, light hair and eyes, active. Complained of no pain, but was passing water frequently. The urine of a light color; no odor. Could get no other symptoms only that he had a great thirst and for large quantities at a time, *and would urinate immediately after drinking water*. This symptom was constant. The urine was clear and colorless as the water he drank. By carefully attending to the matter it was found that he passed from twenty-four to twenty-six pounds of urine per day (twenty-four hours). A portion was subjected to the usual tests for albumen, but none was found. Tests for sugar showed that it was not present. The patient was about the house as usual, and interested in his usual play. His countenance bad, pale and almost bloodless; thin in flesh, though a good appetite. Various remedies were tried in his case: uran. nit., phos. ac., ars., argent nit. nux, etc., but without any good effect. Their use was persevered in for two weeks. About this time, on account of the evident lack of bile in the stools (which were almost white), I gave podophyllin, 1st trit., grain dose, three times a day. The effect upon the urinary secretion was marked and prompt. It diminished very rapidly, so that in one week the quantity became normal; the thirst was gone, and the patient seemed to be cured, and, with only one or two exceptions, has remained well to this time (two and one-half years). The exceptions referred to have been, once or twice, a slight return of the difficulty, when the parents would observe a necessity for the boy to urinate during the night; however, a single dose of the pod. would set all right. This, as I said above, has not occurred more than twice in two years."

(Geo B. Palmer, M.D., Cases from Practice, Transactions of the Homoeopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, for the years 1876-1877, Vol. 13, 1877, Case 1 - Diabetes Insipidus. Podophyllin 1st, p. 144)

1877 - Diabetes mellitus in boy one year old - Geo B. Palmer

"The infant son of Mr. L., age one year the day I first saw him. He had never made any attempt to walk, or creep, or stand on his feet. Found him very pale looking, as though there was no blood in him; lips and ears like a corpse. Had been under allopathic treatment for three months, for trouble incident to teething (no teeth were cut through at this time). On inquiry, I found the child's appetite poor (he had been fed artificially), stomach sensitive, vomiting frequently, bowels constipated and stools white, like chalk. At my request, the mother kept a record of the number of times the child urinated in twenty-four hours, and stated it to me on my next visit, as *forty-three times*. The quantity was, of course, small at each time. I, with difficulty, procured some of the urine and tested it for albumen, but found none. A test for

sugar showed its presence *unmistakably*. In this case I began with nitrate of uranium, but got no effect. I afterward tried calc. c., sulph., rhus., phos. a., argent., plumbum, etc., but without any very decided result, only to relieve the stomach and check the vomiting. I directed the child to be fed with a prepared food in place of the milk which had been used. The same symptom was

present as in the other case, viz., *urinating immediately after drinking*; also, the same great thirst. After ten days, I gave the patient the same prescription as the other, only the third trituration of podophyllin instead of the first. The effect was remarkable in its prompt arrest of the urinary secretion, and the general recovery of the patient. This has only been three months since I was first called, but the child remains well. The teeth are coming properly, and he begins to exhibit the strength which he should.

I know of no characteristic indication for which I gave the remedy, unless it was in both cases a want of hepatic action, as evidence of the light, chalky stools."

(Geo B. Palmer, M.D., Cases from Practice, Transactions of the Homoeopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, for the years 1876-1877, Vol. 13, 1877, Case 2. Diabetes Mellitus. Podophyllin 3rd, p. 144-145)

1878 - Intermittent Fever in a gentleman, over seventy years old - Henry C. Allen

"A gentleman, over seventy years of age, never had a severe illness of any kind in his life, was attacked in July last with chills and fever, paroxysm coming on every day at 7. A. M., with aching pain in right hypochondrium, which is sensitive to pressure.

Severe pain in back *before*, but not *during* chill.

Chill not very severe, but heat commences before the shivering and coldness ceases.

Some thirst during chill, which becomes excessive during fever.

Violent headache and slight delirium during fever; falls asleep before fever ceases, during which he has profuse perspiration.

During delirium tries to talk, but cannot find words with which to express himself.

Dirty, pappy, pasty tongue, with foul taste, and complete loss of appetite, even the smell of food produces loathing.

On account of pain in limbs and back, the paroxysm occurring at 7 A. M., I gave him Eup. perf. 200, without any benefit.

A closer comparison of all the symptoms revealed Podophyllum to be the similimum, of which he received twelve powders, 30th trit., one to be taken every four hours.

The next chill was much lighter and he felt better in every way, and a few powders of the 200th completed the cure."

(Homoeopathy illustrated, H. C. Allen, Intermittent Fever, in: The American Homoeopathist vol. 3 (1878), p. 208)

1884 - Diarrhoea after juice of canned plum - C. P. Jennings

"April 23rd (of this year), about 9 A. M., diarrhoea set in. It had been threatening for an hour or two, and at last hurried me to stool. Stomach had been disturbed through the night from the juice of canned plum. Stool dark-brown, mushy, copious, and attended with much wind. One or two stools in the after part of the day. Took no medicine. In the following night, about 3 A. M., driven out of bed suddenly. Stool watery, rather scanty, though gushing as if abundant. Stools became frequent. Occasionally a slight pain in abdomen. Much rumbling and gurgling. No thirst; no nausea. As the trouble began with indigestion, and this was brought on by fruit, I acted on general principles, and took Pulsatilla 200, one dose of a few pellets - half a dozen small, pin-head pellets. Waited for hours. Symptoms grew worse steadily. Acting still upon general principles, took Nux vomica 200, one dose. Repeated in three hours. Grew steadily worse. Three to six stools every hour; dark green, with yellow water; somewhat mealy; tenesmus; tendency to *prolapsus ani*; pains more frequent, and threatening to become intense

and incisive and prolonged. Urine almost suppressed. Tongue moist, but beginning to put on a white coat and to be slimy. About noon of the 24th dissolved twelve small pellets of Podophyllum²⁰⁰ in a glass of water. Of this solution took one teaspoonful. Within an hour symptoms became less urgent. By 6 P. M. they had nearly disappeared, and this without repeating the dose.

Podophyllum was indicated by the watery, mealy, dark-green stool, by the *prolapsus ani*, by the morning aggravation, and by the suppression of urine.

April 28th, a good stool. April 29th, 5 P. M., diarrhoea began as before; renewed at 8 P. M. Podophyllum²⁰⁰, prepared as on the 24th. One teaspoonful sufficed. Up to this, May 8th, no return of diarrhoea."

(C. P. Jennings, Diarrhoea - Podophyllum, The Homoeopathic Physician vol. 4 (1884), p. 262)

1885 - Intermittent fever in a woman - Edward Rushmore

"Miss B., when visited on the 28th of last June, had felt ill for several days, and complained then of wandering pains in the joints, worse from motion; the flesh sore to touch; pain in region of spleen; eruption like nettlerash on the legs below the knees; she felt chilly this morning, and is now hot. She received China⁹⁰⁰, one dose.

When visited the next forenoon, she said she had been attacked with perspiration at 1. A.M., which lasted till 7 A. M., when she had a decided chill, followed with light heat, but with no sweat. This irregular and unusual order of symptoms did not suggest any remedy, and it was concluded to give no medicine and await the progress of the case under the former and apparently well indicated remedy.

In the afternoon I was called to see her again. At 11 A. M. she had a shaking chill with pains in the wrists, knees, and ankles, followed with heat without pains, then, sweat on the back, head, face, and hollow of the elbows.

Here appeared to be a clear case, so far as known to the prescriber. The only remedy having all these concomitants of chill is Podophyllum. She received at 5 P. M. one dose in the 1,000th potency. The next morning at 9 o'clock she had a chill, with thirst for hot drink, but without the pains of the previous day. She got no more medicine and had no more chill, except once slightly, three weeks later, just after sea-bathing, and is in much improved health.

I have several times prescribed Podophyllum in intermittent fevers guided by these concomitants, sometimes strengthened by loquacity in the early stages and sleepiness with the sweat, and it has not yet failed to cure."

(Edward Rushmore, M.D., Plainfield, N.J., Clinical Cases, The Homoeopathic Physician vol. 5 (1885), Case I. - Intermittent Fever, p. 149-150)

1898 - A baby with a horribly offensive diarrhoea and the challenge of high potencies - James T. Kent

"I look back upon the time when my own mind was in a cloud as to this subject, and if I refer to it here it may be of use to you. I remember when I first read from Hahnemann that potentized medicines would cure the sick that it seemed to me a mystery. I had no knowledge upon which to found belief in such things. I began to practice with the lower potencies and with crude drugs in attempting to carry out the law, but with these means I was able to cure only superficial complaints. My work was far from satisfactory, yet it was somewhat better than the old things, it was milder than physicking and purging and emesis. Of course I rested upon my opinions and beliefs for my knowledge: everyone does that. Later I resolved to test the 30th potency to see if there was not yet medicine in it, and I prepared with my own hands

the 30th potency of *Podophyllum* with water on the centesimal scale, after the fashion of Hahnemann, having been told that water was as good as alcohol and it was only the attenuation that was required. This was during an epidemic of diarrhoea that looked like *Podophyllum*, but I had not the courage to give the 30th and still continued to use my stronger medicines. One day a child was brought into my office in the mother's arms. She brought it in hastily, and it did not seem as if it could live long. It was an infant, and while it lay in her arms a thin yellowish fecal stool ran all over my carpet. The odor struck me as like that I had been reading about as the odor of the *Podophyllum* stool; it was horribly offensive, stinking, and the stool was so copious that the mother made the remark that she did not know where it all came from. I said to myself, this is a case upon which to test Hahnemann's 30th potency. So I fixed up some of the *Podophyllum* 30 and put it on the child's tongue, and sent the mother home, fearing that the child would soon die, as it was very ill, face pinched and drawn, cadaveric, and had a dreadful odor about it. Next morning when making my rounds I had to pass the house. I expected to see crepe on the door. I did not dare to call, though I was very much worried about it, so I drove past; but there was no crape on the door. I drove home again that way, although it was quite a distance out of the way, and still there was no crape on the door; but standing in the doorway was the grandmother, who said: "Doctor, the baby is all right this morning." Then I began to feel better, thinking I had not killed it. Perhaps some of you have been in the same state of mind. That little child did not need any more medicine. After that I had quite a number of *Podophyllum* cases, and the 30th did the work to my astonishment. It was different from anything I had ever seen; the cures were almost instantaneous, it seemed as if there would be no more stool after the first dose of medicine. I did not always give the single dose. I used that 30th all the season, and then made up my mind that if the 30th of *Podophyllum* was good other 30ths would also be, and I ought to have as many of them as possible. I made a good many 30ths by hand, and finally succeeded in making up one hundred and twenty-six remedies, some of them in the 200th potency, and these I used. Then I procured Jenichen's 200ths and higher and practiced with them. I followed on in this way and in a few years I discovered that by giving higher and higher potencies the remedies seemed to operate more and more interiorly. I found that a chronic case that would be relieved by Jenichen's lower potencies would only improve for a matter of weeks, but on the administration of Fincke's higher potencies the work would be taken up, and in that way the same patient could be carried on from one potency to another."

(James T. Kent, M.D., Lectures on Homoeopathic Philosophy, Lecture XI, The Journal of Homoeopathics vol. 2 (1898), p. 93-94)

1911 - Cholera infantum in a boy aged 18 months - Eugene B. Nash

"Master Bostwick, age 18 months, has been having diarrhoea for several weeks. It was attributed to the hot weather and some teething trouble. Notwithstanding various domestic remedies the child grew worse until I was called. I prescribed without avail several remedies, until the case became very serious. Symptoms: Stools thin, copious at first, then admixed with mucus, yellow and *very offensive; worse in the morning and forenoon*. There was great prostration, and the surface and extremities together grew cold. Child *perfectly unconscious, stupid, sleeping with half open eyes, rolling its head from side and moaning; constant gagging*. *Podophyllum* 1,000 (B. & T.), in solution, a teaspoonful after every passage. Prompt improvement and perfect recovery followed."

(Eugene B. Nash, M.D., The Testimony of the Clinic, Philadelphia 1911, p. 118-119)

1911 - Cholera infantum in a child one year old - Eugene B. Nash

"A child, one year old but large for its age, with light complexion, black eyes and dark hair, had diarrhoea for two months. In the beginning of the sickness *Cham.* was given on account

of the great restlessness, with temporary benefit. A little later *Calc. carb.* was given on account of the leucophlegmatic temperament, large head, light colored stools and crossness, but with no permanent relief. Then the child was taken to "Thousand Isles" in hopes of benefit from the climatic change, but the benefit was only temporary, and it was brought home as sick as ever and weaker.

At this time the following symptoms were elicited: Light-colored, offensive diarrhoea, containing undigested matter; stools more frequent in the morning and forenoon. Great restlessness and prostration, has not slept more than half an hour at a time at night for weeks. Grinding the teeth (the few that are cut) and gums almost continually. Not much swelling of the gums, but don't want them touched. Appetite gone. Gave *Podophyllum* c.m. (Fincke) in solution, a teaspoonful after each evacuations. Only two doses were necessary, after which the stools became natural, restlessness ceased, cheeks (before pale and sunken) flushed, appetite restored, sleeps good at night. Cured.

How any man laying claim to common honesty can ignore or deny the evidence of the truth of homoeopathy after the innumerable cures, both acute and chronic, of diarrhoea, by such remedies as *Podophyllum*, *Aloes*, *Croton tiglium*, *Natrum sulphuricum*, etc., I cannot understand. It is pure pig-headedness, and if you ever tried to drive a hog where he did not want to go, you will have learned the meaning of that term. Reasoning is wasted on such." (Eugene B. Nash, M.D., *The Testimony of the Clinic*, Philadelphia 1911, p. 119-120)

1911 - Intermittent fever in a man aged 40 - Eugene B. Nash

"Mr. Olmsted, aged 40, stout, rather bilious temperament, has been travelling in the west, much of the time in malarial districts. Came home and was attacked with intermittent fever. The chills occurred in the morning, were very severe, continuing until 10 or 11 A.M., when he would go into the former stage, which was also very intense, and this would be followed with profuse sweat. He, after a few days, became loquaciously delirious during the chill and heat. He slept heavily during the perspiration. Added to all this was very pronounced *jaundice*. The loquacity was so great that I could not help thinking of *Stramonium*, and if it had been typhoid fever instead of intermittent fever would have given it. I went on the hunt for the remedy like a good little boy (I was a beginner then) and found in "H. C. Allen", on intermittent fever, that *Podophyllum* had this loquacious condition in black-faced type. I gave him the remedy, then, and he never had but one slight chill after. I gave it in the 12th potency." (Eugene B. Nash, M.D., *The Testimony of the Clinic*, Philadelphia 1911, p. 117)

Klinische Hinweise / Clinical Hints



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1846 - Clinical indications - W. Williamson

"Much may be expected from Podophyllum peltatum in the following diseases, when indicated by the similarity of the symptoms:

Congestions of internal organs, especially of the liver and spleen.

Congestion of the head, with derangement of vision.

Periodical diseases.

Sympathetic affections.

Disease of one organ interrupting the functions of another.

Hypochondriasis.

Indigestion.

Headache, from disorder of the digestive organs.

Diarrhoea.

Dysentery.

Prolapsus ani.

Hemorrhoids.

Asthmatic complaints.

Colica pictonum.

Rheumatism.

Rheumatic affections from the abuse of mercury.

Remittent fever.

Intermittent fever.

Dropsies.

Verminous diseases.

Diseases with a *slow pulse*.

Pleurisy.

Cough.

Heartburn.

Waterbrash.

Cholera infantum.

Diseases of children during dentition."

(*Podophyllum peltatum*, by W. Williamson, Transactions of the American Institute of Homoeopathy vol. 1 (1846), p. 208)

1859 - Gesprächigkeit im Froststadium bei einem Wechselfieberkranken - Theodor Bruckner

"Wenn schon die Behandlung des Wechselfiebers in unserm Klima mitunter mit Schwierigkeiten verknüpft ist, so ist dies in Fieberländern um so mehr der Fall, und es scheint mir der Mühe wert, einige bezügliche Data, die sich mir während meines siebenjährigen Aufenthaltes im Staate Illinois als unbezweifelbare Tatsachen aufdrängten, hier mitzuteilen.

