

## **The Puccoon, or Canadian Bloodroot**



***Sanguinaria canadensis***

"S'est souvent servi de la racine de cette plante pour provoquer les mois. "  
(Charlevoix, 1744)

"So viel ist gewiß, daß die Symptomenkataloge ungeheilter Kopfschmerzen durch die Sanguinaria werden dezimiert werden können. Doch wäre anzuraten nicht gar zu abergläubisch: "alle zwei Stunden einen Eßlöffel voll in reinem Brunnenwasser" nehmen zu lassen, sondern mit Reinheit des Brunnenwassers auch einige Reinheit des Verstandes und der Kritik zu verbinden."  
(Constantin Hering, 1845)

"This plant has been used for hundreds of years by the various Indian tribes of North America, as a pigment, a dyeing agent, and a medicine."  
(George D. Gibb, 1865)

"The Blood Root has a larger range than we are apt to accord it. If the profusion with which nature spreads the pure white petals of this beautiful early spring flower in our woods every year is an index of its general applicability, it should be an everyday remedy."  
(William E. Leonard, 1890)

"Sanguinaria Canadensis is essentially an American remedy, and has probably cured more cases of the American sick headache than any other remedy, but it will not cure every headache, and is only indicated when there is prostration or exhaustion. Hering, in his Guiding Symptoms, gives all the symptoms calling for its use in our national headache."  
(Wallace McGeorge, 1908)

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*Bloodroot - Sanguinaria canadensis*

## Die Pflanze / The Plant

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The Puccoon or Bloodroot - William Barton

Eine anmutige Frühlingsblume - Constantin Hering

The Natural History of the Sanguinaria Canadensis, or Canada Bloodroot - George D. Gibb

### The Puccoon or Bloodroot - William Barton

"*Sanguinaria canadensis* is a plant peculiar to North America. Its systematic name, as well as its English and German appellations, are expressive of the peculiar reddish, or rather orange coloured juice which pervades every part of it. It is one of the most beautiful and delicate vegetables of our country. It is particularly interesting from its flowering at a season when there is little or no general verdure, and scarcely anything in bloom, except trees, the inconspicuous florescence of which does not render them in general very attractive. It is also one of the most abundant plants of our states, growing plentifully from Canada to Florida.

The root of Puccoon is perennial, and of no definite size. It varies in thickness from a quarter, to a half, or sometimes three quarters of an inch in diameter; and in length, from two to four inches. It is generally about the size and length of a finger; fleshy, round, and abruptly terminated; being for the most part tolerably straight in the middle, with a curvature at each end. It is commonly of the shape represented in the plate, though not unfrequently, particularly in the new plant, shorter, and contorted or bent upwards. Occasionally a number of roots are connected together, principally by no closer attachment than that produced by a fasciculation of the numerous fibres originating from the main body. The external colour of the root is brownish, inclining to copper; but being cut, it appears of a red hue, and a bright orange-coloured juice is abundantly discharged. The end always has the appearance of having been cut off by a dull instrument, or broken in removing it from the ground.

The scape, which is uniformly terminated by a single flower, proceeds from one end of the root, and rises perpendicularly to the height of six or eight inches. In the early part of the season, that is, about the last of March or first of April, it flowers much under this height; and not unfrequently the flowers are expanded at these periods, when the scape has just appeared above ground. The leaf-stalks, which are thicker than the scape, are long, and arise from the same part of the root. This has relation to a plant in the state of forwardness represented in the plate. In common, by the time the flower is expanded, the leaf-stalk is not more than half the length of the scape; and it then supports a small convoluted leaf, with its lower lobes embracing this part. Both the leaf-stalks and scape, which are encircled at their origin from the root, by a common sheath, are of an orange colour, deepest towards their junction with the caudex, and becoming paler near to the leaves and flowers, where it is blended with green. When broken or squeezed, they emit a coloured liquor, like that of the root, but paler. The stain made by this fluid on paper, is a faint yellow.

When this plant first comes up, the young leaf is rolled round both scape and flower-bud; and not unfrequently, the flower is opened immediately over the convoluted leaf. The under side of this leaf is glaucous, the disk pale yellowish green, and on both sides the orange-coloured veins are very conspicuous. In favourable situations the plant has often one or two expanded leaves like that in the plate; and these are also of a pale green colour on their upper surface, and glaucous or bluish-white underneath, interspersed on either side with numerous orange-coloured veins.

The whole plant becomes much increased in size after the flowering is passed about a month;

frequently attaining at this period, the height of fifteen inches, but commonly not exceeding twelve. The leaves are then enlarged to twice or thrice the size of that in the plate, are heart-shaped, and deeply lobed. The number of lobes is mostly five or seven, and their edges have many small unequal indentations. On each lobe, one large fibre of a bright yellow colour may be seen, running from the leaf-stalk and sending off many smaller ones.

The flowers are white and spreading; and have two deciduous calix leaves. Michaux says there are three, which I believe is an error. The calix is so exceedingly fugacious, that it is common for them to fall off before the flower is expanded; hence they are rarely seen. The petals, which for the most part are pure white, are often tinged on their under side, and sometimes on their upper, with a delicate rose colour. The flower-bud is generally faint rose-coloured. The petals vary exceedingly both in size and number. I have in many flowers counted from seven to fourteen; the common number is about eight. The stamens are numerous, the anthers simple, and orange-coloured. The filaments are simple, shorter than the corolla, and of a yellow colour. The pistil is reddish green; the germ oblong and compressed. Style none. Stigma thick, two furrowed, with a stria the height of the stamens, and permanent. The capsule, or as Willdenow designates it, the siliqua, is oblong, swelling in the middle, acute at both ends, and two-valved. The seeds are numerous, round, and pointed.

The variety described by Mr. Pursh as having linear petals, I have never seen. Mr. Nuttall informed me, that it was also collected in Georgia by Mr. Lyon. The medicinal properties are in all probability the same, as the variety does not differ except in the flower.

The tendency of Puccoon to multiply its petals in favourable situations, renders it likely that culture would readily produce a double variety; and indeed the variety marked v. *Sanguinaria major flore pleno*, by Dillenius, as quoted under the Synonyma, proves that such a change has been effected in it. As these double flowers are admired by the florists, the plant is worthy of being introduced in our gardens, where it thrives extremely well. Some roots planted in my garden in 1815, in very uncongenial soil, came up the succeeding year, and bloomed luxuriantly; the roots were again transplanted last Autumn, as well as last Spring, (1817,) and are yet alive.

*Sanguinaria Canadensis* inhabits a rich loose soil, on the declivities of hills, and the exposed borders of shady woods. Pursh says it generally delights in fertile soil. A large quantity of it grows on the side of a hill at the end of the Botanic-Garden of our University, where the soil is sandy and almost inclining to arid.

In auspicious seasons, Puccoon flowers in Pennsylvania in the last days of March; and even in the common weather of spring months, it may always be found in bloom about the first of April.

Dr. Thatcher has given the Indian name, as *Puuson*. After many enquiries I believe this to be incorrect, and a mere corruption of the true aboriginal name, Puccoon, as given at the head of this article.

**Economical Uses.** - The juice of the root of Puccoon makes a fine dye of an orange colour, and is used by the country people for staining flannels and woollen cloths. The Indians paint themselves with it, and use it as a dye for their baskets and articles of ornament; hence one of its vulgar names, *Indian-paint*. From the experiments made by Dr. Downey, with a view to find a suitable mordant to fix this dye, it appears, that the colour of flannel and silk stained with the juice, could never be entirely washed out; that the sulphate of alumine, or alumine alone, and the murio-sulphate of tin, are tolerable good mordants for flannel, cotton, silk, and linen. Murio-sulphate of tin, was the only mordant that fixed the colour on cotton and linen. I have heard that this plant is employed as a dye in the woollen-cloth manufactory near Wilmington, Delaware. If success has been obtained in fixing the colour permanently, there can

be no doubt that the dye obtained from Puccoon will become a highly important article in domestic manufactures. It is said that in Maryland, the farriers give the root of *Sanguinaria* to horses, to induce sweating; and to promote the shedding of their old coats of hair."