Im Anfange meiner Praxis im Westen Amerika's im Jahre 1849 versuchte ich es, wie natürlich meiner Überzeugung getreu, auch das Wechselfieber homöopathisch zu behandeln, und ich bediente mich dabei nicht etwa blos der höheren Verdünnungen, sondern sehr bald fand ich mich veranlasst, zu den niedrigsten Gaben, ja sogar zu Urtinktur meine Zuflucht zu nehmen, ohne jedoch damit einen bessern Erfolg zu erzielen, ja ich sah mich so oft in meinen Erwartungen getäuscht, dass ich wirklich an der Wahrheit der Homöopathie zu zweifeln anfang, denn alle in den Kompendien angegebenen Mittel liessen mich in der grossen Mehrzahl der Fälle im Stiche, sogar das *Chinin* zu 1/16 Gr. pro Dosi und *Arsenik* zu 1/60 Gr., nach *Espanet's* Angabe bereitete, habe ich in vielen Fällen erfolglos angewandt. Die einzigen Mittel, von denen ich zum Theil sehr schöne und schlagende Erfolge selbst in hohen Verdünnungen gesehen habe, sind besonders *Ipecacuanha* und *Ignatia*. Vorzüglich bei Kindern habe ich mehrmals mit *Ipecac.* 30. das Fieber von einem Tag zum andern zum Stillstand gebracht, auch *Pulsatilla* hat mir zuweilen genützt; ebenso habe ich ein Mal von *Lycopodium* und *Cimex lectularius* grossen Nutzen gesehen, wie auch in einem Falle auf eine Dosis von *Podophyllum*, das ich wegen gastrisch biliöser Komplikation dem *Chinin* vorausschickte, unverhoffter Weise das Fieber ausblieb; und erst nachher fand ich, dass die Symptome dieses Falles in auffallender Übereinstimmung mit denen des *Podophyllum peltatum* sich befanden. Der betreffende Patient war nämlich im Froststadium äussert gesprächig, konnte aber die rechten Worte nicht finden; im Hitzestadium verfiel er dagegen in tiefen Schlaf."

(Theodor Bruckner, Das Wechselfieber im Westen Amerika's. Eine aphoristische Reminiscenz, Allgemeine homöopathische Zeitung Bd. 58 (1859), S. 89)

1865 - Chronic prolapsus - D. G. Klein

"I have cured a few cases of chronic prolapsus with the *Podophyllum peltatum*. I will cite the most important case:

Symptoms - Great costiveness, stool once in three days, with great difficulty, frequent micturition, had to get up three or four times every night; great weakness and soreness of the back, especially after washing, &c.

Prescribed *Podophyllum pelt.*, a tincture prepared by myself, from green root, not very strong, three drops a day in six tablespoons full of water, taken in three doses. In three weeks time the case was entirely cured, bowels regular, no difficulty with the urine, and the back strong and without pain or soreness."

(Dr. D. G. Klein, *Podophyllum* in Chronic Prolapsus, The American Homoeopathic Observer vol. 2 (1865), p. 75-76)

1869 - Podophyllum in dentition - Henry N. Guernsey

"Grinding of such teeth as are already cut, with crying and worrying; often with painful diarrhoea. Rolling of the head from side to side, with green stools. Whitish, chalk-like stools, very offensive, with frequent gagging and thirst. Morning diarrhoea. Frothy, undigested stools. Prolapse of the rectum with every stool. Sometimes the stools are very frequent all day, all of which are natural. Very worrying and sleepless all the early part of the night, apparently from nervous irritability. Voracious appetite, with other bad symptoms. Diarrhoea immediately after eating or drinking. Food sours soon after eating, when it is rejected.

I use the 200th potency, sometimes in water, if the first dry powder is not sufficient.

Dr. Williamson subjoins the following: "Gagging, and the discharge of fetid carrion-like smelling stools. The motion of gagging is made with the mouth, and not accompanied with the effort in the stomach seen in retching."

(The homoeopathic treatment of disordered dentition. By Henry N. Guernsey, M. D. The Hahnemannian Monthly Bd. 5 (1869), p. 121-136. Read before the Philadelphia County Medical Society, October 15, 1869.)

1869 - Endemic dysentery at Galveston, Texas - E. P. Angell

"In an epidemic dysentery prevailing at Galveston, Texas recently, the following symptoms prevailed, and *Podophyllum peltatum* cured nearly every case:

Severe straining during stool, with emission of much flatulence. Mucous stool, with spots and streaks of blood. Thirst, but no appetite."

(Therapeutic Hints, E. P. Angell, M.D., Galveston, Texas, *Podophyl. pelt.*, The Journal of Homoeopathic Clinics vol. 1 (1869), p. 141)

1871 - Meal-like sediment in cholera infantum - C. D. Fairbanks

"*Podophyllum* 30 c has been indispensable in numerous cases of cholera infantum with frequent painless discharges of yellowish watery consistence with *meal-like sediment*. That indication has not failed me. In one case, with great collapse and obstinate coldness of extremities - *Verat.* 30. When reaction took place with constant thirst and frequent stools of mere water, *Ars.* 30 and 10 were unavailing, until *Pod.* came to the rescue, and as soon as the mealy sediment appeared, the case began to mend rapidly."

(C. D. Fairbanks, Ottawa, Ill., Notes from Practice, The United States Medical Investigator vol. 8 (1871), p. 126)

1872 - The development of diarrhea after the administration of Podophyllum in brain affections - The Materia Medica Society of Chicago

"Dr. Fellows, on the question of the duration of action of *Pod.*, cited the following case from practice: A child presenting brain symptoms calling for *Podophyllum*, that remedy was administered. In a few hours a diarrhea - several loose stools each day - set in, which lasted two weeks, but as soon as it appeared the cerebral and general symptoms rapidly subsided, and the child made a good recovery.

Dr. Duncan had given *Pod.* for a child (at the Foundling's Home) in which there was rolling of the head, grinding of the teeth, etc. A green diarrhea had followed, and the cerebral conditions abated. This diarrhea had given him considerable concern, but as the child steadily improved otherwise, it was not interfered with.

Dr. Mann raised the question as to whether this diarrhea should be checked.

Dr. Fellows thought not, as long as the general improvement continued.

He thought *Pod.*, in some of its symptoms, closely related to *Apis.*"

(The Materia Medica Society of Chicago, Discussion on *Podophyllum*, The United States Medical Investigator vol. 9 (1872), p. 15-16)

1872 - After-pains - Dr. Miller

"In a case of sever after-pains, with strong bearing-down sensation, *Podophyllum*^{cc} was followed by speedily relief of pains. Subsequently, the patient being a sulphur-subject, *Sulphur* controlled excessive hemorrhage."

(Quarterly meeting of the Central New York Homoeopathic Medical Society, The Hahnemannian Monthly vol. 7 (1872), Cases from practice, Dr. Miller, p. 529)

1873 - On Podophyllin in Infantile Diarrhoea - Dr. Deck

"I do not intend to give the record of any cases, for they just repeat each other over and over again; but I will give shortly the group of symptoms that I have found *Podophyllin* so frequently relieve, and then point out the difference between them and the symptoms indicating other medicines in frequent use in the same disorders.

The general condition of children is worse in the morning and forenoon. If the attack is severe, they lie in a restless drowsy state, with half-closed eyes, constantly moaning, and rolling the head from side to side during the forepart of the day; but they often cheer up a little in the afternoon. The head is hot and the cheeks flushed; the head sometimes perspires much during sleep; there is a great thirst for cold water in large quantities at a time, but little desire for food; very frequent retching without bringing anything up, or what Dr. Williamson called gagging, a movement made with the mouth as if about to retch, but not accompanied with any effort made in the stomach. If dentition is going on, there is a great desire to press the gums or teeth together - the jaws are often so clenched that it is difficult to introduce the finger into the mouth; they sometimes keep any food they have taken in the mouth without swallowing, with the lips pursed up, as if it were a relief to have something to press the jaws against.

The diarrhoea is generally worse in the morning on waking and in the forenoon, but it sometimes goes on all day, and is usually better at night. The evacuations are sometimes preceded by colic, in which the child clenches its hands and straightens itself out. There will often be three or four movements of the bowels within an hour after the child wakes, each one very profuse and exhausting. They generally come with a sudden gush, and in all the cases I saw were very fetid and offensive. The bowels often act after food, and sometimes while the child is being washed. The appearance of the motions varies. In diarrhoea they are generally watery, sometimes like dirty water soaking the napkins through, and with a meal-like sediment; sometimes greenish in colour, generally profuse, frequent in the forepart of the day, gushing, and very offensive. In dysentery they consist of greenish-yellow slimy or bloody gelatinous mucus, alone or mixed with a faecal motion; but there is also much tenesmus and often prolapsus of the bowel. The tongue is sometimes coated, but sometimes remarkably clean considering the amount of intestinal derangement. There is often much emission of flatulence with the stool.

The most characteristic of these symptoms as pointing to *Podophyllin* are the *profuse offensive sudden stools*, with *morning aggravation*, combined in severe cases with the *Belladonna*-like head symptoms. I will now compare these symptoms with similar ones belonging to other remedies.

Belladonna is strongly indicated by the head symptoms: the drowsiness, constant moaning, and rolling the head from side to side, the half-closed eyes, the heat of the head, the flushed face, and the thirst, all point in a marked manner to that medicine; but the aggravation with *Belladonna* takes place, not in the forenoon, but in the afternoon and after midnight; and there is more cerebral excitement, as evidenced by the violent startings or jumpings of parts or of the whole body, and the very hot fever at night, which are wanting in *Podophyllin*.

Arsenicum. - The occurrence of offensive painful stools immediately after taking nourishment remind one of this medicine. It is also indicated by great exhaustion and emaciation and thirst; but the aggravation with *Arsenicum* is always at night, especially after midnight; there is present distressing restlessness, so that the little patient is constantly changing place; the thirst is violent, unquenchable, with frequent drinking of small quantities of water, and the motions though frequent are scanty. The characteristic thirst and restlessness quite distinguish it from *Podophyllin*.

Chamomilla is indicated by frequent green mucus, or green and white mucous stools, sometimes like eggs beaten up, and they have the odour of rotten eggs as well; but the mental condition, which is the important one in *Chamomilla*, is very different from that in *Podophyllin*. The child is peevish, bad tempered; it has what some term rages of crying, and is only quieted by being carried about. It is very useful when there seems an excessive sensitiveness to pain on the part of the child, or a pain in its temper, if I may so term it; also when the temper of the mother, if nursing it, has been disturbed; but it is not indicated in diarrhoea of long continuance.

Ipecacuanha is indicated by green mucous stools often as green as grass - sometimes looking as if fermented; but the chief characteristic is the constant nausea often accompanied by the vomiting of large quantities of mucus, which is generally green also, and there is much flatulent colic. It is often indicated at the period of weaning when food disagrees, in nausea and vomiting, with diarrhoea from dietetic errors. There is no thirst, and it is seldom suited to diarrhoea of long continuance.

Mercurius solubilis is the medicine most frequently indicated in dysentery. The stools are slimy, mucous, bloody, greenish, with tenesmus, as in *Podophyllin*, but they are generally frequent and scanty with very little smell, in this particular differing much from the latter medicine. The aggravation is generally at night. The continual urgency is well marked; there is straining before, but more during, and still more after stool, so that the child cannot get done. The stools often corrode the anus and the adjoining parts. The gums are swollen and tender, with some increase of saliva. The child's legs and thighs are cold and clammy at night, and there are often sour perspirations at night which do not do any good.

Pulsatilla is indicated by watery, greenish-yellow diarrhoea in the night with rumbling in the abdomen, and has not much similarity to *Podophyllin*.

Veratrum album is indicated by profuse, greenish watery stools, with flakes, accompanied by violent thirst, violent vomiting, and great prostration with paleness and coldness, often a cold sweat on the forehead, giving a pale deathly appearance.

These remarks may help some reader who is at a distance from medical aid in his choice of medicines; only I will add that a few doses of *Aconite* at the commencement, when there is much fever, thirst, and restlessness, will always be found useful. It is a good plan to give a dose of the medicine which is chosen after every movement of the bowels. I have used *Podophyllin* generally in the 12th - sometimes in the 6th dilution.

Some hydropathic appliances form useful addenda in the treatment. Flannel cloths wrung out of hot water and laid across the bowels, or warm sitz baths give much relief where there is much pain. Some object to them because they are weakening; they would weaken a child in health if often used, but in disease they soothe the system when in pain, shorten its duration, and weaken much less than the pain itself. In the intervals between the attacks of pain, if the bowels feel hot to the hand, a small handkerchief may be so folded as to cover the whole of the abdomen, and then wrung out *quite tight* in cold water and laid across the bowels, and a thick dry cloth placed over - rather larger than the damp one - and kept in place by a binder round the body. The damp cloth can be wrung out again in cold water whenever it becomes

hot and dry. This will keep down the heat where the disease is, and also make the hot cloths more effective when the attacks of colic come on. Advantage is also derived in dysentery from throwing up the bowel injections of tepid water, or cold starch and water, after every action of the bowels. Give the patients as much cold water in small quantities as they wish, or rice water, or toast and water if they prefer it. Food must be very simple, and in small quantities at a time. When there is much exhaustion small quantities of good beef tea may be given cold.

In the debility resulting from a severe attack, especially when there exists a disposition to relaxation of the bowels directly after taking any nourishment, and food is seen to pass in an undigested state, repeated doses of *China* will do good, and materially aid convalescence. In cases that come under treatment after having been drugged, a few doses of *Nux vomica* will clear the way for the exhibition of some medicine more clearly indicated by the real symptoms of the case, as it will help to remove the medicinal ones that have been produced. It must not be expected that all attacks of diarrhoea or dysentery can be cut short, even when taken in time. Some attacks of these disorders depend on a specific poison taken into the system, as in low fever, and will, like that disorder, run a certain course, and often last for a considerable time. If depending on some dietetic error, or resulting from a chill, or from the irritation of teething, they will pass away more quickly, except that during dentition there will be a frequent liability to return, and in many cases a slight looseness of the bowels seems to be salutary in rendering brain affections less likely to occur.

I will conclude by adding that without any medicine, with the persevering use of hydropathic appliances and careful nursing, the little sufferer may be brought through in a more satisfactory way than by the antiquated *Chalk mixture*, *Catechu*, and *Laudanum*, which generally only increase the intestinal irritation. But I prefer, of course, the combinations of water appliances with specific medication. - *New Zealand Homoeopathic Gazette*, July, 1872."

(On Podophyllin in Infantile Diarrhoea. By Dr. Deck, Dunedin. The British Journal of Homoeopathy vol. 31 (1873), p. 571-575)

1873 - Infantile diarrhoea - C. C. Smith

"Dr. Deck, of Dunedin, writing in the *New Zealand Homoeopathic Gazette*, states that he places the greatest reliance on *Podophyllin* in the diarrhoea of infants, and infantile dysentery. From the symptoms given, it would appear that this remedy is most serviceable in bowel derangements dependent upon or associated with irritation of the brain.

‘Hot head and flushed cheeks,’ ‘a drowsy state,’ with ‘eyes half open,’ ‘restlessness, moaning and rolling of the head,’ being very common in that derangement.

The diarrhoea often comes on with a sudden gush, and is foetid and offensive. H.W.

We can fully endorse this statement of Dr. Deck in relation to the value of *Podophyllum* in ‘Infantile Diarrhoea.’

The symptoms given are characteristic of the drug, and when found grouped together in any case, are readily cured by the use of this remedy in a potentized form.

In addition to the symptoms here given, we would like to add a few more which are characteristic, and which will tend to make the picture more complete.

Stools involuntary while sleeping.

Prolapsus ani following the stools.

Stools which seem to drain the patient dry, but they soon fill up again.

Stools are generally painless, but should there be colic, it is relieved temporarily, like the Colocynth pain, by bending double.

Podophyllum is similar in its action to *Calc. carb.*, at least in some respects, and *Calc.* often follows well after *Podophyllum* to correct sweating of the head, which is sometimes profuse after the other symptoms have been subdued by the latter drug.

We have had excellent success with this remedy in the 1000 attenuation." C. C. S.
(C. Carleton Smith, *Podophyllin in Infantile Diarrhoea*, *The United States Medical Investor* vol. 10 (1873), p. 198)

1873 - Podophyllum during an epidemic of enteric diseases in Philadelphia in the summer 1872 - The Philadelphia County Medical Society

"Dr. Martin said he had seen similar cases, not longer ago than three or four weeks. He had had cases where the stools were like those of cholera, and the patients were very much prostrated. One of his patients was the wife of a physician. She became rapidly worse, had symptoms of cholera and almost with collapse; there was also great sinking at the epigastrium, and a sensation as if everything would drop through the pelvis. He gave her *Podophyllum* and she was promptly relieved and speedily got well. He had often used *Podophyllum* successfully during the past winter, in cases marked with much prostration.

Dr. W. M. Williamson said there was one symptom in connection with *Podophyllum*, that he had not mentioned, viz., a rolling around the head on the pillow. It differs from the boring pressure of the head into the pillow.

Dr. Dudley. - In the vomiting of milk of infants, for which *Aethusa* has been so highly recommended, he would state that he had had very fine effects from *Podophyllum*, where there was protrusion of the anus.

Dr. Williamson. - The distinction to be made between the vomiting of *Aethusa* and that of *Podophyllum* is, that when *Aethusa* is indicated, the child vomits without nausea, and will go to the breast and nurse again immediately afterwards; whereas when *Podophyllum* is indicated there is nausea, and the child will not nurse after the vomiting."

(Meeting of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, W. M. Williamson, *Enteric Diseases of the Summer of 1872*, *The Hahnemannian Monthly* vol. 8 (1873), Discussion, p. 442-443,

1874 - Prolapsus uteri - H. N. Martin

"A janitress, whose duties were very arduous, and who was compelled to continue at her vocation, had prolapsus of such an aggravated form that there was protrusion of both the womb and a part of the vagina. In this case the treatment consisted in the use of Hodge's pessary, and as an internal remedy, *Podophyllum*, one dose a day, at night; in three months the pessary was removed, and she was discharged well." (...)