(William P. C. Barton, *Vegetable Materia Medica of the United States; or Medical Botany*, vol. 1 (1817), p. 31-36, 40-41)

### **Eine anmutige Frühlingsblume - Constantin Hering**

"Eine Frühlingsblume, die von Canada bis Florida in allen hügelichen Gegenden vorkommt und häufig ist, wo sie guten, lockern Boden findet und im Sommer Schatten hat; sie vermeidet hohe Nadelwälder, Sümpfe und die Seeküste. Ihre Blütezeit ist schon im April, daher sie in Nordamerika eines der ersten Zeugen des Frühlings wird. Das Zierliche ihrer Blätter und Blumen, so wie deren anmutiges Entfalten hat noch keine Zeichnung, dem der sie kennt, genügend dargestellt. In der Tracht etwas ähnlich der *Hepatica*, sind ihre Blätter zart und graugrün, wie die des Schellkrautes, die Blumen weiß und hinfällig, wie die des Mohnes, doch ist die ganze Pflanze kaum handhoch. Die ausdauernde Wurzel ist fingerlang und funderdick, knotig, fleischig und abgebissen. Wurzel, Stiele und Blätter enthalten einen gelblich-roten Saft, wie das *Chelidonium* einen rein gelben und der Mohn einen weißen; so daß diese nahen Verwandten durch die "Signatur" geschieden sind.

Die Blätter wachsen nach der Blütezeit noch fort und haben, wenn die Samen reifen, ein gemeineres Ansehen, beinahe wie das der Haselwurz. Dann, sagt man, sei die beste Zeit die Wurzel zu graben, und es ist diese allein die angewendet wird, da man die Blätter und besonders den Samen, für giftig hält. Man lernte den Gebrauch dieser Wurzel als Heilmittel, wie bei allen andern amerikanischen Pflanzen, von den Indianern."

(*Sanguinaria canadensis*. Die Blutwurzel. Von Dr. Constantin Hering in Philadelphia. Archiv für die homöopathische Heilkunst Bd. 22 (1845), 2. Heft, S. 114-115)

### **The Natural History of the *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, or Canada Bloodroot - George D. Gibb**

In January, 1860, I had the honor to read before the Medical Society of London, a lengthy paper upon the Natural History, Properties, and Medical Uses of the *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, with the chief object of making the medical profession in Britain acquainted with a plant which I had employed for some years, with decided advantage, in many affections of the chest and windpipe. My observations were the result of many years study of the plant in Canada, where I had made myself familiar with everything concerning its growth and natural history.

That part of the paper comprising the description, composition, and preparations of the *Sanguinaria* was published in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* for March, 1860; the account of its physiological effects, properties, and medical uses appeared in the *Glasgow Medical Journal* for July, 1860; whilst that portion relating to its natural history has not yet been published. Having carefully revised this last, it has occurred to me that the most suitable place for its consideration would be the Natural History Society of Montreal, a body on whose behalf I zealously laboured as curator for some years, before taking up my residence in London.

As far as traditional evidence can be traced, this plant has been used for hundreds of years by the various Indian tribes of North America, as a pigment, a dyeing agent, and a medicine. For what maladies it was originally given as a remedy, it is impossible now to determine. Charlevoix appears to be the first writer who mentions its employment as a medicine, when using the expression, "s'est souvent servi de la racine de cette plante pour provoquer les mois," in other words it was administered as an emmenagogue. The first printed notice of the plant is briefly given in the "*Historia Canadensium Plantarum*" by Jac. Cornuti, Paris, 1635. He describes it as the *Chelidonium maximum Canadense*, - receiving this name, he observes, from its similitude to the *Chelidonium* species of plant, and from its flowering in the spring.

The second notice of it occurs in a curious old book, entitled "Theatrum Botanicum, or the Theatre of Plants, by John Parkinson, apothecary, London, 1630." At page 617, is given an erroneous description of the plant, but under the same name as that adopted by Cornuti, and styled in English, the "Great Celandine of Canada." Singularly enough, however, at page 327, the actual plant itself is very correctly given with woodcut, and wrongly named *Ranunculus Virginiensis albus*, the white Virginian Crow-foot. The error thus committed did not escape the notice of a subsequent writer, of whom I shall presently speak. It cannot be positively inferred from Parkinson's writings that the plant was cultivated in England; probably it was, and seen by Parkinson himself, else he could have hardly given such an accurate account of it. Morrison, however, settles the point of its early culture in that country, when he states that seeds of the plants had been sent to him from Canada and Virginia, which had propagated abundantly in a suburban garden near London.

Charlevoix - no mean authority in anything pertaining to Canada - has adopted Cornuti's name in his description of the plant, and moreover styles it the Dragon's Blood of Canada, "Sang Dragon du Canada." He gives a more correct account and extended description of it than Cornuti, and a woodcut somewhat more accurate than that given by Parkinson.

The clearest and most accurate description, however, of this interesting plant, is to be found in the "Hortus Elthamensis seu Plantarum Rariorum," of Joh. Jac. Dillenius, in which several figures of the plant are given, colored most naturally, under the name of *Sanguinaria major et minor*. The name was derived from Sanguis, blood, from the blood-red color of the juice which flows from the rhizome and petioles when wounded. On looking at this splendid work for the first time in the Library of the British Museum, I found the illustrations to be perfect imitations of the plant, as it presented itself to my notice hundreds of times, growing wild in the woods and mountains of Canada. The plate in Charlevoix's book gives an idea of the plant, and is correct in many particulars; but on comparing it with that of Dillenius, the leaf is not altogether so natural, being too much serrated, and perhaps the root is too insignificant. Any one, however, familiar with the plant would observe that Charlevoix meant it for that, and must have seen it himself. Dillenius speaks of the plant as vulgarly named *Chelidonium Canadense*, and says the thick and fleshy roots are not unlike Tormentilla. He has freely entered into its previous history, and shows the errors into which writers - especially Parkinson - previous to his time (1732) had fallen regarding this plant. In 1731, the year before the great treatise of Dillenius was published, appeared Catesby's large work on the Natural History of Carolina.

The first introduction of this plant into Europe was through the return to France of some of the earlier travellers through Canada. It was cultivated in the gardens of Paris, and this enabled Cornuti to describe it, from recent specimens, in 1635. Many persons have believed, from the title of his work, that Cornuti had travelled in Canada; nevertheless, it is quite certain, that he never was there. The foreign plants he describes may have been from Canada, or other parts of the New World, which he had observed growing in various gardens in Paris. The plants described by Charlevoix, in 1744, which he met with in Canada, in 1721-22, are considered in the first volume of the Transactions of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec by Mr. William Shepherd, who took the pains to identify them with the nomenclature now in use. This was highly necessary, because some of Charlevoix's descriptions were imperfect and vague; this was so, to a slight extent, with the Blood-root, which had been named by Linnaeus some years before Charlevoix published his History of New France. Its Linnaean name soon spread in America, for we find Kalm mentioning, in his travels in that part of the world, under date, "April 6th, 1749, *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, which is here called Blood root - because the root is great and red, and when cut looks like the root of red beet - was beginning to flower, growing in a rich mould." This was in New Jersey.

BOTANY. - The *Sanguinaria* belongs to the sexual system *Polyandria Monogynia*, and the

natural order *Papaveraceae*. (It was placed by Be Jussieu in his natural order *Papavera*, and by Necker in the *Catizophita*).

**GENERAL CHARACTERS.** - The Calyx (flower cup) is ovate and concave, has two sepals shorter than the blossoms, and falls off very early. The corolla (blossom) consists of eight petals, but varying from seven to fourteen, which are spreading, oblong, obtuse, concave, narrowed at the base, mostly white, but sometimes tinged with rose or purple. The stamens are numerous (said to be twenty-four) and unequal, and comprise many simple yellow filaments shorter than the blossom (one-half or one-third the length of the petals), with oblong, linear, and innate orange anthers. The pistil is composed of an ovary (germ or seed bud) of an oblong and compressed form, with no style, but with a sessile, thick, persistent stigma, possessing a striated double groove, and is of the same height as the stamens. The pericarp (fruit or seed vessel) is superior, and has an oblong and bulging pod-like capsule about an inch or more long, tapering to a sharp point at both ends, two-valved, forming a single cavity, filled with numerous oval, reddish-brown seeds. The valves of the capsule are caducous, the columella double and permanent. Receptacles or placentas two, filiform, marginal, and persistent.

**SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.** - The rhizoma is horizontal, creeping, abrupt, often contorted, half an inch in diameter or about as thick as the finger, two to four inches long, tuberous and perennial; reddish-brown color on the outside and brighter red within, discharging when wounded an acrid, orange-red coloured juice, with a number of long slender radicles, and makes offsets from the sides, which succeed the old plant. There is no aerial stem. From the end of the root arise the scape and leaf-stalks (rarely a pair of leaves) surrounded by two or three large membranous sheathing scales of the bud, at their base. These spring up together, the folded leaf enveloping the flower bud, and rolling back as the latter expands. The petiole (leaf stalk) is from two to six inches long, slender, round, and glabrous. The leaf, which stands upon a long channelled petiole, is radical, reniform, united at the base, somewhat heart-shaped or cordate-reniform, serrated, deeply or palmately lobed, the lobes entire, or repandly toothed, very smooth, of a pale yellowish green (sometimes quite dark) on the upper surface, and glaucous or bluish-white and strongly reticulated by orange colored veins. The scape is erect, round and smooth, often of a purplish color, rising from a few inches to a foot, and terminating in a single flower. Flowers are simple, terminal and white, from one to one and half inches in diameter. Sepals two, deciduous. Petals eight naturally, but increased by cultivation. Stamens numerous. Style none. Seeds numerous, dark, shiny, reddish-brown, half surrounded by a white vermiform appendage. The whole plant is pervaded by an orange-colored sap, which flows from every part of it when broken, but is of the deepest color in the root.

The *Sanguinaria* cannot be considered a handsome showy plant, nevertheless its humble but beautiful little white flower, and the extreme delicacy of its leaves curiously veined on the under side with a pale orange, at once strikes the observer. With justice it may be called elegant, and can be admired not only for its delicacy, but is interesting from the circumstance of its very early inflorescence, being among the earliest of the spring plants of North America, appearing as soon as the frost leaves the earth, in the months of April and May.

Generally in the month of April, in Canada and Northern States of America, as soon as the sun has warmed the earth and loosened it from its frozen bonds, a number of milk-white buds, elevated on a naked foot-stalk, partially enveloped in a handsome vine shaped leaf may be seen. The flower is at first embosomed in the young convolute leaf and rises in front of it, and long after inflorescence the reniform and lobed leaves, covered with their wax-like veins continue to grow. At first a single leaf and flower generally proceed from each bud of the tuber, enveloped at the base with glaucous and somewhat succulent sheaths. Both the leaf-stalks and scape, which are thus encircled at their origin from the root by a common sheath, are of an orange color, deepest towards their junction with the caudex, and becoming paler near to the leaves and flowers, where it is blended with green. When broken or squeezed, they emit a

colored liquor, like that of the root, but paler. The stain of this fluid on paper is a faint yellow ; that from the root is much darker. As it appears southward, it flowers in March, and in the states of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, it flowers in February.

The Flower resembles the white crocus very closely, for when it first comes up, the bud is supported by the leaf and is folded together with it ; the flower, however, soon elevates itself above its protector, while the leaf, having performed its duty of guardian to the tender bud, expands to the full size. The scape, which is uniformly terminated by a single flower, proceeds from one end of the root, and rises perpendicularly to the height of six or eight inches. The flowers are much under this height at the early part of the season ; and not unfrequently they are expanded at those periods when the scape has just appeared above ground. By the time the flower is expanded and spreading, the leaf-stalk is not more than half the length of the scape. The flowers possess two deciduous calyx leaves. Michaux says there are three ; this is clearly an error. The calyx is so exceedingly fugacious, that it is common for them to fall off before the flower is expanded, hence they are rarely seen.

The flowers have generally but eight petals, varying in size ; I have seen them of ten and twelve, and they have been counted from seven to fourteen. They are not, therefore, double. With care, some fine double varieties might be produced, as there is a great propensity in this plant to multiply its petals in favorable situations.

There are, probably, two varieties of the *Sanguinaria*, founded upon the difference in the form of the petals. One of these is described by Pursh, in his *Flora*, as having the petals of a linear form ; the same peculiarity being noticed by Mr. Lyon of Georgia. The petals, which are for the most part pure white, are often tinged on their under side, and sometimes on their upper, with a delicate rose color. Occasionally a purple tinge replaces the rose. The flower bud is generally rose-colored. The pistil is reddish green. During the heat of the day, the petals are horizontal and spread out ; they converge towards the evening, and at night are wrapped up ; the leaves, also, partly close towards night.

At the end of a few days, the petals fall, and leave a small rudimentary pod or capsule. This continues to grow till it has attained from one to two inches in length, and when they have become ripe, they turn slightly brown, curl up, and discharge the seeds. This occurs at the end of May or during June, sometimes as late as July. The number of seeds varies from ten to sixty in each capsule.

When the flowering has passed the whole plant becomes much increased in size, frequently attaining by mid-summer, to the height of fifteen inches, but commonly not exceeding twelve.

The leaves, having continued to grow, have acquired so large a size as to appear like a different plant, exceeding in dimensions that first observed twice, thrice and four times. During flowering time the leaves are about two inches wide, and are divided by a couple of sinuosities, giving them, when spread out, a reniform or heart shape, with large rounded lobes separated by obtuse sinuses ; but as they increase in size, the sinuosities either remain simply two, or increase up to seven in number, extending half way to the base.

The number of leaves varies from two to six, and several flower stalks are furnished from a single root. The number of flowers depends upon the number of buds or hybernaculae, usually from three to four ; but when the flowering is over, the leaves spring up in profusion.

A single bud terminates the root, but as the root makes offsets from its sides, several buds are formed, which separate as the old root decays, acquiring by this separation the abrupt or premature form commonly noticed. The hybernaculum is composed of successive scales or sheaths, the last of which, as mentioned before, acquires a considerable size as the plant springs up. If the hybernaculum is dissected in the summer or autumn, the embryo leaf and flower of the succeeding spring may be discovered, and with a common magnifier, even the

stamens may be counted. This peculiarity adds greatly to the interest of the plant, which some botanists declare is scarcely known to be equalled in point of delicacy and singularity, from the time its leaves emerge from the ground, and embosom the infant blossom, to their full expansion, and the ripening of the seed vessels.

The plant has been successfully grown in various parts of Europe, and is an object of attraction and interest to the florist. Still it is very little known in Britain, and is not even mentioned in many of the systematic works on Botany.

Its height, as before stated, varies from five or six inches to upwards of a foot : this will vary according to its geographical position and also to the nature of the soil in which it grows. A dry wood, with fertile soil, is its favorite seat ; but on the borders of rich, shady woods and clearings, and on the declivities of hills in a shady situation, and in a light vegetable mould, it thrives and propagates most abundantly, as well as being seen to perfection. It grows also in the shade on a rocky soil, partly covered with light earth, composed principally of decayed leaves. Dr. Barton speaks of it in an arid sandy soil, near the University of Pennsylvania ; whilst Pursh says it delights in fertile soil. Moreover, it is found in places where the soil is positively bad, thus showing that it is a hardy perennial. It is never found in open cleared land, or if a plant is there seen, it is small, stunted, and soon dies out. It may be converted into an annual by parting its roots in the autumn, when it will blossom in the beginning of April, and its seeds will ripen perhaps before June. In England it flowers in the beginning of April, as in Canada ; its blossoms are fugacious, and fully expand in fine warm weather. Sometimes, in Canada, the flowering may be tardy, if the spring is unusually late ; but, as a rule, the moment the snow disappears this charming little plant shows itself and flourishes luxuriantly.

The *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, or Bloodroot, possesses several names derived from its leading peculiarities and uses. It was called Bloodwort, Bloodroot, Bethroot, and *Sanguinaria*, from the circumstance of its fleshy roots pouring forth a bright red or orange juice when broken asunder. The color may, perhaps, be pronounced an orange scarlet. This juice is used by the Indians as a dye, and as a paint, to smear their bodies, and hence called Indian Paint, Indian Turmeric, Puccoon, Red Puccoon, Red Root, &c. The juice pervades all parts of the root, and exudes from a cut or wound on any part of it. It also follows on cutting the leaves and foot-stalks, but to a smaller extent. In Charlevoix's time the juice was preserved for the purpose of staining furniture.

**HABITATION.** - Canada is essentially the country of the Bloodroot ; hence its name, especially as it was first discovered in that part of the British Empire. It grows in abundance throughout the woods of Canada, and is found plentifully on the shores of Lake Superior. I believe it will be found as far eastward as Labrador, and to the north of the Saskatchewan, on the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains.