"In regard to the remedies most useful in this weakness, thinks *Aloes*, *Podophyllum* and *Sepia* will cure nine-tenth of all the cases of simple prolapsus uteri."

(Quarterly meeting of the Homoeopathic Medical Society of Chester, Delaware and Montgomery Counties, *The Hahnemannian Monthly* vol. 9 (1874), Dr. H. N. Martin, p. 410-411)

1875 - Indications in ovarian tumors - Dr. Hawley, Dr. Seward

"*Podophyllum* 15.000. - Dr. Hawley has with this remedy cured four cases of ovarian tumors from the size of a hen's egg to half the size of the fist, all located on the *right side*. *Pain and numbness extending down the corresponding thigh*.

Podophyllum 30 or 200. - Dr. Seward completed the cure of an ovarian tumor with this remedy. *Indications. Pains extending upward to the shoulder*.

(Meeting of the Onondago County Homoeopathic Society, New York, *The United States Medical Investigator* vol. 12 (1875), p. 416)

1875 - About Podophyllum peltatum indications - I. Dever

"From an Eclectic standpoint, there is scarcely a malady to which flesh is heir, that may not be alleviated by this remedy. We once heard Prof. L. E. Jones, of the Eclectic college, of Cincinnati, exhaust the whole catalogue of diseases in naming the various uses of this wonderful drug. We say "wonderful," for such it really is when prescribed with reference to the law of similars, for, in looking over its disease-producing effects, we find it peculiarly adapted to many diseases of our climate, among which, we will call your attention to our autumnal fevers attended with gastric, or bilious symptoms.

I once cured a case of bilious remittent fever with this remedy, in which I found the following symptoms:

The patient had a dull, throbbing headache, when awaking in the morning, with dread or fear that he would be very ill; dry mouth, with bad taste; heavy, dirty white coating on the tongue. Preceding the paroxysm of fever there was nausea and vomiting of a bilious substance, accompanied with first a yellow, and then a greenish, watery, offensive diarrhoea. During paroxysm the patient was stupid, inclined to talk, but would drop a sentence before half finished. Great thirst; hot face; protruding eyes, and continued talking; finally, sleep with sweat. *Pod.* 6000. No more paroxysms.

Podophyllum, like all other remedies, is indispensable when indicated by a train of symptoms peculiar to itself, and at this time of the year they are often found in bowel difficulties, both of children and adults, but more especially of children, and is characterized by the following symptoms: Diarrhoea, stools yellow, hot, watery, and contain undigested food, or they will be thin, passing through the diaper, in which they leave a sediment like fine meal. At this stage of the disease the discharges become offensive, and the little one will gag whenever it has an operation from the bowels; the child will roll its head from side to side, the eyes being half closed during the sleep. These are marked indications for *Pod.* 200 or upward, which will relieve all the difficulties.

Pod. is the remedy in dysentery when the pain *precedes* the evacuation of mucus, with spots and streaks of blood, or diarrhoea of a hot, yellow, watery, undigested, offensive stool.

Pod. diarrhoea is worse in the morning; the pain precedes the evacuation, and is *relieved by pressure of the hands on the abdomen.*

Mr. H., had diarrhoea which was thin, and had the appearance of soap-suds; *pain preceding the evacuation relieved by pressure* on the abdomen; No pain during the evacuation. *Pod.* 200. No more diarrhoea.

Alice, age twenty months, has had diarrhoea for a week; is teething; discharge smells like carrion, is watery, and passes through the diaper leaving a doughy sediment. *Pod.* 200, two prescriptions relieved entirely.

Josie B., aged two years; diarrhoea of large, frothy stools; worse in the morning; peevish; pain before the discharge, which relieved him; cold, clammy skin, which is an indication for *Pod.* in diarrhoeas of children. He received six powders of this remedy, which cured.

Pod. pel. is indicated in prolapsus ani of children following debilitating morning diarrhoea. It should always be given in the high, or highest attenuations, in which form we have found it invaluable."

(I. Dever, M.D., Dexter, Mich., About Podophyllum Peltatum Indications, The United States Medical Investigator vol. 12 (1875), p. 329-330)

1879 - The Podophyllum diarrhoeas - August Korndoerfer

"The Podophyllum diarrhoeas have been such as occur in the morning, but depending upon atmospheric changes, damp weather generally, frequently injudicious diet, the use of fruit as well as food, which is not digested, bringing on diarrhoea early in the morning with constant changing of stools; there are mixed stools; at one time a certain proportion of yellow, brown, green and white; at another time a different proportion. Not two stools are alike."

(Dr. August Korndoerfer, Transactions of the Homoeopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, Fifteenth Annual Session 1879, p. 55-56)

1884 - Podophyllum in Intermittent Fever - Henry C. Allen

Characteristic. - Adapted to persons of bilious temperament, who suffer from gastro-intestinal derangement, especially after abuse of Mercury.

Pains: sudden attacks of jerking pain.

Depression of spirits; imagines he is going to die or be very ill (Ars.).

Headache, alternating with diarrhoea (Aloe).

Painless cholera morbus; violent cramps in feet, calves, thighs; watery, painless stools.

Difficult dentition; moaning; grinding the teeth at night; head hot and rolling from side to side.

Diarrhoea of children; during teething; after eating; while being washed, dirty water soaking napkin through.

Diarrhoea; early in morning, continues through forenoon, followed by natural stool in evening (Aloe), and accompanied by sensation of sinking or weakness in abdomen and rectum.

Stool: green, watery, fetid, profuse (Calc.); gushing out (Jatr-c., Phos.); chalk-like, jelly-like (Aloe); undigested (Chin., Ferr.); yellow, meal-like sediment; prolapse of rectum, before or with stool.

Prolapsus uteri: from overlifting or straining; after parturition. In early months of pregnancy, can lie comfortably only on stomach.

Affects right throat, right ovary, right hypochondrium (Lyc.).

Aggravation. - In early morning (Nux-v.; Sulph.); hot weather (diarrhoea).

Amelioration. - Evening; external warmth; pressure.

Type. - Quotidian; tertian; quartan. Periodicity marked. Morning paroxysm predominates. Intermittent may become remittent.

Time. - **7 A. M., characteristic.** Light paroxysm may occur in evening.

Prodrome. - **Backache;** *severe* in lumbar region. *Gastric and bilious symptoms are marked, sometimes for days before the paroxysm.*

Chill. - Without thirst, *with pressing pains in both hypochondria*, and dull aching in *knees, ankles, elbows and wrists*. Feverish during the afternoon, with occasional chilliness, which was *not relieved by the heat of stove*, but *was relieved by covering up warmly in bed*. **Great loquacity;** consciousness, but cannot talk, because he forgets the words; or tries to talk continually, but he forgets the words he wishes to employ (Teucr.). Chilly on first lying down in evening, with incoherent talking during the imperfect semi-sleep.

Heat. - *With thirst*. The heat begins *during the chill*, or *while he is yet chilly*. The shaking and sensation of coldness continue for some time *after the heat commences*. **Violent pain in the**

head, with excessive thirst. Chilliness while moving about and in act of lying down; with sweat at once. **Great loquacity**, *constantly talking* (Carb-v., Lach.), *which continues with delirium until fever reaches its climax, when he falls asleep and transpires profusely*, with forgetfulness of all he had said (falls asleep during evening fever, and wakes when it stops, Calad. - see Apis, Nux-m.).

Sweat. - Profuse sweating, so that it dropped off the finger-ends. **Sleep during perspiration;** relieves headache. Bathed in cold perspiration.

Tongue. - Coated white, moist, dirty, pappy, pasty, shows imprint of teeth (Merc.); dry, yellow. Offensive odor of breath, *which disgusts him* (offensive odor from mouth, *not perceptible to himself*, Puls.). Taste foul; total loss of appetite, or everything tastes sour. gastric symptoms predominate.

Pyrexia. - Total loss of appetite; even the smell of food produces loathing (Colch.); offensive breath; foul taste; profuse salivation; eructations smelling like rotten eggs. Constipation or diarrhoea.

The loquacity *during chill and far into heat*, with complete forgetfulness afterwards of all that had passed, is characteristic. *Falls asleep at climax of heat, and sleeps during perspiration* resembles Apis, but the urticaria is wanting, and the perspiration is more profuse.

Clinical.

A gentleman, aet. 76, never had a severe illness of any kind in his life, was attacked in July last with chills and fever, paroxysm daily at 7 A.M., with aching pain in right hypochondrium, which is sensitive to pressure. Severe pain in back *before*, but not during chill. Chill not very severe, but heat begins before the shivering and coldness ceases. Some thirst during chill; excessive during heat. Violent headache and slight delirium during fever; falls asleep in heat, and breaks into profuse perspiration; tries to talk, but cannot find the right word. Dirty, pappy, pasty tongue, with foul taste and complete loss of appetite, even the smell of food produces loathing. The pain in limbs and back, time 7 A.M., indicated Eup-per., which was given without benefit; but a closer comparison revealed Podo. to be the similitimum, which he received in 30th trit. every four hours. Next chill much lighter, felt better every way, and a few powders of 200th completed the cure. - H. C. Allen, American Homoeopathist vol.3, p.208." (Henry C. Allen, The Therapeutics of Intermittent Fever, 2nd edition, 1884, p. 202-204)

1885 - Clinical indications in ovarian pains - C. Neidhard

"Shooting pain in the right ovary, before and during menstruation, Podophyllum pelt. ³
Tired pain in the right and left ovaries, with external swelling in both limbs, the swelling and pain extending down below the knees, particularly on the right side. This pain extending to the knees is a characteristic indication for the employment of this remedy. Many similar cases were cured by Podophyll. pelt. ³ and Podophyll. pelt. ⁶.

Pain in both ovaries, connected with disease of the liver, light-colored evacuations, Podophyll. pelt. ¹⁰."

(C. Neidhard, M.D., Diseases of the ovaries, Read before the Philadelphia County Homoeopathic Medical Society, The Hahnemannian Monthly vol. 20 (1885), p. 262-263)

1898 - Burning tongue in a young man - W. A. Burt

"A young man had for some weeks a burning sensation along the left edge of the tongue, occasionally shooting down to the tip or through to the opposite side. At times the burning was so severe as to be very distressing, and it was continually very annoying. His health had been somewhat impaired for years, the condition being somewhat like that commonly called

"bilious" with a catarrh of stomach, duodenum and bile ducts. At times the blandest food could not be taken without great discomfort following.

He had found some relief from belladonna, but mercurius, colocynth, arsenicum and rhus tox. had been taken successively but the burning continued. Podophyllum 3x was finally prescribed and prompt improvement followed. In two or three days he was much improved, and in a week the tongue was well.

Podophyllum has a marked action on the mucous membrane of the stomach and upper bowel, and on the liver, stimulating its action. It should doubtless be used in many bilious conditions where some one of the mercurys is ordinarily given."

(W. A. Burt, M.D., Podophyllum for "Burning Tongue", The American Homoeopathist vol. 24 (1898), p. 430-431)

1913 - Gall stones - Glenn I. Bidwell

"Podophyllum while indicated in many cases resulting from disordered liver has not been indicated in my cases of gall stones as often as many other remedies; when of use the following particulars may be found: - Nausea and vomiting of small quantity of food. Satiety, great thirst for large quantities of water. Eructations hot, sour smelling like rotten eggs. Gagging - Sensation of hollowness in epigastrium, twisting pain in liver with heat, chilly with cold perspiration, prostration, constipation and diarrhea alternating. Pains from left to right; from stomach to gall bladder.

Case XI. Was cured with this remedy and never had another attack after its administration. William Mc, age 45 years., had liver trouble for ten years has been jaundiced for eight months. History of alcoholism. Attacks of colic every six weeks to three months, attacks begin with severe soreness and fullness in liver followed by great nausea and retching; after a time vomits bile. Severe pains goes from stomach to liver somewhat relieved by rubbing epigastrium, momentarily relieved by eating. Much gas in stomach eructations sour, smell like rotten eggs. Burning in stomach; soreness in epigastrium worse from eating; no appetite, few mouthfuls fill him up. Craves lemonade, pickles, acid fruits. Tongue feels as if burned, coated white. Vertigo worse in open air, sensation of falling forward. Burning pain in occiput going to neck and shoulders with numbness of right arm. Much rumbling of gas in the bowels in the morning. Hard dry clay-like stools covered with mucus. March 6th, 1911, podophyllum 200th, eight powders. April 15, 1911, jaundice gone, soreness in liver gone. April 20th, 1911, jaundice returning, gas worse. Podophyllum 1 m. This was followed by a typical podophyllum diarrhea after which there was a steady and rapid improvement in all symptoms until on June 29, 1911, patient discharged himself as he said he felt so well he did not know why he should see a doctor."

(Glenn I. Bidwell, M.D., Rochester, New York, Ten remedies in gall stones with indications and cases, Read before the Homoeopathic Medical Society of the Stat of New York, in: The North American Journal of Homoeopathy, Third Series, Vol. XXVIII (1913), p. 339-340)

Hering's Guiding Symptoms



Constantin Hering (1800-1880)

Hering's Guiding Symptoms

1889 - Constantin Hering

(Constantin Hering, The Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica, vol. 8 (1889),
Podophyllum peltatum, p. 503-522)

May Apple; Mandrake.

Berberidaceae.

Grows extensively in the United States, in moist, shady woods; flowers early in June, the fruit ripens in September. The tincture is prepared from the root, gathered after the fruit has ripened.

Proved by Williamson, Jeanes, Ward and Husemann, Trans. Amer. Inst. of Hom., vol. 1, p. 209.

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31, p. 333; - *Fever and induration of liver*, Williamson, Hering's Analy. Therap., p.159; - *Ague*, Lippe, Med. Inv., vol. 6, p. 345; Allen, Allen's Int. Fever, p. 203, from Amer. Hom., vol. 3, p. 208; Bruckner, A. J. H. M. M., vol. 1, p. 51; Allen, Times Ret., 1876, p. 161, from Hom.

Times, vol. 4, p. 102; Rushmore, Hom. Phys., vol. 5, p. 149; - *Gout*, Moore, B. J. H., vol. 31, p. 331.

Mind

Conscious during chill, but cannot talk, forgets words.

Delirium, loquacity during heat; afterwards forgetful of what has passed.

! Depression : imagines he is going to die or be very ill; in gastric affections.

Disgust for life; headache; bilious disorders.

! Overfatigue of mind from business; when in bed he rolled his head on waking and while awake.

Sensorium

! Vertigo : while standing, in open air; with tendency to fall forward; with sensation of fulness over eyes; from gastric or bilious disorders.

Inner Head

Momentary darts of pain in forehead, obliging one to shut eyes.

Stunning headache through temples, amel from pressure.

Pressing in temples in forenoon, with drawing in eyes as if strabismus would follow.

! Throbbing temples, aching eyes, hot head, in morning.

ii Burning pain at top of head and over forehead; attack lasts twenty-four hours and, if very severe, ends in vomiting; urine pale during attack; passes much bile day after; agg from overexcitement or walking. θ Bilious headache.

! Morning headache, with flushed face and face heat in vertex.

! Dull headache, with pain behind eyes; liver affected.

! Bilious and rheumatic headaches, based on torpidity of liver.

! Headache alternating with diarrhoea.

ii When feeling as well as usual there suddenly appears a blur before vision; objects look much as if one had been looking at sun for a moment, or perhaps the part at which the eye is directed appears clearly and the rest of the object blurred and indistinct; a more or less distinct wavering or whirling of mist also becomes perceptible and can be perceived with closed eyes, both eyes alike; in five minutes fleeting pains appear in head, more in back part, gradually increase in intensity, occupying mostly occipital protuberances, with disgusting nausea and often sour vomiting without relief; pains extend into neck and shoulders; numbness of fingers, like that in beginning of anaesthesia; a peculiar feeling of disgust of life; pain in upper part of head like that produced by holding a piece of ice for a short time on occipital protuberances; lying down in a dark and quiet place ameliorates, and often produces sleep, during which the more urgent symptoms pass off; in severe attacks there were always peculiar symptoms of want of power of expression (aphasia) even of simplest ideas, very absurd words being chosen in place of right ones, head does not get fully settled until next day; attacks appear at any time of day. θ Headache.

! Sick-headache accompanied by constipation.

! Head hot, rolling head from side to side, moaning. θ Dentition.

! Reflex irritation of brain from disorders of bowels; grinding of teeth at night.

! Rolling of head, with moaning in sleep, eyelids half closed; hydrocephaloid.

ii Hydrocephaloid after cholera infantum.

Outer Head

I Rolling head; grinding teeth; whining at night; head sweaty in sleep, flesh cold; difficult dentition.

Sight and Eyes

Ulceration of cornea; conjunctiva hyperaemic; smarting, aching, heaviness (from grinding the root).

ii Scrofulous ophthalmia, agg in morning.

Smell and Nose

ii Soreness with small pustules in nose.

Upper Face

I Hot, flushed cheeks. θ Infantile diarrhoea.

I Complexion sallow, dingy.

Teeth and Gums

II Great desire to press gums together; jaws clenched; grinds teeth at night; difficult dentition.

I During dentition : catarrhal cough and catarrh of chest; cholera infantum; hydrocephaloid.

Taste and Tongue

ii Total loss of taste, could not tell sweet from sour; sleepless, restless.

Everything tastes sour or putrid.

ii Feeling as if tongue and sometimes throat and palate had been burned.

I Tongue : furred white, with foul taste; white, moist, shows imprints of teeth; dry, yellow; full and broad with a pasty coat in centre; red, not bright red; rough with uniformly erect papillae; dull bluish color; red, dry, cracked, somewhat swollen and often bleeding.

Inner Mouth

I Offensive odor from mouth.

I Offensiveness of breath at night, perceptible to patient.

I Copious salivation.

I Mouth and tongue dry on awaking.

ii Nursing sore mouth, canker.

Throat

I Dryness of throat.

I Soreness of throat : extending to ears; right to left; left side sore, agg when swallowing liquids and in morning.

ii Rattling of mucus in throat.

ii Goitre.

ii Pharynx dry, deglutition painful.

Appetite, Thirst. Desires, Aversions

I Indifference to food; loss of appetite; smell of food produces loathing.

I Satiety from a small quantity of food, followed by nausea and vomiting.

I Appetite variable, at times voracious.

I Great thirst for large quantities of cold water; moderate thirst during fever.

I Desire for something sour.

Eating and Drinking

| After eating : regurgitation of food, sour; hot, sour belching; diarrhoea; vomits food an hour after, craving appetite afterwards; depression of spirits.

After acid fruit and milk : diarrhoea.

After eating and drinking : diarrhoea.

Hiccough, Belching, Nausea and Vomiting

| Heartburn, waterbrash, heat in stomach.

| Eructations : smelling like rotten eggs; hot; sour.

| Sour regurgitation of food.

| Nausea : distressing and extreme; with attempts to vomit; motion of gagging is made with mouth and not accompanied with the effort in stomach seen in retching; stomach contracts so hard and rapidly that the wrenching pain causes the patient to utter sharp screams; gagging or empty retching.

| Gagging : in infantile diarrhoea.

| Nausea and vomiting with fulness in head.

| Vomiting : of milk in infants, with protrusion of anus; of food, with putrid taste and odor; of thick bile and blood; of hot, frothy mucus; with congestion of pelvic viscera, during pregnancy.

Scrobiculum and Stomach

| Sensation of hollowness in epigastrium; empty feeling in stomach; weakness in epigastric region.

| in epigastrium from coughing.

| Dyspepsia after abuse of calomel; tongue shows imprint of teeth; conjunctiva yellow; aching behind eyes; clayey stools.

| Gastric catarrh.

ii Acute burning pain in region of pyloric orifice, with violent retching and vomiting of bile, and belching of wind; constipation; after attacks which occurred sometimes twice or thrice a day, prostration, slight jaundice and persistent tenderness to touch in one spot corresponding to entrance of common choledic duct into duodenum.

Hypochondria

| Fulness in right hypochondrium, with flatulence, pain and soreness.

| Twisting pain in right hypochondrium, with sensation of heat there.

Stitches, agg while eating.

| Pain in region of liver, inclination to rub part with hand.

|| Excessive secretion of bile; great irritability of liver.

| Biliousness; nausea and giddiness; bitter taste and risings; tendency to bilious vomiting and purging; dark urine.

ii For years subject to diarrhoea which would come on now and then after eating breakfast, with considerable pain in rectum, obliging her to remain at stool as long as pain lasted; an acute attack caused by bad news caused an early morning aggravation, as well as after eating; attack would also be induced by any depressing emotions or excitement of any kind; stools variable, mostly deep yellow or greenish, much belching, often severe retching, with almost complete anorexia; great distension of right hypochondriac region, but no painfulness to pressure; sensation as "of a thousand live things" moving about in abdomen, or of fish turning over each other; chills occasionally, which would commence over region of liver and pass around to back. θ Hepatic derangement.

| Congestion and enlargement of liver; acute and chronic hepatitis.

| Torpidity of liver and portal system; jaundice.

I Inactivity of liver; great mental depression; chilliness; cold perspiration; restless sleep; furred tongue, showing imprints of teeth; nausea; clayey, delayed stools; fulness, tenderness and stitchlike pain in region of liver; irregular action of heart; general prostration.
ii Liver much congested, interfering with portal circulation and causing passive congestion of all the pelvic organs, with prolapse of uterus and rectum and a thick, transparent albuminous leucorrhoea.
ii Disorders of liver attended by constipation, yellow furred tongue, dark or brown stools, dry, bilious temperaments.
ii Torpidity of liver, constipation, or diarrhoea alternating with constipation, depression of spirits, irritability of temper, malaise, urine dark colored and defective, or full of lithates.
I Diarrhoea in the morning, stools black, green, watery, or natural but exhaustive; jaundice in complication with gall-stones; pain extending from region of gall-bladder, when at its height attended with nausea; fulness, pain and soreness in right hypochondrium; twisting pain with sensation of heat in liver; patient is continually chafing and shaking the hypochondriac region; prolapsus ani; belching of hot, very sour flatus; tongue coated white; emission of fetid flatus; eructations smelling like rotten eggs; agg evening and before midnight. θ Affections of liver.
ii Jaundice : with gall-stones, pain from region of stomach to region of gall-bladder, with excessive nausea; with hyperaemia of liver, fulness, soreness and pain; alternate constipation and diarrhoea; itching of skin, urine high colored; feces sometimes white, at others dark; of children; returning again and again after China and Mercur.; mistaken for cancer of stomach.
I Chronic hepatitis, with costiveness; tenderness and pain in region of liver.

Abdomen

I Flatus : in right abdomen, palpitation, sleepy in morning; during dentition, with green, sour stools in morning.
I Tympanitic distension in typhoid, and in children with diarrhoea.
I Rumbling in ascending colon.
ii Pain in transverse colon 3 A.M., followed by diarrhoea.
I Severe pain and heat in bowels, with inclination to go to stool.
ii Pains in abdomen and back are agg during stool and continue after.
I Dull, unpleasant pain or weight in hypogastric region.
I Sharp pain in right groin, preventing motion, latter months of pregnancy.
I Frequent but transient abdominal pains, during day, amel from pressure.
I Pain in bowels at daybreak, amel from external warmth and bending forward while lying on side; agg lying on back.
ii Cramplike pain in bowels, with retraction of abdominal muscles, 10 P.M., and again at 5 A.M. until 9 A.M.; lead colic.
I Colic : with cramplike knots; every morning with stools of mucus and blood; biliary; of a high grade, pain originating from a depraved and excessive secretion caused by a morbid state of solar plexus.
ii Pains and stool agg mornings and excited by eating and drinking. θ Colic.
I Myalgia abdominal muscles; after abuse of purgatives.
I Sharp pain and numbness in rectus muscles.
I Enteritis affecting jejunum and ileum; duodenitis.
I Duodenitis; catarrhal process extending along biliary ducts and causing jaundice.
I Conditions simulating puerperal peritonitis, when it has been preceded by diarrhoea or abuse of purgatives.
I Abdominal plethora : abdomen feels bloated, distended; soreness and uneasiness; amel after stool; causing uterine troubles, constipation and headache in women, and in men headaches, constipation, sometimes variocele.

Stool and Rectum

I Emission of fetid flatus.

ii Morning diarrhoea and then no more stools during day.

I Diarrhoea early in morning, continuing through forenoon, followed by natural stool in evening.

I Profuse gushing diarrhoea, coming on in morning, or more during day than at night; stools may contain undigested food and often in children deposit a mealy sediment.

I Early morning diarrhoea, hurrying patient out of bed, continues through day, but is agg at noon; stools changeable in color.

ii Liquid, green stools with colic, early in morning, with fainting.

I Green, sour stool in morning, with flatulence. θ During dentition.

I Morning diarrhoea, stools green, slimy, very offensive, with gagging and excessive thirst, in children.

I Evacuations in morning attended with strong urgings in bowels, heat and pain in anus.

II Stools watery, gushing, profuse, green, with sudden urging, often painless; offensive, agg in hot weather.

II Diarrhoea : with great sinking at epigastrium, sensation as if everything would drop through pelvis; painful with screaming, and grinding of teeth; immediately after eating and drinking; from acid fruit and milk; after of while being washed; dirty water soaking napkin through; with prolapsus ani at every stool; stool changes constantly in appearance, now green, now yellowish, now whitish, slimy, etc.

II Stools : too frequent, but natural in appearance; frequent, profuse, painless, watery, fetid; yellow, pasty; gushing out; yellow, watery, with meal-like sediment; green, sour, with flatulence; greenish, watery; dark yellow, mucous; smell like carrion; white, slimy, mucous; bloody and green mucous; mucous and blood-streaked; changeable; frothy; involuntary (during sleep) and when passing flatus; morning during dentition; greenish-yellow, slimy, bloody, gelatinous, mixed with feces; with severe straining, much flatus emitted; mucous, with spots and streaks of blood; black, only in morning; chalklike, fecal, undigested; muco-gelatinous stools preceded by griping and colic; coated with shreds of yellow mucus; tarlike.

I Before stool : intense nausea; sudden urging; loud gurgling as of water; rumbling in left side; violent colic or absence of pain; prolapsus ani.

I During stool : urging in bowels; heat and pain in anus; sensation as if genital organs would fall out; in women, bearing down as if from inactivity of rectum; nausea; gagging, tormina and pain in lumbar region; prolapsus ani; colic or absence of pain; pains in sacrum; emission of flatus; tenesmus (dysenteric stools).

I After stool : extreme weakness and cutting pains in intestines; exhaustion; cutting pains; weak, even after natural stool; flashes of heat running up back, cutting in bowels, severe and painful tenesmus; great weakness and faintness and pain in lumbar region; prolapsus ani; flushes of heat up back; colic continues; sense of weakness and emptiness pain abdomen and rectum; soreness of anus.

ii Stools offensive and dark colored; lies upon mother's lap moaning, eyes half closed; rolling head.

ii Following a miscarriage : muco-gelatinous stools, preceded by undefined pain all over abdomen, agg after stool; tongue red and pointed.

II Diarrhoea from indigestion after eating canned fruit; stools dark-brown, mushy, copious, with much wind; following night driven out of bed, suddenly, about 3 A.M.; stool watery, scanty, though gushing, as if abundant; stools became frequent; occasionally slight pain in abdomen; much rumbling and gurgling; finally three to six stools every hour; dark green, with yellow water, somewhat mealy; tenesmus; tendency to prolapsus ani; pains frequent and threatening to become intense and incisive; urine almost suppressed; tongue moist but beginning to become moist and white and slimy.

ii Frequent copious, slimy, stringy, green, offensive stools, with straining; agg after food; child rolls head in pillow; wants to be carried.

ii Diarrhoea thin, having the appearance of soapsuds, pain preceding evacuation, amel by pressure on abdomen; no pain during evacuation.

ii Diarrhoea for a week in a teething girl, aet. 20 months; passages smell like carrion, are watery and pass through diaper leaving a doughy sediment.

I Diarrhoea during dentition; stools resemble dirty water; sleeping with eyes partially closed.

I Bowel complaints of children; colic with spasmodic retraction of abdominal muscles; spasmodic tenesmus; tendency to prolapsus ani.

ii Chronic diarrhoea; bowels moved every half hour, passages looking like washings of fresh meat; severe straining and tenesmus with stool, and for ten minutes thereafter severe burning pain deep in rectum; severe cough; tongue coated with thick brown fur; stomach so weak that rice would not digest; said he had a large ball in stomach.

ii Chronic diarrhoea of two years' standing; great emaciation; bowels flat and hard; yellowish, watery, slimy discharges, mixed with undigested food, accompanied by soreness of abdomen.

ii Every fifteen minutes severe pain in abdomen, followed by passage of small quantity of mucus and blood. θ Diarrhoea.

ii Dysenteric diarrhoea affecting rectum; discharge of mucus and dark-colored scybala.

I Dysentery commencing with a watery diarrhoea; discharges become muco-sanguineous, accompanied by sickness at stomach, especially if preceding diarrhoea manifested itself in morning.

I Bilious dysentery; stools look like pea soup and consist of yellowish, greenish, or bloody mucus of disagreeable odor, and accompanied by violent pains in region of colon, rectum and anus.

I Severe straining during stool, with emission of much flatus; mucous stools with spots and streaks of blood; thirst, but no appetite. θ Endemic dysentery.

I Cholera infantum in hot weather; gagging or empty retching; greenish, watery, white or dark-yellow stools; profuse, painless, very offensive; great prostration; rapid emaciation; rolling of head; restless sleep; half-closed eyes.

I Frequent loose stools, remaining after attack of cholera infantum.

I Diarrhoea of children during epidemic of cholera; catarrhal affections of respiratory organs sometimes precede attack; all desire for food gone; great thirst; upper part of intestinal tract affected and vomiting more frequent than diarrhoea; copious, foul-smelling, exhausting stools.

I Cholera morbus; especially when characterized by absence of pain; generally during summer; stools watery, come out with a gush and a splutter like water from a hydrant; marked loathing of food; stools very liable to change color; agg after midnight and towards morning.

I Painless cholera morbus; stools profuse and gushing, each seeming to drain patient dry, but soon he is full again; there may also be violent cramps.

I Camp diarrhoea.

I Alternate diarrhoea and constipation.

I Stool difficult : from inactive bowels; hard, dry, pale or clayey; voided with difficulty; hard, crumble when evacuated, clay-colored, often streaked with green; hard, coated with yellow, tenacious mucus; thick, transparent mucus or mixed with blood.

ii Constipation waking her almost every night, not always at same hour, with severe abdominal colic in umbilical region, which lasted from one to two hours.

I Constipation : old intermittent cases or those due to a residence in India; succeeds diarrhoea in infants artificially nourished; with irritation in persons of sedentary habits; infantile with prolapsus of rectum; of bottle-fed babies, with dry, crumbling stools; after uterine disease; attacks of tenesmus uteri, vesicae, abdominal colic and severe and nervous headache, with abdominal venous congestion.

ii Enteritis folliculosa; larger stools than are to be expected from the amount of ingesta taken, with excessive fetor.

I Acute and chronic colitis.

II Prolapsus ani : with stool, even from least exertion, followed by stool or thick transparent mucus or mixed with blood; even with loose stool; from debility of infancy and childhood, stools too large and frequent, but natural in color and consistence; with diarrhoea; most frequently in morning; following parturition; complicated with and sequential to uterine displacement; of children.

I Anus feels very sore, sensitive and swollen.

I Chronic, painful, hemorrhoidal tumors all around anus, some of them bleeding.

I Internal hemorrhoids, with prolapsus recti.

|4| Piles, with prolapsus ani and long-standing diarrhoea, < mornings; or constipation.

I External piles, bleeding or not.

Urinary Organs

I Diabetes mellitus and insipidus; chalk-like stools; urinating immediately after drinking; micturition profuse and frequent; thin, anaemic.

ii Urinary tenesmus.

I Irritability of bladder.

I Incontinence of urine; enuresis.

I Frequent nocturnal urination during pregnancy.

ii Profuse and frequent micturition.

I Urine : dark brown; increased, diminished or suppressed; yellow, containing a sediment.

Male Sexual Organs

Stitching pain above pubis and in course of spermatic cords.

ii Diseases of prostate gland associated with rectal troubles.

Female Sexual Organs

I Numb aching in region of left ovary; heat down thigh; third month of pregnancy.

I Pain in region of ovaries, especially the right.

ii Pain commences in right ovary, and descends anterior crural nerve, increasing in intensity as it goes down, agg by straightening out limb.

I Shooting pain in right ovary, before and during menstruation.

I Tired pain in ovaries, with swelling and pain in both limbs, extending below knees, agg on right side.

I Pain in ovaries connected with diseases of liver; light-colored evacuations.

I Dragging pains in ovarian regions.

I Pain in right ovary and uterus.

ii On catching cold after confinement, drawing dragging pain in right iliac region, shooting along inside of thigh and crural nerve to knee; pain intermitted every half hour to an hour, lasting about ten minutes, very severe, not amel by passage of flatus; pain could be traced from r. ovary, through internal spermatic nerve to lumbar plexus, and from there along anterior crural nerve to knee.

ii For three months beating and throbbing in right ovary, pain shooting down knee inside of thigh.

I Right sided ovaritis in women who have borne children, coming on suddenly from an imprudence in walking, getting wet, or from sexual intercourse during or too soon after menstruation, or from excessive use of sewing machine.

ii Ovarian tumor with pains extending upward to shoulder.

I Four cases of ovarian tumor from size of a hen's egg to half the size of fist, all on right side; pain and numbness extending down corresponding thigh.

I Pressing and bearing down in uterine region.

I Sensation at stool as if genital organs would fall out.

I Pain in uterus.