It exists throughout the United States, south of Canada, and is found as far as Florida. Professor Barton says, it is found everywhere west of Delaware. And in the course of my investigations into the history of the plant, I find that it luxuriates in every State throughout the great American Union, possibly somewhat varying in its general characters.

The *Sanguinaria* was found in the eastern woody district, or first of the subdivisions of the First Zone, described by Sir John Richardson, in the journal of his Arctic Searching Expedition, in search of Sir John Franklin. "This zone extends over the eastern side of the continent from latitude 45° to 55° ; it comprehends the St. Lawrence and Saskatchewan basins; it rises obliquely, in accordance with the course of the isothermal lines, in going westward, and on the Pacific coast it includes the 49th and 58th parallels, or Vancouver's and Sitka Islands. It is subdivided into three districts ; viz, the eastern forest country, the eastern prairies, and the country west of the Rocky Mountains" (p. 320).

It extends a little north of the western part of the Province of Canada. I am informed by those who have resided there, that they have seen it used by the Indians of the Red River ; but my friend, the late Mr. Peter Dease, of Montreal, stated it is not found north of that river. He also observed that it is unknown at Hudson Bay - an observation corroborated by Sir John Richardson. The extreme western range of the plant probably extends to Oregon Territory and California, far to the west of the Mississippi and the Missouri Rivers. The geographical range, therefore, of this plant is most extensive, being found many thousands of miles, over a large proportion of the North American continent - its extreme southern limits being the state of Florida, the most southern in the American Union.

The seeds obtained by Morrison, prior to 1680, were from Canada and Virginia ; and Dillenius mentions, in 1732, that Bloodroot was a native of Canada, the New England States, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and Carolina. Subsequent writers and travellers have still further shown its great range.

The remarkable peculiarity therefore associated with this interesting plant, of a wide and extended range over so large a portion of the North American continent, cannot escape notice. It would appear to grow in rich or scanty soil, overlying strata of diverse and various geological epochs. It flourishes in abundance in the vegetable and woody soil above the Silurian rocks, both upper and lower, of Canada, and on their predecessors the granites and Laurentian rocks of Canada, and those to the north-west of Carolina, Georgia, and the north-east of Alabama. The trap mountains of Canada, especially the Montreal, the Beloeil, the Montarville and Mount Johnson, are extremely favorable to its growth. The Devonian rocks and the Carboniferous series of the States of Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky, as well as those of Canada and New Brunswick, are well covered by it. It is even to be found along the thin belt of New Red Sand stone which skirts the Connecticut valley, and running in a direction of north-east and south-west. Lastly, the soil overlying the cretaceous groups of Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and other States, and the great alluvial tertiary deposits which skirt the eastern shores of those States, along the Atlantic borders from New Jersey, southwards to Florida, comprising the whole of the latter State, and thence spreading along the northern shores of the Gulf of Mexico, taking in portions of Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas, contains this plant in not less abundance than in the more northern regions.

The growth of the *Sanguinaria* in soils, covering, and at the same time derived from so many distinct formations, proves in a remarkable manner the natural hardihood of the plant ; but, I think I am not in error in stating, that its growth is particularly favored by the soils derived from the various rock formations of Canada, which comprise the oldest known of our globe.

It is a plant, like many others, which has flourished subsequently to the existence of the most recent tertiary formations, as no evidence of its presence, nor of any member of its family, the *Papaveraceae*, has been afforded in a fossil state.

When we consider what small and easily destructible plants those are which pertain to the order to which this plant belongs, it will not surprise us that no vestiges of their former existence are left on our planet. Whether they ever will be discovered remains a problem which time only can solve. If my zeal for the *Sanguinaria* will not be considered as carrying me too far, I am disposed to believe it flourished anterior to the last deposition of the Tertiary strata ; but from the perishable nature of the materials which belong to the poppy tribe generally, no relics have been left behind.”

(The Natural History of the *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, or Canada Bloodroot. By George Duncan Gibb, M.A., M.D., LL.D., F.G.S.: Member of the Royal College of Physicians in London ; Assistant Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine at Westminster Hospital. The Canadian Naturalist and Geologist, New Series, vol. 2, Montreal 1865, p. 432-441)

## Vergiftungen / Poisonings



# Vergiftungen / Poisonings

## Übersicht / Overview

I. Giftwirkung / Toxicity

II. Vergiftungsberichte / Reports of Poisoning

1841 - Four persons drank a large quantity of the tincture of blood root

## I. Giftwirkung / Toxicity

“An *excessive quantity*, or an *overdose*, of the root acts as a poison, and produces violent vomiting, a burning sensation of the stomach, tormenting thirst, faintness, vertigo, indistinct vision, and alarming prostration of strength. The vomiting may not be immediate, and nausea may continue for some time, until it does ensue. It irritates the fauces, leaving an impression in the throat for a considerable time after it is swallowed.”

(George D. Gibb, On the Value of *Sanguinaria Canadensis* as a Remedial Agent, *The Glasgow Medical Journal* vol. 8 (1860), p. 122)

“*Sanguinaria* in toxic doses causes a train of symptoms showing it to be an irritant; it causes nausea, vomiting, sensations of burning in the mucous membranes whenever it comes in contact with them, faintness, vertigo, and insensibility. It reduces the heart's action and muscular strength, and depresses the nerve force, central and peripheral. Death has occurred from overdoses, after the following sequence of symptoms ; violent vomiting, followed by terrible thirst and great burning in the stomach and intestines, accompanied by soreness over the region of those organs ; heaviness of the upper chest with difficult breathing ; dilation of the pupils ; great muscular prostration ; faintness and coldness of the surface, showing that death follows from cardiac paralysis.”

(Charles F. Millsbaugh, *American Medicinal Plants*, vol. 1 (1887), *Sanguinaria*, p. 22-3)

## II. Vergiftungsberichte / Reports of Poisoning

### 1841 - Four persons drank a large quantity of the tincture of blood root

“In July last, while four individuals (three females and one male) were engaged in cleaning and whitewashing the apothecary department of the Bellevue Hospital, they drank out of a demijohn left there, a large quantity of the tincture of blood root, mistaking it for some intoxicating liquor. They were all soon seized with racking and burning pains, and a tormenting thirst, but concealed from the physician what they had taken until it was too late to relieve them. They all died during the ensuing day.” - *New York Journal of Commerce*.

(Poisoning with Blood Root (*Sanguinaria Canadensis*), *The American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, New Series, vol. 2 (1841), p. 506)

**Frühere Erfahrungen / Former Experiences**



## Frühere Erfahrungen / Former Experiences

### Übersicht / Overview

Hints to the use of the Bloodroot by the American Natives

Medical properties - William Barton 1817

Bemerkungen der Ärzte alter Schule - Constantin Hering 1845

On the Value of Sanguinaria Canadensis as a Remedial Agent - George D. Gibb 1860

### Hints to the use of the Bloodroot by the American Natives

**Abnaki:** Used as an abortifacient, for women and also for horses.

**Algonquin:** Used as a love charm and red dye for skin, clothing and weapons. - Root chewed for heart trouble. - Rhizomes used to make a medicinal tonic.

**Cherokee:** Decoction of root in small doses and infusion with broomsedge used for coughs. - Used as wash for ulcers and sores and infusion with vinegar used for tetterworm. - Used as 'snuff for polypus.' - Decoction of root taken in small doses for lung inflammations and croup. - Pulverized root sniffed for catarrh. - Roots used as a red dye in basket making. - Used to make a red dye.

**Chippewa:** Compound decoction of root taken for cramps and for stomach cramps. - Roots boiled with the inner barks of other trees and used to make a red dye. - Roots dug in the fall and used to make a red dye. - Double handful of shredded roots boiled with wild plum roots to make a dark yellow dye. Green or dried roots pounded and steeped to make a dark yellow dye.

**Delaware:** Combined with other roots and used as a stomach remedy. - Pea sized piece of roots taken every morning for thirty days for general debility. - Roots used to make the face paint for the Big House Ceremony. - Compound containing root used as a 'stomach remedy.' - Root used in a tonic. - Root used as a ceremonial face paint. - Infusion of powdered root taken for vomiting. - Compound containing root taken as a blood purifier.