I Prolapsus uteri : with aching and bearing-down pains; womb disposed to fall very low, even painfully so; with much aching pain in region of left ovary, heat running down to left thigh, in pregnancy, must lie on stomach; after confinement; with diarrhoea and prolapsus recti; with pain in sacrum; from washing; with amenorrhoea; stool frequent though natural; after overlifting or straining; after parturition.

ii Prolapsus uteri for twenty-four years, wore a glass pessary for fifteen; dull pain in back, removal of pessary followed by procidentia.

I Induration of os uteri.

ii Menorrhagia from straining.

ii Bearing down in abdomen and back during menses; ovarian pain on both sides of abdomen, with a numb and aching pain running down into thighs. θ Dysmenorrhoea.

I Retarded menses, with ovarian pains, burning in hypogastrium and sacral region; pain from motion, amel lying down.

I Leucorrhoea : discharge of thick, transparent mucus; with constipation and bearing down.

ii Swelling of labia during pregnancy.

Pregnancy, Parturition, Lactation

I Can lie comfortably only on stomach, early months.

I Morning sickness or excessive vomiting of pregnant women.

I Excessive vomiting in pregnancy and conditions arising from a congested condition of the pelvic viscera.

I Swelling of labia during pregnancy.

Pain in region of ovaries, especially at night, disturbing sleep; very nervous and restless; condition may recur night after night until finally symptoms of abortion set in.

I Severe after-pains, with strong bearing down sensation.

I After-pains with heat and flatulency; also with strong bearing down.

I Hemorrhoids and prolapsus recti; after confinement.

Pendulous abdomen.

Voice and Larynx. Trachea and Bronchia

ii Chronic bronchitis.

Respiration

Inclined to breathe deeply; sighing.

Shortness of breath.

Sensation of suffocation, at first when lying down at night.

I Bronchial asthma; agg after catching cold.

Cough

I Cough : loose, hacking; with remittent fever; dry; loose; rattling on chest, during dentition; whooping, with constipation and loss of appetite; from disease of liver.

Inner Chest and Lungs

I Catarrh of chest during dentition.

ii Pneumonia.

Heart, Pulse and Circulation

I Sensation in chest as if heart were ascending to throat.

I Stinging pain in region of heart.

I Palpitation : with a clucking sensation rising up to throat, obstructing respiration; from mental emotion or exertion, with rumbling in ascending colon, heavy sleep, fatigue on awakening in morning, drowsy all forenoon; from physical exertions; nervous in consequence of excessive hepatic action.

I Pulse slow, scarcely perceptible; pulseless.

Neck and Back

Nape of neck stiff, with soreness of muscles of neck and shoulders.

Pain under right scapula.

Pain between shoulders, in morning.

Flashes up back, with stool.

Weakness and soreness of back.

I Lumbar backache after washing. θ Prolapsus uteri. θ Diarrhoea.

I Pain in lumbar and sacral regions, agg during stool and still agg afterwards.

Pain in lumbar region, withered sensation, agg at night and from motion.

Pain in loins, agg when walking on uneven ground or from a misstep.

I Sacral pain. θ Uterine displacement.

Upper Limbs

I Pain in course of ulnar nerve of both arms.

I Rheumatism in left forearm and fingers.

ii Pains from head into neck and shoulders; fingers numb.

Weakness of wrists, soreness to touch.

Lower Limbs

I Sharply defined ache in sacro-ischiadic foramen, with tenderness on pressure.

Pain and weakness in left hip, like rheumatism from cold; < going up stairs.

I Slight paralytic weakness of left side.

I Cramps in calves, thighs and feet, with painless watery stools.

Knee joints crack during motion.

Joints weak, especially knees.

Legs heavy and stiff, as after a long walk.

Aching of limbs agg at night.

ii Severe pain and swelling of ankle joints.

Feet : cold; sweat in evening.

Rest. Position. Motion

Lying down : ovarian pain amel; sensation of suffocation; chilliness.

Must on stomach : during pregnancy.

Lying on back : pain in bowels worse.

Bending forward when lying on side; pain in bowels better.

Straightening out limb; pain down leg worse.

Stretching in bed : amel restlessness.

Standing : vertigo.

Motion : ovarian pain; pain in lumbar region agg; knee joints crack; during fever chilliness.

Walking : bilious headache, agg pain in loins agg from walking on uneven ground; misstep.

Going up stairs : pain in left hip.

From physical exertion : palpitation.

Nerves

Nervous irritability and sleeplessness; feels as if weak and unable to move about.

|| Faintness, with sensation of emptiness in abdomen after stool.

| Sensation of great prostration with pain in stomach.

| Slight paralytic weakness of whole left side.

Sudden shocks of jerking pains.

| Convulsions from reflex irritation in teething children; rolling of head; variegated, slimy stools.

Sleep

| Sleepiness : in daytime, especially in forenoon; with rumbling in bowels, in morning.

| Heavy sleep; fatigue on waking.

| Drowsy, half-closed eyes, moaning, whining, especially children.

Great restlessness, tossing about in bed, yawning and stretching, with entire relief on doing so.

| Very worrying and sleepless early part of night, apparently from nervous irritability. θ Dentition.

| Moaning in sleep, with eyelids half closed.

| Restless sleep, whining.

| Drowsiness or restless sleep, with grinding of teeth or rolling of head.

| Unrefreshed by sleep on waking in morning.

Time

Morning : throbbing temples; aching in eyes; headache; scrofulous ophthalmia agg; sore throat agg; early, aggravation of diarrhoea and pain; diarrhoea; sleepy; green, sour stools; pain and stools agg; diarrhoea agg; green stools with colic and faintness; sickness; fatigue on awakening; pain between shoulders; dull, throbbing headache.

3 A.M. : pain in transverse colon; sudden diarrhoea.

5 A.M. until 9 A.M. : cramp-like pains in bowels.

7 A.M. : chill.

11 A.M. : shaking chill.

Forenoon : pressing in temples; diarrhoea; drowsy.

Noon : diarrhoea agg.

Day : frequent transient abdominal pain.

Afternoon : feverish.

Evening : diarrhoea agg; natural stools after morning diarrhoea; cold foot sweat.

10 P.M. : cramp-like pains in bowels.

Night : whining; grinds teeth; offensive breath; pain in region of ovaries; sensation of suffocation; pain in lumbar region agg; aching of limbs agg; very worrying and sleepless; fever.

Before midnight : diarrhoea agg.

After midnight : stools agg.

Temperature and Weather

Open air : vertigo while standing.

After or while washing : diarrhoea.

External warmth : pain in bowels amel.

Hot weather : offensive stools; cholera infantum.

Covering up warmly in bed : amel chilliness.

Catching cold : bronchial asthma agg.

Chilliness : not amel by heat of stove.

Fever

! Chilliness while moving about during fever and in act of lying down, with sweat immediately afterwards.

! Chilly at first on lying down in evening, followed by fever and sleep with talking and imperfect waking.

! Chill, 7 A.M., pressing in both hypochondria; dull aching in knees and ankles, elbows and wrists.

! Backache before chill.

! During chill, great loquacity.

ii Shaking and sensation of coldness continue for some time after heat commences.

ii Heat begins during chill or while he is yet chilly.

Feverish during afternoon, with occasional chilliness, not > by heat of stove, but amel by covering up warmly in bed.

! Pain in bowels first attended with coldness, followed by heat and warm sweat.

! Heat with violent pains in head; excessive thirst; great loquacity, constantly talking, which continues with delirium until fever reaches climax, when he falls asleep and sweats profusely, with forgetfulness of all he had said.

! Flashes up back and abdominal pains during stool.

! Sweat warm on head and legs; feet cold; head sweat with coldness of skin; sleep during sweat.

ii Moaning, groaning, restlessness and ravenous hunger with thirst during fever, white tongue, heat in abdomen, especially in region of liver, liver indurated; asthmatic cough.

ii Shaking chill, 11 A.M., with pain in wrists, knees and ankles, followed by heat without pains, then sweat on back, head, face and hollow of elbows. θ Ague.

! Loquacity during chill and far into heat, with complete forgetfulness afterwards of all that had passed; falls asleep at climax of heat, and sleeps during perspiration.

ii Chill with pressing pain in both hypochondria; dull aching pain in joints; great desire to talk, but cannot because he forgets words. θ Intermittent.

ii Obstinate constipation, all bones ache; fever, sweat, full pulse, with congestion to head; chill followed by fever at night; an hour of chilliness followed by an hour of fever, such a succession continuing during whole twenty-four hours. θ Ague.

! Backache severe in lumbar region; gastric and bilious symptoms are marked, sometimes for days before paroxysm. θ Ague.

ii Bilious remittent fever; dull throbbing headache when waking in morning with dread or fear that he would be very ill; dry mouth with bad taste; heavy, dirty-white coating on tongue; preceding paroxysm of fever, nausea and vomiting of a bilious substance, accompanied by first a yellow, then a greenish diarrhoea; during paroxysm patient stupid inclined to talk, but would drop a sentence before half finished; great thirst, hot face, protruding eyes and continued talking, finally sleep with sweat.

! Bilious fever : with much vomiting of bile; bilious diarrhoea; tongue coated yellow great thirst; much intestinal irritation; remittent or intermittent.

! Remittent fever from excessive hepatic action.

! Irritative fever and infantile remittent.

Attacks, Periodicity

Alternate : headache and diarrhoea; constipation and diarrhoea.

An hour of chilliness followed by an hour of fever, during whole twenty-four hours.

For ten minutes after stool : severe burning pain in rectum.

Every fifteen minutes : severe pain in abdomen.

Every half hour : bowels moved; shooting along thigh lasting about ten minutes.
An hour after eating : vomits food.
Every hour : three to six stools.
From one to two hours : colic.
Every morning : colic with mucous stools.
Almost every night : constipation wakes her.
Attack lasts twenty-four hours : burning pain at top of head.
Day after attack : passes much bile.
For three months : beating and throbbing in right ovary.
Two years standing : diarrhoea.
For years : subject to diarrhoea.

Locality and Direction

Right : fulness in hypochondrium; twisting pain in hypochondrium; great distension in hypochondriac region; soreness in hypochondrium; flatus in abdomen; sharp pain in groin; pain in region of ovary; pain commences in ovary and descends anterior crural nerve; shooting in ovary; dragging pain in iliac region; pain traced from ovary through internal spermatic nerve to lumbar plexus; beating and throbbing in ovary; ovarian tumor; pain under scapula.

Left : side of throat sore; rumbling in side; numb aching in region of ovary; aching pain in region of ovary; heat down thigh; rheumatism in forearm and fingers; pain in hip; weakness of side.

From right to left : sore throat.

Sensations

As if strabismus would occur; pain in head as if having held a piece of ice on occipital protuberances; as if tongue, throat and palate had been burned; as of a thousand live things moving about in abdomen, or of fish turning over; as if everything would drop through pelvis; as if genital organs would fall out; bearing down as if from inactivity of rectum; as if heart were ascending to throat; as if weak and unable to move about.

Pain : in region of liver; in rectum; in region of gall-bladder; in transverse colon; in anus; in lumbar region; in sacrum; all over abdomen; in region of ovaries; first in ovary, ascends crural nerve; in both limbs; in right ovary and uterus; under right scapula; between shoulders; in loins; in course of ulnar nerve of both arms; in left hips; in stomach; in bowels; in wrists; in knees; in ankles.

Violent pains : in head.

Severe pain : in bowels; in abdomen; of ankle joints.

Sharp pain : in right groin; in rectus muscles.

Darts of pain : in forehead.

Shooting pain : in right ovary; along inside of thigh and crural nerve to knee.

Cutting pains : in intestines.

Stitches : in epigastrium.

Stitchlike pain : in region of liver.

Stitching pains : above pubis and in course of spermatic cords.

Fleeting pains : in head, extend into neck and shoulders.

Twisting pain : in right hypochondrium.

Dragging pains : in ovarian region; in right iliac region.

Pressing pain : in both hypochondria.

Stunning pain : through temples.

Burning pain : at top of head and over forehead; in region of pyloric orifice; deep in rectum; in hypogastrium and sacral region.

Stinging pain : in region of heart.
 Cramplike pains : in bowels.
 Cramps : in calves, thighs and feet.
 Dull, unpleasant pain : in hypogastric region; in back.
 Tired pain : in ovaries.
 Rheumatic pain : in left forearm and fingers.
 Aching : in eyes; behind eyes; in region of left ovary; running down into thighs; sharply defined in sacro-ischiadic foramen; of limbs; in ankles and joints, elbows and wrists; dull in joints; in bones.
 Numb aching : in region of left ovary.
 Beating : in right ovary.
 Drawing : in eyes.
 Throbbing : in temples; in right ovary.
 Bearing down : in uterine region; in abdomen; in back.
 Pressing : in temples; in uterine region.
 Smarting : of eyes.
 Soreness : of nose; of throat; in hypochondrium; in abdomen; of anus; of muscles of neck and shoulders; of back.
 Heat : in head; in vertex; in stomach; in hypochondrium; in bowels; in anus; down thigh; in abdomen.
 Heaviness : of eyes.
 Weight : in hypogastric region.
 Fulness : in head; in right hypochondrium.
 Dryness : of throat.
 Weakness : in epigastric region; of back; in wrists; in left hip; of left side.
 Withered sensation : in lumbar region.
 Numbness : of fingers; of rectus muscles; down right thigh; of fingers.
 Empty feeling : in stomach.
 Itching : of skin.
 Coldness : of feet; of skin.

Tissues

ii Emaciation; many stools daily, all of which are natural; morning diarrhoea. θ Atrophy of children.

I Softness of flesh, with debility; children.

Relaxes the sphincters.

I Fulness of superficial veins, indicating impairment of innervation of sympathetic system of nerves.

I Hepatic and intestinal congestion.

I Mercurial rheumatism.

ii Useful in gout after acute symptoms have subsided, or in cases where attack is preceded by premonitory symptoms it is indicated at once; it will ward off an impending attack of gout.

Touch. Passive Motion. Injuries

Touch : tenderness in one spot, corresponding to entrance of common choleic duct into duodenum.

Pressure : pain in temples amel; abdominal pains amel; tenderness of foramen.

II Inclination to rub region of liver with hand.

Skin

I Sallow skin; jaundice; also in children.

I Skin moist with preternatural warmth.

Scabs on skin.

I Rawness and itching about genitals; also pustules (from grinding the root).

Cold, clammy skin.

ii Erysipelas.

Stages of Life, Constitution

I Biliary temperaments, especially after mercurialization.

Child, aet. 4 months; diarrhoea.

Child, aet. 18 months, suffering several months; diarrhoea after cholera infantum.

Boy, aet. 1; diabetes mellitus.

Boy, aet. 2, fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair, impulsive and vehement disposition, suffering since beginning of dentition; diarrhoea.

Boy, aet. about 3; diarrhoea.

Boy, aet. 9; diabetes insipidus.

Maud B., child; diarrhoea.

Man, aet. 33, cachectic appearance, liver or spleen or both disordered; asthma.

Man, aet. 35, treated allopathically from childhood for disorders of liver and stomach, has been regarded as having "disease of neck of stomach," has taken mercurials and potash; hepatic disorder.

Minister, aet. 38, nervo-bilious temperament; headache.

Woman, aet. 45, subject to occasional dyspepsia; hepatic derangement.

Mrs., aet. 45; dysentery.

Mrs. M., aet. 45, sanguine temperament, full habit, not through "change of life," sensitive to all atmospheric changes, for fourteen years has suffered from uterine disease; constipation and colic.

Mrs. H., aet. 45, suffering twenty-four years; prolapsus uteri.

Man, aet. 45, bilious temperament; gout.

Man, aet. 50, blue eyes, light hair, fair skin, nervous temperament, suffering two years; chronic diarrhoea.

Woman, past 60, mother of large family, suffering for years; hepatic derangement.

Miss T., aet. 66; ovarian tumor.

Stout lady, aet. 71; chronic bronchitis.

Man, aet. 76, never had a severe illness of any kind; ague.

Soldier, has taken much opium and acids; chronic diarrhoea.

Mrs. B., confined ten weeks ago with a healthy baby, when she took cold, since then suffering; pain in right ovary.

Relations

Antidoted by : *Lact. ac.*, *Nux vom.*, *Colocyn.*, *Leptan.*

It antidotes : *Mercur.*

Compatible : after *Ipec.* and *Nux vom.* in gastric vomiting; after *Calc. ostr.* and *Sulphur* in liver diseases.

Incompatible : Salt, which increases its action.

Compare : *Aescul.*, *Aloes*, *Apis*, *Arnic.*, *Bryon.*, *Chelid.*, *Collin.*, *Colchic.*, *Helleb.*, *Iris*, *Leptan.*, *Lilium*, *Mercur.*, *Nitr. ac.*, *Nux vom.*, *Pulsat.*, *Sulphur*, *Veratr.*

Leitsymptome und Charakteristika / Keynotes and Characteristics



Leitsymptome und Charakteristika / Keynotes and Characteristics

Übersicht

1887 - Henry N. Guernsey

1899 - Henry C. Allen

1915 - Cyrus M. Boger

1887 - Henry N. Guernsey

In many troubles of pregnant females; weak, bearing down sensation, in the abdomen after parturition, with sensation as if the intestines were falling down; prolapsus uteri with pain in the sacrum.

Teething children, with green diarrhoea, in the morning; also rolling of the head in difficult dentition.

Diarrhoea after eating or drinking; prolapsus of the rectum after stool; whooping cough with costiveness and loss of appetite.

Mental - Feels fatigued; depressed.

Face - Sallow complexion; sickly and wretched appearance. Flushed face with morning headache.

Stool - Very early morning diarrhoea; profuse, frequent, gushing, painful or painless, usually the latter; seems to drain one dry, but soon is full again; very offensive; watery. Passages natural, but too frequent, and exhausting. *Prolapsus of anus* and rectum. Dysentery, bloody and green mucus. Haemorrhoids with prolapsed anus, rectum, or uterus. Pain in lumbar and sacral region, worse during stool, and still worse afterward. Constipation, alternating with diarrhoea.

Abdomen - Pendulous abdomen, after confinement, with much nervous irritability and sleeplessness; feels weak and unable to move about. Colic at daylight every morning; causing retraction of abdominal muscles.

Sexual - *Female*: Prolapsus uteri, the womb falls very low, painfully so, especially after childbirth. Miscarriage threatened; pain in ovarian region, both sides, especially at night; disturbing sleep - very nervous and restless. Painful menstruation, bearing down in abdomen and back during menses; pain on both sides of abdomen (ovarian) with numb and aching pain, which runs down into the thighs. Amenorrhoea with above symptoms, including those of stool. Leucorrhoea thick, transparent mucus.

Generalities - Very subject to frequent "bilious attacks". Foul breath. Emaciation, debility, exhaustion. Troubles during dentition, both cerebral and gastric; rolling of head, gagging.

Worse - In early morning (2-4 A.M.); during forenoon; eating and drinking; hot weather.

Better - From bending forward; from external warmth.

(Henry N. Guernsey, M.D., Key-Notes to the Materia Medica, Philadelphia 1887, Podophyllum peltatum, p. 150)

1899 - Henry C. Allen

May Apple

Berberidaceae

Adapted to persons of bilious temperament who suffer from gastro-intestinal derangement, especially after abuse of mercury, "bilious attacks."

Thirst for large quantities of cold water (Bry.).

Pains: sudden shocks of jerking pains.

Depression of spirits, imagines he is going to die or be very ill (Ars.); disgust for life.

Headache alternates with diarrhoea (Aloe); headache in winter, diarrhoea in summer.

Painless cholera morbus; cholera infantum (Phyt.).

Violent cramps in feet, calves, thighs; watery, painless stools.

Difficult dentition: moaning, grinding the teeth at night; intense desire to press the gums together (Phyt.); *head hot and rolling from side to side* (Bell., Hell.).

Diarrhoea: of long standing; *early in morning*, continues through forenoon, followed by natural stool in evening (Aloe), and accompanied by sensation of weakness or sinking in abdomen or rectum.

Diarrhoea of children: during teething; after eating; *while being bathed or washed*; *of dirty water soaking napkin through* (Benz-ac.); with gagging.

Stool: green, *watery, foetid, profuse* (Calc.); gushing out (Gamb., Jatr-c., Phos.); chalk-like, jelly-like (Aloe), undigested (Chin., Ferr.); yellow meal-like sediment; prolapse of rectum before or with stool.

Prolapsus uteri: *from overlifting or straining*; from constipation; after parturition; with subinvolution.

In early months of pregnancy, can lie comfortably only on stomach (Acet-ac.).

Patient is *constant rubbing and shaking the region of liver with his hand*.

Fever paroxysm at 7 A. M. with *great loquacity during chill and heat*; sleep during perspiration.

Affects right throat, right ovary, right hypochondrium (Lyc.).

Pain and numbness in right ovary, running down thigh of that side (Lil-t.).

Suppressed menses in young girls (Puls., Tub.).

Relations: - Compare: Aloe, Chel., Coll., Lil-t., Merc., Nux-v., Sulph.

It antidotes the bad effects of mercury.

After: Ipec., Nux-v. in gastric affections; after Calc. and Sulph. in liver diseases.

Aggravation: *In early morning* (Aloe, Nux-v., Sulph.); in hot weather; during dentition.

(Henry C. Allen, Key Notes and Characteristics of some of the Leading Remedies of the Materia Medica. 2. edition (1899), Podophyllum, p. 223-224)

1915 - Cyrus M. Boger

REGION	WORSE
Liver - Duodenum - Intestines RECTUM Right Side - Ovary - Scapula - Throat	EARLY MORNING. Eating. Hot Weather. Dentition. Drinking. Motion. Mercury. BETTER Stroking Liver. Lying on Abdomen.

Biliousness.

Whining. Rolls head. Eyes half open. Bad breath. Burning, rough or flabby, indented tongue. **Bites gums together;** grinds teeth. Bitter taste. As of a lump in oesophagus. Craves acids which < . Vomits hot froth. **Constant gagging. Sore, painful liver. Weak, empty sinking or sick feeling in abdomen.** Rubs abdomen for > . GURGLING THROUGH BOWELS, THEN PROFUSE, PUTRID STOOLS GUSH OUT PAINLESSLY. Summer diarrhoea. **White stools; like dirty water; foaming; with meal-like sediment;** runs right through diaper; then weakness. Cholera morbus. Diarrhoea, alternating with other symptoms, head, etc. Pale, hard, chalky stools. **Rectum** raw, sore; weak; **prolapsed**, before stool. Moist, foul piles. Numb ache in ovaries; radiating to right crural nerve, etc.; < stretching limbs. Ischias antica. Generative organs threaten to prolapse, during stool. Rectum, prolapsed after confinement. Burning in small of back. Jaundice, < face and eyes. Moaning and whining during sleep. Loquacity during the fever (Pyrog.). Sleepy after the paroxysm (malaria).

Complementary: Nat-m.

Related: Aloe, Chin., Merc.

(Cyrus M. Boger, M.D., A Synoptic Key to the Materia Medica, 1st edition, 1915, Podophyllum, p. 280)

Kommentare / Commentaries



James Taylor Kent (1849-1916)

Kommentare / Commentaries

Übersicht

1871 - A Study of Podophyllum with Discussion - H. B. Fellows and the Materia Medica Society of Chicago

1888 - Lecture upon Podophyllum - James T. Kent

1900 - Podophyllum - A valuable remedy - L. M. Barnes

1904 - A long and deep acting remedy related to the deep-seated miasms - James T. Kent

1871 - A Study of Podophyllum with Discussion - H. B. Fellows and the Materia Medica Society of Chicago

"*The Action on the Vital Powers*, as exhibited by this drug, is depressing. This is shown by the following symptoms:

- (a) *Sensorium*. Giddiness, with sensation of fullness over the eyes; depression of spirits; sleep with eyelids partially closed.
- (b) *Voluntary muscles*. It depresses the general mobility, causing pain, soreness and stiffness of the nape of the neck and legs, and weakness of the joints; inclination to breathe deeply; sighing; feeling of fatigue on awaking in the morning.
- (c) It weakens the involuntary muscles and sphincters, producing slow pulse, or palpitation of the heart from exertion or mental emotion; prolapsus ani; and involuntary enuresis.
- (d) It retards and renders imperfect the digestion.

Action on the Organic Substance. - This is marked by the copious salivation; offensive odor from the mouth; the chalk-like, offensive stools; the yellowish, mucus stools, smelling like carrion; and the greenish, watery stools. These symptoms show a tendency to produce a low state of the system by the deranged action of the vegetative and glandular organs. A more thorough proving is necessary to define exactly in how great a degree the organic substance may become affected.

Sphere of Action. - The vegetative and reproductive systems seem to be principally affected. But we find the nervous and circulatory also modified, though perhaps in a subordinate manner, as shown by these symptoms: The eyes partially open during sleep; the rolling of the head of teething children; the restless sleep of children, with whimpering; and a condition I have seen relieved in several instances by *Pod.*, of heat in the back of the head, which accompanies the above symptoms. The two cases of inflammation of the lungs, published by Dr. Bell, and one in which I saw the beneficial effects of *Pod.*, would also go to prove that its effects are of greater range than appears in any provings accessible to the writer at present. The pains through the ovaries, the symptoms of prolapsus uteri, the leucorrhoea, and the retarded or suppressed menses, prove that the reproductive organs of the female are within the sphere of action of this remedy. But its most marked action is upon the vegetative organs. The digestion is depressed, as we see from the indifference to food, loss of appetite, the sour eructations, either of food or of hot flatus. The bowels, as well as the stomach, seem affected, as we see from the diarrhoea and the rumbling, principally in the ascending and transverse colon. The stitches and fullness in the right hypochondrium, as well as the discharge from the bowels, show the liver is also one of the sufferers. The sense of weight and dragging in the left hypochondrium would call attention to a congested condition of the spleen. The mucous membrane of the whole alimentary tract seems to partake of the effect of the drug. The action appears to be excited primarily upon the vegetative sphere, and the other parts become affected in a more subordinate manner; or at least we find the symptoms of the stomach and bowels accompanying or alternating with most of the conditions in which it is indicated; e. g.,

in prolapsus uteri, we get the rumbling gas in colon, or muco-gelatinous stool; or prolapsus ani; or headache alternating with diarrhoea.

Sensations. - *Pod.* has sudden shocks of jerking pains, soreness to touch, weakness of joints, stiffness, and what is simply expressed as pain.

Periodicity. - The symptoms generally are aggravated in the morning, especially the abdominal, while some of those attending uterine difficulties are worse on motion and better from lying down (*Sep.*).

Peculiarities. - The most marked peculiarity is the morning aggravation. In this we are reminded of *Bry.*, *Natr. sul.*, *Nux.*, *Sep.*, *Sulph.* The half-closed eyes, the rolling of the head, the grinding of the teeth at night, are symptoms which often occur with such conditions as we find pictured under *Pod.*, and it is seldom they are thus associated when this remedy will not be indicated. We also often find with them a marked sleepiness, and moaning while asleep, or restless sleep. The sleepiness is more in the forenoon, partaking of the morning aggravation. These symptoms suggest again, for comparative study, *Sulph.* Softness of the flesh.

Special Analysis.

Head. (*a*) *Sensorium.* - 1. Giddiness and dizziness, with sensation of fullness over the eyes. The vertigo appears while standing in the open air - and with inclination to fall forward. 2. *Intellect:* We find in the intellectual sphere delirium and loquacity, which occur during fever. 3. The *memory* shows the characteristic defect, that while the patient is conscious, he cannot talk because he forgets the words, a condition observed during the chill (and in some of the headaches).

(*b*) *Headache.* - 1. The localities of the head which the pain affects are principally the forehead, temples, and the vertex. 2. The sensations are stunning, pressing, momentary darts of pain, and heavy, dull pain. 3. These all occur or are worse in the morning or the forenoon, and have as concomitant conditions, heat of vertex, or giddiness. The darting pains through the temples oblige one to close their eyes, while the pressing pains in the temples are accompanied with a drawing in the eyes, as if strabismus would follow. The stunning headache is relieved by pressure. Headache alternating with diarrhoea. In my experience, when the diarrhoea sets in the headache and all symptoms accompanying it will be relieved. The dose to relieve this headache does not require to be so crude as to produce catharsis by its direct action.

Organic Changes. - Rolling of the head during difficult dentition. Perspiration of the head during sleep, with coldness of the flesh while teething. This first symptom is one of great importance from its frequent occurrence, and having proved so characteristic of this remedy. It is often accompanied by a heat in back of the head, so marked that it will cause the mother to direct attention to it. The physiological condition may be an incipient congestion of the brain, for the symptom is often accompanied by a sleepiness bordering on stupor; with eyelids half closed, and moaning; with more or less harshness or heat of the skin, and with it we find a more or less marked depression of the general system. The same children which suffer with the above group of symptoms, will often have perspiration of the head during sleep, with coldness of the flesh while teething. This symptom would suggest *Calcareo carb.* and *Silicea* as remedies which have certain similarities to be studied with *Pod.* While the above symptom, rolling the head, etc., often occurs in a group of symptoms that seem marching toward brain disease, and consequently makes *Pod.*, one of our most valuable remedies in the irritation arising in teething children, we must use it with a thorough knowledge of its action. After administering it for such a group symptom, a diarrhoea will often set in in a few hours, even if the remedy is given pretty high. This diarrhoea is generally a signal that the other symptoms will be relieved; and even if it is quite profuse, will be accompanied by a marked relief to all

the other symptoms, and the strength and brightness of the child will return. It is best not to interfere with the diarrhoea without caution, especially as long as the general symptoms improve. This same symptom occurs in other groups, and may therefore be considered as one of the characteristics of the remedy.

Eyes. - The pains in the eyes, which accompany the headaches, have already been mentioned. Smarting of the eyes, and a remark reported by Dr. Hering to Dr. Hale from Dr. Barton (Allopath), that after the administration of *Pod.*, “the next morning the eyes would appear inflamed,” would suggest it in certain ophthalmias, and confirm also the general morning aggravation.

Ears, Nose, and Face. - Nothing marked.

Teeth. - Grinding of the teeth at night, especially during dentition. The teeth are covered with dried mucus in the morning.

Mouth, Tongue, and Taste. - Copious salivation. Dryness of the mouth and tongue on waking in the morning. Offensive odor from the mouth at night, and perceptible to the patient. Taste of fried liver in mouth at night. Sourness of the mouth. White fur on the tongue, with foul taste. Tongue coated yellowish.

Most of the mouth symptoms are but concomitants of the symptoms of the stomach and bowels, and will best be studied in that connection.

Throat. - Soreness in the left side of the throat, especially when swallowing liquids, and worse in the morning. Sore throat commencing on the right side, and then going to the left. Soreness of the throat extending to the ears. Dryness of the throat. Rattling of mucus in the throat. The sore throat beginning on the right side and going to the left, is marked as curative, while the sore throat on the left side is pathogenetic. This would seem to support the observation of Dr. Hering, that the direction of the remedy must be contrary to the disease. It calls to mind such remedies as *Bell.*, *Lyc.*, and *Sulph.* There are, however, obvious differences by which the selection can be made between them.

Stomach. - 1. *Locality* is defined only in general terms. Sensation of hollowness, and a sensation of throbbing in the epigastrium, the latter followed by diarrhoea. Stitches in the epigastrium from coughing. Heat in the stomach. Heartburn. 2. The *Sensations* need no further specification than they have received under the above head 3. *Organic changes:* We find from the above symptoms, and some that will follow, that the stomach suffers from a catarrhal condition, even extending to acute gastritis. In the (4) *special functions modified*, there is (a) appetite which is modified in the alternate ways, being either increased, craving, or lost. There is a desire for something sour. (b) The *thirst* is increased, and in the feverish conditions calling for *Pod.*, may vary from moderate to excessive. It is moderate in the chills, and increases during the heat. Such a thirst for sour drinks would be still more characteristic. (c) *Nausea* is often extreme, and continuing for several hours - following even a small quantity of food - and is sometimes, not always, attended by vomiting. The appetite may be craving directly after the vomiting. The digestion is depressed, and acid fermentation takes place. (d) *Vomiting*, in the severer grades of the action of *Pod.*, causes the stomach to contract so hard and rapidly that the wrenching pain causes the sufferer to utter sharp screams. On the other hand, we find simply regurgitation of food, or eructations. As to the matters ejected from the stomach, the record shows they are acid; hot, frothy mucus; food with putrid taste and odor; “bilious matter mixed with blood, the bile dark green and very thick, the blood dark and coagulated.” With these symptoms of the lighter grades of action will often be associated those of the head, especially the fullness and dullness, and a depression of spirits; sleepiness; restless sleep or too heavy sleep at night, with the foul taste and coated tongue, and some of the bowels symptoms to be mentioned. We have in this a good description of certain forms of catarrh of the stomach, or that condition so vaguely termed by the lay people “biliousness.” In

many of these conditions *Pod.*, will be found the curative remedy. Similar conditions are found under *Iris*, *Merc.*, *Nux v.*, *Puls.*, and *Sulph.*, but the concomitant symptoms will point to the exact remedy.

Hypochondria. - 1. *Right:* There are certain abnormal sensations referred to this region in the proving, and certain conditions which have been cured, have their location here. Fullness, with pain and Soreness in the right hypochondrium, and stitches in this region, are symptoms which point to a deranged liver. The stitches were worse whilst eating. When we consider the symptoms of the alimentary tract, the discharges, etc., as they occur under the action of *Pod.*, we must conclude that it does exert some specific influence on the liver. The exact condition of the liver which requires it, is not well shown in the provings by its local symptoms. Here the general concomitants and conditions must be studied. It has been advocated as a remedy in gall stones, but the evidence of its specific action in this trouble is yet too meagre to fix its value with positiveness.

2. *Left Hypochondrium.* - The sensation of weight and dragging in this region would suggest its study in congested condition of the spleen. This symptom may appear as a concomitant in some cases of intermittent fever.

Abdomen. - 1. *Location of action :* The action, begun in the stomach, extends through smaller bowels, and in a less degree through the colon. The lower part of the rectum and anus, the ascending and transverse colon, show especially marked effects.