**Iroquois:** Infusion of roots taken for inside pain. - Compound infusion of roots and whisky taken as blood remedy and for tape worms. - Compound infusion of plants taken for diarrhea. - Compound infusion of plants taken for vomiting. - Infusion of roots taken for stomach and lung hemorrhages. - Compound infusion of roots taken as a blood purifier. - Compound infusion of roots taken to purify the blood and loosen the bowels. - Infusion of branches taken as a blood tonic, 'don't vomit.' - Compound decoction of roots taken for stomach gas. - Decoction or infusion of roots taken for colds. - Dried plant used as a snuff for head colds. - Plant chewed for colds. - Compound infusion of roots and liquor taken as consumption cough medicine. - Decoction of powdered roots or infusion of roots taken for coughs. - Decoction of roots taken for swellings above the waist, wounds and sores. - Infusion of mashed roots taken or poultice applied to cuts or poison ivy. - Infusion of split root used as a wash for cuts and boils. - Plant chewed for sores and cuts. - Plant juice taken as a wound medicine. - Poultice of cooked roots applied to cuts and wounds. - Poultice of plants applied for drawing thorns and slivers or on leg sores. - Infusion of dried root fragments used as ear drops for earaches. - Decoction of branches or infusion of roots taken as a spring emetic. - Decoction of powdered root used as a wash for sore eyes. - Infusion of plants or decoction of roots or powdered roots taken for fevers. - Compound decoction of bark taken to clean the stomach and for ulcers. - Compound infusion of plants taken for upset stomach. - Compound taken for intestinal trouble. - Decoction of dried roots taken for ulcers or for women that are ugly. - Decoction of rhizomes taken for stomach-aches after a big meal. - Decoction of smashed roots taken for

stomach cramps. - Infusion of roots taken for stomach hemorrhages. - Infusion of plant taken for menses. - Compound decoction of roots taken to regulate the heart and make blood redder. - Decoction of roots used to push piles back into intestines. - Decoction of roots applied to bleeding axe cuts on the foot. - Compound decoction of roots taken for fevers or the kidneys. - Compound infusion or decoction of roots taken to loosen the bowels. - Compound infusion of roots taken as a gall medicine. - Cold infusion of roots taken for sickness caught from a menstruating girl. - Decoction of smashed roots taken for hiccoughs. - Compound decoction of roots taken as a panacea. - Compound infusion of roots taken for prenatal strength or as blood purifier. - Infusion of plant taken for bleeding lungs. - Decoction of roots taken for asthma. - Dried plant used as a snuff for catarrh. - Plant chewed or poultice applied for sore throats. - Compound infusion of roots and liquor taken as consumption cough medicine. - Compound infusion of roots and liquor taken as consumption cough medicine. - Cold infusion or decoction of smashed roots taken for gonorrhoea and syphilis. - Smoke from plant used as a wash for a person who has seen a dead person. - Rhizomes used as an orange/yellow dye for sheets.

**Malecite:** Infusion of plant used for hemorrhages in patients suffering from consumption. - Decoction of plant used for black, infected cuts. - Roots used for infected cuts. - Roots boiled and used for bleeding piles. - Roots used for consumption.

**Menominee:** Compound decoction of root used for irregular periods. - Root often added to medicines to strengthen their effect. - Fresh root used to paint the face of a warrior. - Boiled root used to dye mats orange red.

**Meskwaki:** Added to other medicines to strengthen their effect. - Root chewed and spittle applied to burn pains. - Infusion of root used as a wash for burns and chewed root spittle applied to burn pain. - Root cooked to make a red face paint and to dye baskets and mats red.

**Micmac:** Used as an abortifacient. - Infusion of roots used for colds. - Roots used for infected cuts. - Roots used for hemorrhages and to prevent bleeding. - Used as an aphrodisiac. - Infusion of roots used for sore throats. - Roots used for consumption with hemorrhage.

**Mohegan:** Infusion of inner bark of dried root taken as a blood purifier. - Infusion of plant used as a blood medicine. - Infusion of plant used as an emetic. - Leaves used to make a tonic.

**Ojibwa:** Plant used for stomach pain, fainting and trembling in fits. - Infusion of pounded plants used as wash for general illnesses and rheumatism. - Leaf infusion taken as blood medicine and bark decoction used for blood disease. - Juice used as face paint for the medicine lodge ceremony or when on warpath. - Poultice of plant applied or root infusion taken and used as a wash for sores and cuts. - Decoction or infusion of plants taken for stomach or bowel troubles. - Infusion of roots taken and used as a wash for bleeding foot cuts. - Decoction of plants taken for sick stomach, bowels or for constipation. - Infusion of pounded plants used as a wash for general illnesses. - Root juice on maple sugar used for sore throat. - Infusion of root bark taken for gonorrhoea. - Fresh or dried roots used as an orange dye to paint faces with clan marks. The roots were used in four or five combinations in dyeing various materials.

**Omaha:** Root boiled with objects as a red dye. - Root used as a decorative skin stain.

**Penobscot:** Bits of dried root worn as a necklace to prevent bleeding.

**Ponca:** Root rubbed on palm of bachelor as a love charm. - Root boiled with objects as a red dye. - Root used as a decorative skin stain.

**Potawatomi:** Infusion of root used for diphtheria, considered a throat disease. - Root juice squeezed on maple sugar as throat lozenge for mild sore throat. - Root used as facial paint to put on clan and identification marks.

**Winnebago:** Root boiled with objects as a red dye. - Root used as a decorative skin stain.

(Native American Ethnobotany Database: <http://naeb.brit.org>. - On this site you can find for all above mentioned information the corresponding authorities)

### **Medical properties - William Barton 1817**

"This plant is emetic and purgative in large doses; and in smaller quantities is stimulant, diaphoretic and expectorant; but it is here presented to physicians principally for its emetic power. It is a powerful medicine, and has produced dangerous effects when incautiously administered.

Dr. Schoepf mentions the emetic and purgative virtue of the root. Fifteen or twenty grains of the pulverized root produce powerful emesis; but the medicine must be given in the form of pills, as the powder creates great irritation of the fauces. A decoction or extract will perhaps answer better. The root of this plant when exhibited as an emetic, has been found to dislodge worms from the stomach. This hint of the anthelmintic property of this part may not, perhaps, be unworthy of notice, though other emetics have sometimes produced the same effect. Dr. Schoepf has also mentioned that a weak decoction of the root was used in gonorrhoea, against the bites of serpents, and in bilious diseases; that the juice was employed against warts; and, (on the authority of Colden), that the powder of the root in the dose of one drachm, was exhibited in jaundice. Dr. Dexter of Cambridge, Massachusetts, says, that in some trials he made with the plant, it proved efficacious as a stimulant and diaphoretic, in doses of one grain of the powdered root, or ten drops of the saturated tincture.

I have never used this plant with a view to its emetic effects, but from the experiments of Dr. Downey it would seem, that the dose recommended by Colden and Schoepf, is much too large. Neither have I much faith in the efficacy of this medicine in jaundice. If it has done good in this disease, it must have acted by its emetic power alone; and in all probability other emetics would do as well. Combined however with calomel, it is not improbable that it would be serviceable.

Dr. Thatcher mentions the reputed efficacy of this root in removing jaundice, and says it is believed to be the chief ingredient in the quack medicine known by the name of *Rawson's bitters*. A spirituous tincture of the root is said to be frequently used in New England, in various diseases, as a tonic bitter. This is the only form in which I have used the plant. I prepared some of the tincture from the recent roots, last spring. It is intensely bitter, approaching in its permanent impression on the tongue, to acerb, I have used this preparation of the plant in three cases, and with the manifest effect of increasing the appetite and tone of the stomach. It was used in the same way as wine bitters. I can readily believe that in this form it has done good, at least as a prophylactic, in those low marshy grounds of the southern states, where the inhabitants are said to use it to guard them against intermittents, and what the country people call "inward fevers."

The dose of the saturated tincture of the root, is from 30 to 80 drops twice a day, increasing or decreasing the number as circumstances may require. I have found 20 drops thrice a day, a good average dose.

A decoction of the root has been recommended in the treatment of old and indolent ulcers; and the powdered root applied a few times in some cases of ill-conditioned ulcers, with callos edges and an ichorous discharge, produced a healthy state of the sores. I have also heard of the application of the powdered root to a fungous tumor within the nostril, with the effect of producing detumescence, and bringing away frequently, small pieces of the fungus, which in the first instance impeded the progress of air through the nostril, and was supposed to be a polypus.

A decoction of Puccoon has been employed with very good effect in that form of sore-throat, called by Dr. Darwin *peripneumonia trachealis*. The medicine proved emetic. From this case Dr. Barton believes that "it promises to be an useful medicine, particularly on the foundation of its emetic and expectorant effects, in cases of cynanche maligna, or ulcerous sore-throat, in cynanche trachealis, or hives, and other similar affections. Its properties," continues the Doctor, "seem to be considerably allied to those of Seneca snake-root, which has been so beneficially employed in the same cases."

Dr. Israel Allen, of Sterling, and others, have had recourse to this medicine as a substitute for digitalis, in coughs and pneumonic complaints; and on some occasions it is said that it proved as efficacious as Fox-glove, when administered with the same care; and it was found less debilitating than this medicine.

The leaves and the seeds of Puccoon, are, according to Dr. Barton and Dr. Downey, evidently deleterious. The latter produce effects similar to those brought on by the seeds of Stramonium, or thorn-apple. The experiments of the last-named gentleman were made with the unripe seeds, and he says they exerted "a very considerable influence over the pulse, and a stupefying narcotic quality." They therefore may be considered as incitants; and in common with other articles of that class, they are said sometimes to act as diaphoretics and diuretics.

The best time to collect this plant for medical purposes is, when the seeds are ripe, which is about the beginning of May."

(William P. C. Barton, Vegetable Materia Medica of the United States; or Medical Botany, vol. 1 (1817), p. 37-40)

### **Bemerkungen der Ärzte alter Schule - Constantin Hering 1845**

1. Barton, Smith, Tully, Ives u. a. empfehlen die Wurzel als Brechmittel.
  2. Zollikofer (London med. repos. new series 1. p.83) rühmt sie als schweisstreibend, Brechen und Abführen erregend.
  3. Smith und Allen vergleichen sie der Digitalis; Thatcher stellt sie dieser gleich; Tully (New England journal of medicine and surgery VIII. 2.) sagt, sie vereine die Eigenschaften der Scilla, des Ammoniac, der Senega, Digitalis und des Guajacum, ohne deren schlimme und gefährliche Wirkungen.
- Anm. Das ist gerade so wie bei uns Homöopathen! nur daß man dergleichen mir nichts dir nichts in die Verwandtschaftstabellen einträgt. Man sollte dergleichen Kühnheiten hinfüro Tullyismen nennen. CHg.
4. Barton führt sie an als eine sehr kräftige Arznei, die aber bei unvorsichtiger Anwendung gefährliche Folgen hätte.  
Siehe dieselben unter 35 und folgende.
  5. Rafinesque (med. flora 2, 78.) erklärt sie für eine der schätzbarsten Arzneien dieses Landes; scharf, narkotisch, brechenerregend, eröffnend, schweisstreibend, Auswurf befördernd, wurmtreibend, ätzend und dabei reizend und stärkend.
  6. Schöpf sagt, sie werde in Gonorrhoea gegeben, beim Schlangenbiß, der Gelbsucht, und in galligen Krankheiten; was Rafinesque zweifelhaft findet.
  7. Colden gab sie in der Gelbsucht; Thatcher sagt, sie sei das Hauptmittel der Rawson's bitter, einem Specificum für Gelbsucht.
  8. Bigelow empfiehlt sie bei Torpor der Leber, mit Kolik und gelber Hautfarbe.
  9. Dr. Ives in Newhaven gab sie bei Krankheit der Lunge und der Leber.
  10. Tully sagt, in Lungenleiden sei dies Mittel stärkend.

11. Smith gab es in den ersten Stadien der Lungenschwindsucht.

12. Dr. Mebride fand es im Hydrothorax hilfreich; 3 mal täglich 60 Tropfen der Tinctur, bis Übelkeit entstand; es half in 1, 2 Wochen.

Anm. Wie es aber nachher aussah, davon schweigt die Geschichte. CHg.

13. Rafinesque gab's auch in Asthma.

14. Dr. Ives gab es mit Erfolg in Influenza, Phthisis, ganz besonders im Keuchhusten und im ersten Stadium des Croup.

15. Viele, sagt Rafinesque, verlassen sich im Croup ganz darauf.

Anm. Was man hier zu Lande Croup zu nennen beliebt, ist ganz und gar nicht was man in Europa so nennt. Man nennt jeden Husten der Kinder so, wenn er hohl und bellend ist, oder mit erstickendem Schleimrasseln, oder beides, oder keins von beiden. Der praktische Vorteil ist: werden die Kranken besser, so ist eine große Heilung; sterben sie aber, so versteht sich das ganz von selber "bei einer so mörderischen Krankheit". Umgekehrt gilt es ganz natürlich bei den Homöopathen: sterben die Kinder, so ist es durch Vernachlässigung, und sie wären ohne allen Zweifel bei richtiger Behandlung hergestellt worden; werden sie aber besser, so war's kein Croup. Denn wenn das Schafleder auf einer Seite schwarz ist, auf der andern weiß, so kann man es umdrehen wie man will und auch ziehen bis es paßt. CHg.

16. Dr. Allen erklärt es für einen Substituten der Digitalis bei Husten und Pneumonien.

17. Rafinesque meint in heftigen und langwierigen Cynanchen, Pneumonien, Keuchhusten, Phthisis etc. wenn bei entzündlichen Symptome zum Theil überwunden wären, wirke es stärkend, auswurfbefördernd, schweisstreibend und beruhigend und bringe den Puls von 112 auf 80.

**18. In typhöser Pneumonie, bei plethorischen Constitutionen, wenn das Atmen sehr schwierig war, Wangen und Hände schon livid wurden; der Puls voll und weich, vibrierend und leicht zusammendrückbar**, half der Aufguß der Wurzel mit heißem Wasser, ein oder zwei Teelöffel voll, alle dreißig Minuten, oft schon in wenigen Stunden. Dr. Ives.

19. Bei der Cynanche maligna und der trachealis und bei den "Hives" wirkte es der Senega ähnlich. Barton.

20. Bei der Halsentzündung, die der Doctor Darwin Peripneumonia trachealis (!) nenne, habe man es mit Nutzen gegeben. Barton.

21. Bei geschwürigem Halsweh, bei Ruhr, bei Amenorrhoea. Rafinesque.

22. Man gebe es bei entzündlichen Rheumatismen; es heile akuten Rheumatismus kombiniert mit Gicht (!). Rafinesque.

23. Barton versichert, die Tinctur der Wurzel werde als tonisch bitteres Mittel gebraucht, den Appetit zu vermehren und den Magen zu stärken und verhüte dadurch die Sumpffieber und dergleichen.

24. Rafinesque führt es auf als ein im Süden gewöhnliches Verhütemittel der Wechselfieber, Marschfieber und schleichenden Fieber.

25. Schöpf erwähnt, man gebe das Kraut den Pferden, um sie in Schweiß zu bringen und auch beim Haarwechsel.

26. Nach Schöpf wird der Saft gebraucht Warzen damit weg zu ätzen.

27. Doctor Downsey hat es mit Erfolg bei alten indolenten Geschwüren angewendet, besonders bei Geschwüren übler Beschaffenheit mit callösen Rändern und jauchichtem Ausfluß.

28. Nach Rafinesque äußerlich bei Geschwüren und Hautkrankheiten angewendet, befördert es die Absonderung und "ändert die Tätigkeiten." (!!)