2. *Sensations:* Colic, with retraction of abdominal muscles. (*Plumb.*) Pain in bowels; pain in transverse colon (*Bell.*) - in ascending colon. Twisting pain in right hypochondrium, and sensation of heat. Rumbling of flatus in ascending colon. (*Lyc.* descending.)

Anus and Rectum. - Prolapsus ani. Secretion of mucus from anus.

Stool. - Constipation with great difficulty; faeces hard and dry. This condition is accompanied by the flatulency of *Pod.*, and often, also, by prolapsus ani. The more usual condition is a loose state of the bowels. The stools are watery, hot, with a meal-like (corn meal) *sediment*. Greenish watery. 2. Mucus, dark yellow, which smells like carrion; muco-gelatinous, small and unfrequent (?), faecal, yellow (See *Nux*). 3 White, slimy, dark green, or brown; chalk-like and very offensive. (We have seen these chalk-like stools tinged with green, the green tint always being present, even for months, in the case of children, whether diarrhoea or constipation was present, and *Pod.* relieve the whole condition in a few days) Undigested stools. The stools are generally profuse, often very markedly so, especially the faecal and watery stool.

Before stool, pain in the transverse colon. Rumbling of the bowels. Loud gurgling, as of water. Pain in the bowels (colic). Sensation of heat in the bowels.

During stool - (Gagging.) "The motion of gagging is made with the mouth, and not accompanied with the effort in the stomach, even in retching." Colic (or absence of pain). Pains in the sacrum; prolapsus ani; screaming, and grinding of the teeth in children during dentition; strong urging in the bowels, with heat and pain in the anus.

After stool. - Prolapsus ani. Extreme weakness and cutting pain after stool. xxx 552

Conditions. - These symptoms, like nearly all of those of this drug, are worse in the morning, or latter part of the night. More rarely, we get an evening aggravation. Worse in hot weather; after taking milk and acid fruit together; from eating and drinking; during dentition; and the colic, from lying on the back. It is ameliorated by external warmth, by bending forward, and whilst lying on the side. Painless stools.

Concomitants. - The pain in the bowels is first attended by coldness, which is followed by heat and warm perspiration. The symptoms already mentioned, especially the mouth, stomach

and head, and the half-open eyelids while asleep, will help to make the relation of this remedy definite, and distinguish it from *Bry.*, *Sulph.* and *Natr. sulph.*, all of which have morning diarrhoea. *Sulph.* has also half-open eyelids. The very profuse stools, watery and gushing, occurring frequently, notwithstanding each one seems to drain the subject dry, I have verified in practice. Such a stool, in cholera morbus, would be an indication for *Pod.* The watery stool, with meal-like sediment, is quite characteristic of it. In dysentery, it will be found useful in those cases which begin as diarrhoea and become dysenteric, and are attended by prolapsus ani.

Urinary organs. - The proving of this drug is quite meagre in urinary symptoms. A thorough proving would, no doubt, develop symptoms of these organs which would help to individualize its actions. We find a diminished secretion of urine recorded, but it had, notwithstanding frequent voidings, and even involuntary discharge during sleep.

Genital Organs. - No important symptoms of the male recorded.

Female. - Retarded or suppressed menstruation. Leucorrhoea of thick, transparent mucus. Symptoms of prolapsus uteri, with pain in the sacrum; unfrequent (?) flatulence, and mucogelatinous stool.

The conditions and concomitants of the genital symptoms are like those of other parts of the system : they have their aggravation in the morning; rumbling of flatus in the ascending colon; a disposition to strain at stool, often resulting in prolapsus ani. While these symptoms occur more frequently after confinement, they may occur at other times. It resembles *Lilium* and *Sepia* ⁽¹⁾ closely in this relation. *Lilium tig.* - After pains, with strong bearing down, with heat and flatulency; “in its morning diarrhoea, coming suddenly and with tenesmus, resembles *Pod.*, and *Pod.* has, likewise, a general bearing down in the pelvis, confined, however, to the lumbosacral region, while the mental and moral symptoms produced by *Pod.* have no resemblance to those of *Lilium*. Moreover, in so far as my observation goes, *Pod.*, both produces and removes these pelvic symptoms, only when they occur in connection with certain symptoms of the digestive tract, such as *Lilium* has no relation with. *Sepia* produces certainly a bearing-down sensation upon the lumbar region, together with dragging and even sharp pain, from the region of the ovaries extending downward to the pudenda; but, besides that, *Sepia* presents us no symptoms of diarrhoea, and irritation of rectum and anus.”

(1) See p. 121, Vol. VIII., Medical Investigator: Dr. Dunham on *Lilium tig.*

Ovaries. - Numb aching pain in the region of left ovary, with heat running down the left thigh, in third month of pregnancy. Pains in region of ovaries, especially the right.

Respiratory Organs. - Dry cough, and loose hacking cough.

Chest. - Pains in chest increase by taking a deep breath; shortness of breath; inclination to breathe deeply; sighing; sensation of suffocation, when first lying down in the evening; snapping in the right lung, like the breaking of a thread, when taking a deep breath. These symptoms, while showing that this remedy has some action on the lungs, do not define its action definitely. Two cases of pneumonia, published by Dr. Bell, and one in which I used it with great benefit, would go to show that it may have a place among remedies for some severe cases of this disease. In these cases there were the characteristic rolling of the head, with the moaning while asleep, half-open eyes, and, in the one I treated, loose morning stools. Dr. Bell says, “The rolling of the head must exist with the moaning in the sleep, with the eyelids half closed.” (*Hahnemannian Monthly*, vol. I., p. 102.)

Heart. - Palpitation of the heart. Sticking pain in region of the heart. Slow pulse.

Conditions. - The palpitation is worse from exertion or mental emotion.

Concomitants. - Clucking sensation rising up to the throat, which obstructs respiration in persons subject to rumbling in the ascending colon; heavy sleep, and a feeling of fatigue on awaking in the morning, followed by drowsiness in the forenoon.

Back. - The pains affect the loins, between the shoulders, under the right shoulder-blade, and the nape of the neck. There is a sensation of the small of the back bending inward.

Conditions and concomitants. - The pains are accompanied by soreness, and are increased by missteps or walking over uneven ground, or even by standing.

Upper Extremities. - Weakness of wrists, with soreness to the touch.

Lower Extremities. - The pains may affect the hip, thigh, knee, leg, or foot. They are accompanied by weakness and stiffness and cracking, especially of the knees.

Conditions. - Stiffness on beginning to move; worse from going up stairs; worse at night; left side mostly affected. The action is depressing, and resembles that of *Rhus* and *Lyc.*

Sleep. - The sleep may be disturbed, especially the fore part of the night; distress after first sleep; moaning in sleep, with eyelids half closed; sleep, with whimpering, or grinding of the teeth; rising up in bed during sleep, without waking; drowsy and difficult to wake in the morning, and is unrefreshed by sleep; sleepiness in the day-time, especially in the forenoon. Some of these symptoms are among the most characteristic of this remedy, and are generally present in cases calling for this remedy.

Fever. - The chilliness of *Pod.*, is worse on moving about. The shaking and a sensation of coldness continue for some time after the heat begins. There is some thirst during the chill, which increases much in the fever. During the chill, the patient is conscious, but cannot talk, because he forgets the words he wishes to employ. During the fever, delirium and loquacity, with forgetfulness afterwards of all that has passed. The pains may begin in the back before the chill. During the chill, pressing pain in both hypochondria, and dull, aching pains in the knees and ankles, elbows and wrists. During fever, violent pain in head. During the perspiration, sleep. During apyrexia, loss of appetite. Beside the intermittent fever, of which the above symptoms give an accurate picture, *Pod.*, has proved useful in bilious and typhoid fevers, with such bowel symptoms and aggravations as have been mentioned."

(A Study of Podophyllum, by H. B. Fellows, M.D., Chicago, Ill., The United States Medical Investigator vol. 8 (1871), p. 529-537)

Discussion on Podophyllum

"At the regular meeting, Aug. 16th, 1871, Dr. H. B. Fellows read an elaborate paper on *Podophyllum*.

Dr. Duncan spoke of the absence of urinary symptoms in the provings, and cited a case of dysenteric diarrhea that was worse in the morning, in which there was a scalding sensation on passing urine, similar to that caused by *Merc. Podophyllum* cured the case.

Dr. Fellows thought if fully proven, *Podophyllum* would develop more urinary symptoms.

Dr. Mann then detailed a case of morning diarrhea in which there was a meal-like sediment. The child in whom it occurred was a *Calc. c.* subject, and he hesitated between that drug and *Podophyllum*, but decided to give the latter, one dose of which, in the 30th potency, cured the case. He had also found it a curative in a wide, open condition of the anus; the bowel protruding (prolapsus ani). He also stated a case of morning diarrhea occurring in a child where each stool seemed to drain the patient dry. *Podophyllum* was given, but the child died. He reported a case of an involuntary proving of *Podophyllum*, in which there was profuse sweating, so much so that it dropped off of the prover's finger ends." (...)

"Dr. A. G. Beebe thought *Podophyllum* useful in congestion of the liver with colic. He also related a case under his care of chronic hepatitis contracted in the tropics, in which an ordinary cold taken reproduces an acute attack. These are always relieved by *Podophyllum* 3x.

Dr. Duncan contributed the following pathogenetic symptoms: Total loss of taste continuing for hours - could not tell sweet from sour; restlessness and sleeplessness all night. These were produced by a teaspoonful of the whisky tincture of *Podophyllum*.

Dr. Beebe added the symptom of "sour taste of everything."

Dr. Duncan inquired what were the best antidotes to this drug?

Dr. Fellows suggested *Nux v.* as an antidote.

Dr. Mann spoke of having heard of the recommendation of giving a high attenuation to antidote the effects of the crude drug, and asked if there had been any experience on that point by any of the members. He had a case of mercurialization in which he had given the 6th of the same drug, but there was marked aggravation following its administration.

Dr. Fellows also detailed a similar case where *Merc.* 30th also caused decided aggravation.

Dr. Gilman stated that during a conversation with Dr. Swan, of New York, while on a visit East recently, this question came up, and he asked the Doctor "if called to a case of *Arsenic* poisoning, if he would give a high attenuation of *Arsenicum*?" "Most assuredly I would," was his answer.

Dr. Fellows, on the question of the duration of action of *Pod.*, cited the following case from practice: A child presenting brain symptoms calling for *Podophyllum*, that remedy was administered. In a few hours a diarrhea - several loose stools each day - set in, which lasted two weeks, but as soon as it appeared the cerebral and general symptoms rapidly subsided, and the child made a good recovery.

Dr. Duncan had given *Pod.* for a child (at the Foundling's Home) in which there was rolling of the head, grinding of the teeth, etc. A green diarrhea had followed, and the cerebral conditions abated. This diarrhea had given him considerable concern, but as the child steadily improved otherwise, it was not interfered with.

Dr. Mann raised the question as to whether this diarrhea should be checked.

Dr. Fellows thought not, as long as the general improvement continued.

He thought *Pod.*, in some of its symptoms, closely related to *Apis*.

Dr. Evans observed that the headache relieved by diarrhea spoken of by Dr. Fellows in his paper, is also similar to *Apis*.

Dr. Gilman stated that *Phos.* also had the wide, open condition of the anus.

Dr. Fellows explained that with *Pod.* the bowel, as well as the sphincter, was affected, producing prolapsus ani, which is lacking under *Phos.* He also said that the bearing down on passing urine and straining at stool in parturient women, was relieved by *Pod.* This condition was due to a general relaxation in those parts.

Slight paralysis of the left side has been cured by Dr. Jeanes with *Pod.*

Dr. F. thought that the cerebral condition in children was congestive, and secondary to the irritation of the stomach and bowels or to dentition. He then quoted the case of Dr. Bell, of Augusta, reported in the N. Am. Jour, of Homeopathy, for Aug., 1871." (...)

"Dr. Duncan remarked that the report of Dr. Bell shows that *Podophyllum* has a much wider range of action than the pathogenesis furnishes us at present.

Dr. Fellows observed that in his study of the remedy he felt convinced that a thorough proving would develop symptoms and characteristics where none now appear, its present pathogenesis being quite disjointed."

(The Materia Medica Society of Chicago, Discussion on *Podophyllum*, The United States Medical Investigator vol. 9 (1872), p. 14-17) [Abridged]

1888 - Lecture upon Podophyllum - James T. Kent

"This remedy is a proving of *Jeanes*. It is the mandrake. It has complaints peculiar to itself, like all other medicines. It affects the whole body, bringing out symptoms everywhere. Its symptoms are generally in connection with the portal system; we have diarrhoea and constipation in connection with this state of the portal system; when the diarrhoea is relieved, the head symptoms come on; when the constipation is relieved, the head symptoms come on; alternation of the diarrhoea or the constipation with head and mind symptoms.

It has the natural gloominess that belongs to liver disorders; the liver is in a state of venous turgescence, hence we have in jaundice a melancholy. I should be disappointed if I did not find melancholy present in jaundice; that it should be absent would be peculiar. The alternation of the mental and abdominal symptoms is peculiar. The head symptoms will immediately subside, and on comes the diarrhoea; the diarrhoea will stop, and on comes a violent and indescribable headache, involving the greater part of the head. When you find that state don't forget *Podophyllum*. It has no equal in the *Materia Medica*.

In a general way abdominal plethora stands out strongly. The patient feels bloated, distended; there is soreness and uneasiness, all of which are relieved by stool.

Podophyllum produces a marked relaxation of all the pelvic structures and tissues, the rectum, vagina, and bladder; while urinating he feels as if the genital organs were pressing out; while urinating she feels as if the uterus would protrude; while at stool she feels as if the whole internal organs would protrude. Another marked evidence of this condition, prolapsus of the rectum while at stool from slightly straining, and from no straining at all. It seems to the patient as if the whole rectum protruded; this is associated with prolapsus uteri in the female, a horrible, indescribable feeling, as if the organs would fall out of the pelvic cavity. We have prolapsus of the uterus in other remedies, as *Nux-v.*, *Sep.*, *Murex*, *Nat-m*. These are markedly prominent remedies for prolapsus uteri, but are no more prominent than *Podophyllum* when indicated, and each has its own peculiar symptoms.

Suppose with this prolapse you have a dragging feeling, a bearing down; with this there are pains, shooting pains, that shoot back to the rectum; every little twinge urges her to go to stool, or causes in her a desire to go to stool. You will give her *Nux-v.* and will cure. *Nux-v.* will also have frequent urging to stool and pains that shoot *from* the rectum. You will usually find other *Nux-v.* symptoms, such as are pretty apt to be in close relation to this phase of prolapsus by which you can decide. (This symptom is also found under *Plat.*, *Aloe*, *Medorrhinum*).

How is it in *Sepia*? With this great dragging down and the uterus protruding, she *must* use a napkin to prevent the uterus from falling, or to prevent the sensation of falling. She is relieved by sitting or lying down; worse from walking; irresistible desire to press the uterus with the hand or napkin; aversion to man; to coition; with the associate symptoms of hot flushes; the constipation; the sense of lump in the rectum; the stool does not relieve; always a feeling as if faecal matter remained in the rectum. With these associate symptoms you will surely give *Sepia*.

Murex has the dragging down like *Sepia*, even the protruding uterus. She has the strong desire to press the vulva with the hand or napkin, the *only* relief to her; she is *not* made better by lying down, like *Sepia*, but pains come on in the back and hips when lying down, compelling her to walk; walking increases the pain. Unlike *Sepia*, there is a strong sexual desire; the sexual desire is increased; there are pains from the ovaries to the mammary glands; from the left ovary to the left mammary gland, and from the right ovary to the left mammary gland. All these remedies have greater or less engorgement of the pelvic region, tumidity, distended abdomen. The relaxation, want of tone of the veins, is most closely related to *Podophyllum*.

The complaints of Podophyllum come on in the morning, commonly in the latter part of the night from two to four o'clock; we have a strong feature in the four o'clock chill and diarrhoea. What we have said in relation to chill and diarrhoea has been general.

Podophyllum is of wonderful use in our summer complaints; complaints coming on because of the heat of the weather. The most characteristic of these diarrhoeas is watery, yellowish, or dingy green, very profuse, mealy sediment. That is characteristic. The mother will say of her child, she does "not see where all the fluid comes from," it is so profuse; very offensive; pouring or gushing away. Phos-ac. has this profuse gushing diarrhoea. How shall we tell them apart? In Podophyllum we have deathly prostration; the child acts as if it were going to die; it has a pallid, deathly countenance. Phos-ac. has no prostration, and although the mother may say to you in the same way she does "not see where all the fluids come," she is surprised that baby is walking about. The Podophyllum baby cannot do it.

In the congestion to the brain we have rolling of the head on the pillow associated with this diarrhoea. We have rolling of the head in Bell.; we have butting of the head, or lying with the head upon one side while the body is upon the back, in Apis. Bell. rolls the head in a congestion of the brain, where the brain is the primary seat of the disease, hence, we have rolling of the head in coma. In Podophyllum it is a congestion to the brain associated with bowel trouble. We commonly have profuse diarrhoea for a day or two, when it reaches a second stage; the diarrhoea is checked and on comes the head trouble, and the rolling of the head in the pillow. Here we have the alternation of the head and bowel symptoms.