29. Nach Smith wirkt es wegäztend bei fungösen Auswüchsen und habe verschiedene Polypen geheilt.
30. Barton erzählt, er habe gehört, es sei als Pulver auf eine schwammige Geschwulst in der Nasenhöhle gebracht worden, welche das Atemholen durch die Nase verhindert habe, und für einen Polypen gehalten worden sei; darauf wären kleine Stücke dieses Schwammes häufig abgegangen und er sei geschwunden.
31. Doctor Benjamin Becker erzählte mir, daß ein Nasenpolyp sogleich, als das Pulver der Wurzel geschnupft wurde, aufgehört habe zu wachsen. CHg.
32. Nach Rafinesque u. a. ist es ein Volksmittel bei Nasenpolypen, fleischigen Auswüchsen und schwammigen Geschwülsten.
33. Die Wurzel hat einen schwach narkotischen Geruch, bitterlichen, sehr scharfen Geschmack, dessen beissende Schärfe sehr lange im Mund und Rachen bleibt. U. S. D.
34. Rafinesque beschreibt den Geschmack als scharf und bitter, im Munde und Halse brennend.
35. Barton sagt: die weingeistige Tinctur habe einen intensiv bitteren Geschmack, der lange anhält, und dann sich dem scharfen annähert. Nach Bigelow ist die Tinctur nicht so leicht ekel-erregend als das Pulver.
36. Nach Barton und Andern macht das Pulver eine große Aufreizung im Halse und in der Nase. Nach Smith läßt das Pulver, wenn es geschnupft wird, eine Hitzempfindung nach, die lange anhält.
37. Downey (Essay on Sanguinaria, Baltimore 1803) sagt, 20 Gran der frischen Wurzel oder 8 Gran Extract mit Alkohol oder Wasser machten Übelkeit und Erbrechen, Wärmegefühl oder Hitze im Magen; beschleunigten Puls und in vielen Fällen ein leichtes Kopfweg. In allen Versuchen machte die Schärfe des Mittels einen langebleibenden Eindruck auf den Rachen und in vielen Fällen beförderte es den Stuhl.
38. Bird (diss. on Sanguinaria Newyork 1822) nennt es eins der besten scharfnarkotischen Mittel, die aus dieser Familie bekannt geworden sind. Zehn bis 20 Gran wirkten als Brechmittel; größere Gaben machten Unterdrückung des Pulses, Ohnmacht, Gesichtsverdunkelung und sehr bedenklichen Kräfteverlust.
39. Prof. Smith in Newhampshire (London med. transact. vol. 1.) sagt, es sei ein gewaltsames Brechmittel und mache während seiner Wirkung eine große Schwäche, die auch nachher noch einige Zeit fortwähre.
40. Barton sagt: in großen Dosen, 8 bis 10 Gran der Wurzel, wirke es reizend auf den Rachen und ließe einen lange Zeit anhaltenden Eindruck im Halse nach. Es mache in solchen Gaben: Sodbrennen, Ekel, Ohnmacht, häufigen Schwindel und Gesichtvergehen, endlich erfolge das Erbrechen.
- In kleineren Gaben, 2 bis 4 Gran, mache die Wurzel Übelkeit und Ekel ohne Erbrechen; würden dieselben in Zwischenräumen oft wiederholt, so minderten sie die Häufigkeit des Pulses, auf dieselbe Art wie Digitalis. Dies jedoch sei Secundärwirkung, denn in der Erstwirkung schien es den Blutumlauf zu beschleunigen.
- Noch kleinere Gaben seien tonisch und stimulierend.
41. Dexter fand es in Gaben eines Granes der Wurzel stimulierend und schweißtreibend.
42. Rafinesque sagt, in kleinen Dosen von 2 bis 4 Gran, mache es Ekel und Erbrechen und beschleunigten Blutumlauf; in Dosen weniger als 1 Gran wirke es tonisch und mindere den Puls wie Digitalis.

43. Rafinesque warnt dafür es schwangeren Frauen zu geben, es wirke sehr stark auf den Uterus und mache Abortus; daher man es bei fehlenden Monatlichen gäbe.
44. Wenn es als Brechmittel gegen wurde, so hat man gefunden, daß es Würmer aus dem Magen heraufbrachte. Barton.
45. Blätter und Samen seien ganz erwiesen schädlich und wirkten wie Stechapfel; hätten einen sehr großen Einfluß auf den Puls und seien betäubend narkotisch. Downei.
46. Samen wirke auf Gehirn und Nerven, mache torpor, languor, gestörtes Sehen und Pupillenerweiterung. N. N.
47. Samen sind heftig narkotisch, wie Stramonium, machen Fieber, Delirium, erweiterte Pupille u. s. w. Doch werden sie als harntreibende gegeben. Rafinesque.
48. Nach Wibmer sagt Richard (med. bot. 1070) die Sanguinaria mache Herzklopfen, Übelkeit, Schwäche, Schwindel, Abnahme der Sehkraft \*) und bisweilen Erbrechen und Laxieren.

Anm.\*) Wenn das Original hier, wie wahrscheinlich, diminished vision hat, so ist es nicht recht übersetzt, denn damit wird nichts weiter gemeint, als das gewöhnliche Augenvergehen, der Augenschwindel CHg.

**Auszug des Dr. Jeanes aus pharmacol. and therapeut. essay on Sanguinaria  
by Wm. Tully, MD of Albany, 80 pages, Americ. med. record. vol. 13, N. 1. & 2.**

49. Die Wurzel ist bitter und scharfen Geschmacks und läßt ein Schärfegefühl im Rachen nach.
50. Wenn es in so großen Dosen gegeben wird als vertragen werden können ohne den Magen zu beunruhigen und in kurzen Zwischenräumen regelmäßig wiederholt wird, so macht es vermehrte Absonderung in den Verdauungsorganen und eine allgemeine Veränderung in der Teätigkeit und dem Zustande aller absorbirenden und secernierenden Systeme.
51. Es hebt atonische, akute und subakute und chronische Entzündungen der Eingeweide, der Brust und Bauchhöhle.
52. Ebenso gichtische Entzündungen der Muskeln und Gelenke.
53. Sehr oft erregt es den Appetit und befördert die Verdauung.
54. Es verursacht eine allmähliche und mäßige Zunahme der Stärke und Vollheit des Pulses.
55. Es befördert zuweilen den Auswurf und
56. zuweilen das Monatliche.
57. Man hat erfahren, daß es Mutterblutfluß hervorbrachte.
58. In stärkeren Gaben macht es heftigen Ekel;
59. überwindet und entfernt einen gereizten, harten und häufigen Puls;
60. ebenso irritative Hitze und Trockenheit der Haut.
61. Gewöhnlich verursacht es ein schnell sich verbreitendes und vorübergehendes, aber dennoch deutlich fühlbares Schrillen (thrilling) (durch die Nerven), welches oft sich bis in die äußersten Enden der Extremitäten erstreckt.

Anm. Thrill, thrilling habe ich hier mit Rieseln mit Schrillen übersetzt; er meint das Gefühl, welches nach Anstoßen am Ellenbogennerven stärker entsteht, und wie das Schwirren einer Saite die Theile durchläuft. Es hat Ähnlichkeit mit einem electrischen Schläge, nur ist es entschieden nicht so geschwind, sondern der Verlauf wahrnehmbarer. Es hat Ähnlichkeit mit dem Schauder, nur, daß dieser auf eine Fläche sich verbreitet. Daher brauchen es die Engländer auch wo wir Deutschen sagen: Schauderregend z.B. a thrilling story; und wo wir sagen; es durchzuckte mich, es erschütterte mich, rieselte mir durch alle Glieder u. s. f.

62. In großen, brechenerregenden Gaben erregt es das Erbrechen schnell und ohne erst viel

Ekel zu machen, ohne irgend eine wahrnehmbare oder doch irgend etwas bedeutende Verminderung der Kräfte.

63. In ungebührlichen Gaben macht es zuweilen auch Erbrechen, aber dann verursacht es ganz besonders: Brennen im Magen, Ohnmacht, Vergehen des Gesichts, allgemeine Unempfindlichkeit und Kälte; äußerste Abnahme der Stärke und Häufigkeit des Pulses, zugleich mit großer Unregelmäßigkeit der Schläge; Herzklopfen und größte Schwäche der Muskelkraft.

64. Zuweilen, jedoch selten, eine krampfhafte Steifheit der Glieder.

65. Die Gabe als ein Brechmittel ist an 10 Gran bis eine Drachme des Pulvers; zwei Drachmen bis ½ Unze des Aufgusses oder der Abkochung; 2 bis 3 Drachmen der Tinctur.

66. In Dyspepsie, in mildern Fällen, wo die Absonderung der Galle fehlt, so daß es Torpor oder Atonie der Leber anzeigt, kann man sich darauf verlassen als ein Hauptmittel.

67. Bei großer allgemeiner Schwäche, Erschöpfung, wenn der Magen schwierig Arzneien behält, bei habituellem oder heftigem Durchfall ist es durchaus nicht anwendbar.

Anm. Gerade wie Jörg.

68. In mildern Arten Gelbsucht ist es fähig die Krankheit zu heilen, in andern mag es als Unterstützungsmittel gebraucht werden.

69. Es kann mit Vorteil gegeben werden bei allen Verhärtungen und Vergrößerungen der Eingeweide, die von Fehlern der Verdauung herkommen, oder von Torpor oder Infarkten abhängen; entweder als Brech- oder Laxiermittel.

70. In allen Krankheiten der Lungen, der Luftröhre oder des Kehlkopfs, wo ein Brechmittel notwendig ist, kann man es mit ausgezeichnetem Vorteil anwenden.