Hunger after vomiting is prominent, and there is a great amount of vomiting. If you think Podophyllum does not vomit, get a half grain of the Podophyllum and take it; you will quite likely find out the facts through experience if you live to feel it. It produces profuse, greenish, watery vomiting; a vomiting of bile and frothy substance, and with the vomiting there is the deathly, overpowering prostration and nausea; he lies down a moment and then vomits again. Straining at stool or when vomiting produces prolapsus of the rectum and anus; he vomits everything; he vomits milk; this is not a characteristic, as when vomiting of milk is a characteristic it means milk and nothing else is vomited, and it becomes peculiar. The vomiting of milk is very common to Calc-c. and the Aethusa; the latter sometimes vomits milk and retains water. Aethusa is strongly characterized by the vomiting of milk. Prolapsus while vomiting, Mur-ac.

Podophyllum produces a habit of vomiting periodically; vomiting coming on in the morning at two or four o'clock, associated with gastric or duodenal catarrh, has found a useful remedy in Podophyllum because of its periodicity. You will find patients who have it whenever they overload the stomach, or, if that is not the cause, they will have it every two weeks or so.

Fullness of the right hypochondrium, with associate symptoms of melancholy. Podophyllum is a wonderful remedy of the mental symptoms associated with incurable organic disease of the liver; it improves the mental condition of the patient.

Now and then you will find a patient suffering from a diarrhoea that he has had for a long time; frequent, watery, yellowish stools, with the portal congestion belonging to, or similar to the Podophyllum engorgement, hemorrhoids, etc. Podophyllum will cure piles and all. The engorgement might remind you of Aloes, but you remember the cutting pains around the navel in Aloes; cutting pains while at stool, and a sensation of insecurity of the anus, also the jelly-like stool. Podophyllum stool is more watery. Jelly-like stool is found under Colch., Coloc., Hell., Rhus, Sep., etc.

Another prominent symptom of Podophyllum is the undigested stool; the milk passes undigested; it is sometimes dry and chalky; the chalky stool is very prominent in Podophyllum. Calc-c. is prominent with chalky stool.

There is a great amount of flatus, with sputtering at stool, but not so marked as Aloes.

Another feature is a *painless* diarrhoea, but it is more common for the violent cutting colic to come and go; pains go off *with* stool and *without*. The urging is violent and sudden, and comes with a griping, boring pain; the inflammatory state following runs very high, producing great pain and engorgement.

With the painless diarrhoea we compare Chin. The diarrhoea of Chin. comes on at night and after eating; the Podophyllum diarrhoea comes on in the morning and runs through the day; Chin. will stop during the day except after meals, and have a violent diarrhoea of an inky fluid at night. Podophyllum is yellowish stool, very offensive, even putrid; Chin. is putrid, or sometimes not offensive and of inky color. It is rare for Podophyllum to be indicated when the watery diarrhoea is not offensive, while China may be indicated.

Podophyllum is very useful in seasons of cholera, with profuse, watery, rice-water discharges, which, after *standing*, become jelly-like. The deathly sinking and prostration are such as are found in cholera.

Podophyllum has a great deal of chill, sweat, and some fever. Like its diarrhoea, it has a chill at four o'clock. Coming on in the morning, the diarrhoea may drive him out of bed, like Sulph. and Aloes. The sweat is most profuse about the head, especially the forehead. You will find this condition associated with the abdominal complaints and bowel troubles of Podophyllum.

The body is offensive; the perspiration is offensive.

Study and compare with Sep., Merc., Aloes, Sulph. and Nux-v."

S.L.G.L.

(James T. Kent, A.M., M.D., Philadelphia, Lecture upon Podophyllum, The Homoeopathic Physician vol. 8 (1888), p. 279-283)

1900 - Podophyllum - A valuable remedy - L. M. Barnes

"This is a remedy of much value to the general practitioner. In general, it is a most excellent medicine in diseases of the female sexual organs, where the woman complains of a weak, bearing-down sensation in the abdomen after labor, a feeling as if the intestines were dropping down; prolapse of the womb, with pains in the sacrum.

In teething children it is *the* remedy. I should very much hate to go through the summer season without this remedy. I always feel safe when I know Podophyllum is in my case if I am called to sick children, especially during the hot season. Teething children with a green diarrhea in the morning. The child rolls its head from side to side. "Whenever there is difficult dentition and the other symptoms agree, think of Podophyllum. Diarrhea worse after eating or drinking. In children there is prolapsus ani after stool. Here it is a truly wonderful medicine.

This might be called a general outline of Podophyllum, and it gives the physician a crude idea where it can successfully be used and prescribed. In diarrhea, child or adult, it is indicated in the painless morning variety. The stools are very thin and watery, of a yellowish color. They are very profuse and pour out like water from a hydrant. You wonder where all the discharges come from, they are so very large and profuse. Quite often these diarrheas are preceded by retching, gaping and vomiting. This is often the case with children. It is often noticed that this morning diarrhea is followed by a perfectly natural stool later in the day. As before mentioned, in the diarrhea of dentition it is our best remedy. The sick baby is whining and moaning all the time. It is grinding its teeth and constantly rolling its head. It is the physician's best friend in such conditions.

In the torpid liver it is a useful medicine. In these cases the organ is swollen and sensitive to pressure, the face and the whites of the eye look quite yellowish, and the patient has a bad taste in the mouth. These cases are often associated with constipation and clay-colored stools due to the absence of bile.

A lady called on me some time ago suffering from the effects of a miscarriage that had occurred some four months previous. She had much pain in the ovarian region, worse at night. She could not sleep and was very nervous and restless. Complained much of a bearing down sensation in the abdomen and back. She was a large, stout and fleshy woman, with a patulous abdomen. She got Pulsatilla, Cimicifuga and several others, but it remained for Podophyllum to cause a disappearance of all her symptoms.

In rectal troubles I have had splendid results, and many a case of hemorrhoids has been radically cured with Podophyllum. I could enumerate case after case where the Podophyllum caused a disappearance of the piles that lasted for many years and many cases where the medicine radically cured. In hemorrhoids I mostly rely on Nux Vomica, Podophyllum, Aloes and Sulphur. Where these remedies fail an operation is needed. In my opinion much more satisfactory results are obtained from medicines than from operations.

A woman of some sixty years of age called on me some two years ago complaining of burning, aching, cutting pains in the rectum. She is very fleshy, weighing about two hundred and twenty-five pounds. She was compelled to be on her feet all day. She is nervous, cross and irritable. Several remedies were given with but indifferent success. Podophyllum cured quickly. No recurrence to date.

Baby S., aged one and one-half years, was teething and had very high fever; tongue was badly coated, with a white thick fur which took the imprint of the few teeth it already had; bowels run off every hour, and the discharges have a sour, extremely offensive odor; the child is very sick, and lays whining, moaning and groaning in its little bed. It had taken a lot of medicine for the last two or three weeks, but it was getting worse. Opium, so the mother says, has been the main remedy. Podophyllum, 3x potency, and five drops every four hours till better and then every eight hours, cured in two days."

(L. M. Barnes, Podophyllum peltatum - A valuable remedy, The Homoeopathic News vol. 29, St. Louis 1900, p. 45-46)

1904 - A long and deep acting remedy related to the deep-seated miasms - James T. Kent

"This remedy is seldom used except in acute affections, but it is a long acting and deep acting drug; it produces a powerful impression on the economy; it relates to the deep-seated miasms.

It affects profoundly the abdominal viscera. It shows its symptoms largely on the abdominal organs, the pelvic organs, and the liver. The abdomen seems to be the earliest seat of attack. It produces such an impression upon the stomach and intestinal canal that the healthy action is impaired, digestion and assimilation cease.

Everything taken into the stomach becomes sour. The glands of the stomach are as if paralyzed; there is no digestion; this goes on until we have vomiting and diarrhea. During this there is a wonderful disturbance in the abdomen; rumbling; gurgling as if animals were floundering about; clinically, as if fish were turning and tossing in a pond, as we have seen them before a storm. Rumbling and rolling. This is attended with severe cramping pains doubling her up. Abdomen is sensitive; so sore she cannot endure pressure. The soreness extends to the stomach, intestines and finally to the liver. The whole abdominal viscera are sore, sensitive to pressure.

After this comes a gurgling, watery stool, pouring out of the anus. A tremendous outpouring so that the patient wonders where all the fluid comes from, and soon it comes on again.

Copious, enormous, and very frequent. This soreness, cramping, and rumbling precedes the stool, but sometimes it continues during the stool. Commonly the patient is relieved by the stool. There is much flatus and spluttering, but not so marked as in *Aloe*.

The colic often comes and goes without stool. Painless stools, in which compare *China* which has stool coming on at night and after eating. Putrid or not, and of inky color. Podophyllum is rarely indicated when the discharge is not offensive. After a while the abdomen again becomes tumultuous, and this is again relieved by a stool.

This process is repeated over and over. It seems as if the blood vessels would empty themselves into the abdominal cavity, and then into the outer world. Not unlike cholera and cholera morbus, and these two are the common manifestations of disease for which this remedy is used in routine practice.

The cholera morbus coming on in the latter part of the night, especially about 3, 4, or 5 o'clock, resembles Podophyllum. Tumultuous action of the bowels with rumbling, pain, and soreness, and the prostration is so marked that if not relieved in a day or two, it seems he must die. Rice-water stools, jelly-like on standing.

With this tumultuous action, she has an indescribable sensation; an all-gone feeling, a deathly sick feeling, described by some as an emptiness, as if fasting, yet averse to food. An awful, hungry, empty weakness, as if the whole intestines would drop out. No wonder they think so, because this remedy produces an astonishing amount of relaxation. Described by some as a sensation of dragging down. The uterine ligaments become relaxed and there is prolapsus. The rectum protrudes for inches. The sensation of dragging down as if all the parts would be pushed out into the world is a common feature. It seems to begin with the liver, as if all the parts were let down. Weakness attended with soreness.

Dragging down in the region of the ovary and the ovary is congested. The uterus is extremely sore and is enlarged; sore to touch so that light clothing aggravates. Sensitiveness of the abdomen in diarrhea and vomiting; in cholera morbus; in women when menstruating. Indicated if there is a copious diarrhea during the menstrual period, and great soreness in the uterus. Much pain in the ovaries, in one or both, extending down the crural region, down the front of the thigh.

Pain in the ovaries, especially the right; pain in the ovaries during the menstrual period, gripping pain in the bowels during the menstrual period. Great soreness of the abdomen before and during the menstrual period. (*Apis*, *Cimicifuga*, *Vespa*, *Lachesis*, but these are not so likely to have diarrhea and, if so, it is not as copious.)

Alternating conditions is a feature of this remedy. If a Podophyllum patient takes cold, has any mental excitement, overexerts himself, eats boiled food, cabbage, fruits, and overloads his stomach with rich food he has a diarrhea, and following this a constipation lasting for weeks, no stool except in lumps; difficult, scanty stool and as soon as he disorders his stomach again comes a diarrhea. This alternating diarrhea and constipation is a Podophyllum state rather than a chronic diarrhea, which is a continued state found in many remedies. The diarrhea is periodic, alternating with constipation.

Another alternating feature is the headache. Chronic headache, periodic headache, sick headache, congestive in character, as if all the blood were in the head, as if the head would burst, and the pains most violent in the back of the head, bursting, and then on comes a diarrhea which relieves the head.

Sometimes when the diarrhea slacks up too suddenly, a headache is the result. It is a common feature after giving a high potency of Podophyllum in a diarrhea, that a headache comes on

after the diarrhea is stopped. It means that the medicine has acted suddenly and the headache will pass away soon.

Headache alternating with liver disturbances. The patient lies on the side or abdomen. Rending pains towards the duodenum. You will wonder if it is not gall stone colic. Periodic, violent headaches; alternating diarrhea and constipation; he strokes the region of the liver from behind forward and in this way gets relief, yet the liver is so sore that he can hardly bear the pressure.

Liver sensitive to touch. Soreness about the liver; pain through to the back; dull aching pain, finally jaundice; becomes extremely yellow. Uneasiness and distress about two or three hours after eating, with jaundice; horrible nausea; aversion to food; empty all-gone feeling in the bowels.

Vomiting, greenish, profuse, watery, vomits everything; vomiting of milk (*Calc.*, *Aeth.* - the latter sometimes retains water); hunger after vomiting; deathly, overpowering nausea and prostration. Prolapse of rectum and anus during vomiting. (*Mur. ac.*). A condition commonly called duodenal catarrh; a chronic state; rouses into a Podophyllum diarrhea every once in a while.

Mental symptoms troublesome. A torpid liver is often associated with a torpid fluctuating state of the mind; also a slow, sluggish pulse; palpitation. Great depression of spirits, melancholia, sadness, dejection everything goes wrong; the clouds are very dark; there is no light; thinks he may die or that he is going to become ill; that his disease will become chronic; that he has organic disease of the heart and liver; that he has sinned away his day of grace, and other such delusions. Mind easily fatigued; fidgety and restless; cannot sit still, whole body fidgety.

In this mental state with jaundice, all-gone sensation, aversion to food, even the thought or smell of food; stuffed feeling and distension in the region of the liver. The tongue is covered with thick slime; pasty, yellow coating as if mustard were spread upon it; imprint of the teeth upon the tongue; breath foul. For such a condition the ancients gave Calomel.

Gallstone colic; enlargement of the liver; gastric weakness; unable to digest; duodenal catarrh; catarrh of intestines with copious diarrhea. If you notice the Podophyllum discharge in the commode, you will see a great amount of water, on the bottom a sediment like cornmeal gruel; as if cornmeal had been stirred in. If you see it early it is yellow, muddy, or yellow-green, profuse, offensive, cadaverous; the odor penetrates the whole house; stool gushes away like water from a bung-bole; gurgling and much flatus.

With the stool there is very commonly a prolapse of the rectum; a gush of watery stool and a prolapse of the rectum; a soft stool with great straining and a prolapse of the rectum.

Prolapsus of the uterus; prominent are *Murex*, *Sepia*, *Natrum mur.* *Sepia* is better sitting or lying; worse walking. Aversion to coition; hot flushes; constipation with sense of lump in the rectum, or better by stool. *Murex* has the following. The only relief is to press on the vulva; not better lying down; she then has pains in the back and hips compelling her to walk, yet his aggravates. Strong sexual desire. Pain in right ovary, which crosses entire body to left breast. Pain shooting up in the uterus.

The word bile is a striking feature in Podophyllum. You must connect the vomiting and the stool with this color. The patient declares he is "bilious; "his liver is out of order;" bitter taste in the mouth; spitting up bile and the color is yellow; in diarrhea it is a green substance.

In children subject to copious diarrhea, with prolapsus of the anus no other symptom, Podophyllum often cures.

A feature of infancy is the following: child may not have diarrhea, may even be constipated, but it lies in bed and rolls the head in sleep. *Bell.* and *Apis* roll head. *Apis* lies on back with the head on its side. Chewing motion of the jaws; sometimes a sucking; a grinding of the teeth in those who are old and have teeth; rolling the head from side to side; if you lift the eyelids you will find a strabismus. Provers felt as if the eyes were drawn inward. It has cured such a strabismus in congestion of the brain following a suddenly suppressed diarrhea.

A child who should have a colored stool has instead a white one like chalk (*Calc. c.*). in adults, a bileless, white stool.

The body is offensive; offensive sweat; compare *Sepia*, *Merc.*, *Aloe*, *Sulph.*, *Murex*, *Nux.*"

(James T. Kent, A.M., M.D., Lectures on Homoeopathic Materia Medica, Calcutta 1904, Podophyllum, p. 759-762)

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- Coe, Concentrated Medicines

["This book contains the fullest account of this medicine." - Moore, The British Journal of Homoeopathy 1873, p. 236]

III. Homöopathie

- John Moore, Practical Remarks on Podophyllin, The British Journal of Homoeopathy vol. 31 (1872), p. 326-344

[The author sees the centre of the remedy in its action on the liver and portal system, and sympathetic to other organs (interesting description!). He describes it in a more "physiological" manner. He reports some cases, for example of asthma and chronic bronchitis, with fairly good results. But as he gave normally some other remedies before and the descriptions of the cases are very limited, it is difficult to obtain from these cases a precise knowledge of podophyllin.]

- A. Wegener, Schwermut bei einer Gastritis - Podophyllum, Zeitschrift für klassische Homöopathie 1988, S.95 ff

[Zusammenfassung: "Das charakteristische Symptom "Schwermut während einer Magenerkrankung" führte zu Podophyllum, das sich beim Vergleichen einiger anderer ausgewählter Symptome mit der Materia medica als indiziert erwies. Podophyllum Q 6 brachte innerhalb kurzer Zeit die chronischen Beschwerden zum Verschwinden."]

- S. P. Koppikar, Clinical experiences of 70 years in Homoeopathy, B. Jain Publ., 2002, p. 21-22

[Case of malaria in a shopkeeper. Attacks every 3 days, with chill varying from 7. A.M. to 12 noon. Loud talking and quarrelling in delirium during chill. Podophyllum 200. "He never got another malarial paroxysm."]