71. Bei atonischen, akuten Rheumatismen ist ebenso wichtig als Colchicum oder Veratrum.

72. In der subakuten Form des Rheumatismus kann die Behandlung damit angefangen werden, wodurch zuweilen die ganze Krankheit gebrochen wird; doch bleibt eine Neigung zu Rückfällen. In chronischen Rheumatismen ist nicht viel davon zu erwarten. Tully.

(Sanguinaria canadensis. Die Blutwurzel. Von Dr. Constantin Hering in Philadelphia. Archiv für die homöopathische Heilkunst Bd. 22 (1845), 2. Heft, S. 121-128)

### **On the Value of Sanguinaria Canadensis as a Remedial Agent - George D. Gibb 1860**

“For some years I have been in the habit of employing the Sanguinaria as a remedy in many chest and throat affections ; and believing that it is one well worthy of trial by the profession in this country, the following evidence of its value is submitted for their consideration. I shall first briefly relate its physiological effects and its peculiar properties, before detailing the diseases in which it has been found serviceable by myself and others. In another place I have entered into its natural history, composition, and pharmaceutical preparations, which need no recapitulation here. The plant belongs to the sexual system Polyandria monogynia, and the natural order Papaveraceae.

#### PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS.

*On Vegetables.* - I have found an infusion of the root to produce no influence on plants when in the ground; but if they are immersed in it, they begin to droop, and finally die.

*On Animals.* - Insects immersed in an infusion of the root, die with spasmodic movements of the chest and wings, and the abdomen finally swells. This I have found to be the result in all my experiments.

In a series of experiments by my friend Dr. Fenwick, of Montreal, made chiefly upon dogs and cats, he observed large doses to act as an irritant poison, causing frothing at the mouth, vomiting, and purging. In two days, the matter ejected from the stomach, as well as that passed by stool, was mixed with blood. The circulation at first fell, the pulse becoming slow and feeble. It soon rose both in volume and frequency; there was great thirst, the animal constantly lapping water; the ocular conjunctivae became suffused, the pupils were largely dilated, vision was impaired; the animal made a few efforts to rise, staggered and fell, and became slightly convulsed; coma very soon followed, the breathing became stertorous, and death closed the scene two hours after the administration of the poison. A drachm of the freshly-powdered root proved fatal to a young cat, with the above symptoms, in four hours; Two drachms given to a full-grown cat was fatal in about the same period; and four drachms given to a dog was fatal within two hours. Post mortem dissection revealed patches of injection, and redness of the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels, with softening, as this membrane could very readily be peeled off. In its concentrated form it would seem to be extensively irritating to the mucous membrane generally, whether in man or animals.

*On Man.* - In *small doses* it excites the stomach, accelerates the circulation, and acts as an agreeable cerebral excitant; it stimulates the secretions, especially those of the entire bronchial mucous membrane, and also, as has been asserted, those of the liver. If *more largely given*, it produces nausea; and if its action is kept up continuously, or repeated at intervals, it lessens the frequency of the pulse in a manner somewhat analogous to the operation of digitalis. Dr. Eberle mentions in his work on "Therapeutics," that he had found this effect produced, usually, after continuing it in moderate doses for eight or ten days. In a *full dose* it occasions vomiting. This is from ten to twenty grains of the powdered root, and is its most striking effect, accompanied with a sense of heat or sometimes burning sensation in the fauces. An *excessive quantity*, or an *overdose*, of the root acts as a poison, and produces violent vomiting, a burning sensation of the stomach, tormenting thirst, faintness, vertigo, indistinct vision, and alarming prostration of strength. The vomiting may not be immediate, and nausea may continue for some time, until it does ensue. It irritates the fauces, leaving an impression in the throat for a considerable time after it is swallowed. In July 1841, four persons lost their lives at the Bellevue Hospital, New York, in the following manner: - Three females and one male were employed in cleaning and whitewashing the apothecary's shop of the hospital; they drank out of a demijohn left there a large quantity of the tincture of blood root, which they mistook for intoxicating liquor. They were all soon seized with racking and burning pains, and a tormenting thirst, and concealed from the physician what they had taken until it was too late to relieve them. They all died during the ensuing day. (1) The effects, therefore, of a poisonous dose are those of a violent acrid narcotic, and although no mention is made of any post-mortem examination, it may reasonably be assumed that violent inflammation of the stomach and bowels had ensued.

(1) American Journal Med. Sc., N.S., ii. 506, from New York Journal of Commerce.

When *applied to the skin*, not the slightest effect is produced, unless staining it for some time like the juice of the red raspberry; but Dr. Wood states that it is a local irritant of considerable power, producing inflammation when kept in contact with the skin: it excites violent inflammation sometimes when snuffed up the nostrils, and operates like a caustic upon fungous surfaces. Its influence on the *conjunctiva* was accidentally ascertained as follows: - Whilst experimenting with the recent root under the microscope, and forcibly squeezing the cut end of the tuber, a drop of the juice squirted into my left eye. The sensation was of the most acute and painful kind, and partook of a hot burning character, followed by intense congestion of the vessels, and copious lachrymation. These symptoms continued for about twenty minutes, notwithstanding the eye was well bathed in cold water, which reached both surfaces of the conjunctival mucous membrane. The upper part of the left nostril felt warm and comfortable,

and gave passage to several tears from the lachrymal sac, as well as an increase of its own proper mucus.

*Effects of the Seeds and Leaves.* - Dr. Wood states that all parts of the plants are active except the seeds. Dr. Barton <sup>(2)</sup> found the seeds to possess nearly the same quality as the seeds of the *Datura stramonium*; that is to say, they induced fever, delirium, dilatation of the pupil, and other symptoms. A deleterious property is said to reside in the leaves of the plant, as well as in the seeds. Dr. Downey found both the leaves and the seeds powerful and diffusible stimuli, the latter exerting a very considerable influence over the pulse, and a stupefying narcotic quality. A deleterious property, therefore, does actually seem to reside in the leaves of the plant, as well as in the seeds. My minute histological analysis of the leaves shows particularly the presence of the alkaloid sanguinarina, and would give support to the truth of this. I have no doubt, however, that future experiments, conducted on a larger scale than I have been able to do, will settle many points of interest in relation to the physiological effects of the plant both upon man and animals.

(2) Collections for *Materia Medica*.

On chewing the root it has a bitterish very acrid taste, the pungency of which remains long in the mouth and fauces; it has a faint narcotic odour. The leaves, when chewed, produce a slightly harsh taste, but without any acidity; after a little while some dryness of the fauces is experienced, which continues for a short time.

#### PROPERTIES RELATING TO ITS ACTION.

*Sanguinaria* possesses emetic, nauseant, expectorant, diaphoretic, narcotic, sedative, stimulant, and alterative properties. It acts also as an emmenagogue, escharotic, and an errhine. Occasionally it exerts a diuretic, purgative, anthelmintic, and antipsoraic effect. It is said to be prophylactic.

All these are regulated by the dose and form in which it is administered. It is, however, chiefly valuable for its emetic and expectorant powers, and its action as an emmenagogue.

1. - *As an emetic, nauseant, and expectorant*, it is highly valuable in various chest and throat affections, and has been employed in pneumonia, phthisis pulmonalis, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, croup, diphtheria, cynanche maligna, and pertussis. It may be employed for the ordinary purposes of the emetics; but from its irritant properties, is inferior to *ipecacuanha*, and is less used with this object than as a nauseant, expectorant, and alterative. In croup, however, it has been especially recommended, and may be appropriately employed in all cases in which, along with an indication for emesis, there is a state of system demanding rather supporting than exhausting measures. From its great power and efficacy, it will cause the dislodgment and evacuation of the false membrane from the trachea more speedily than any other substance; hence its value in this disease. If given early in this affection, it is pronounced by many physicians as almost a specific. In the croupal and malignant forms of diphtheria, it will be found especially useful, and even more efficacious than in croup. In the early stages of catarrh and pulmonary phthisis, and likewise in pertussis and icterus, and some other diseases, Dr. Leonard, of Lime Rock, recommends it as an emetic with advantage. For a foul stomach, the Indians of North America are accustomed to chew the fresh root, until its emetic action is established. As an emetic, it is also occasionally employed on the Continent, especially in Germany, in cases where this class of remedy is indicated.

When given in sufficient quantity to offend the stomach without producing vomiting, it has been recommended in various pectoral affections as a nauseant or stimulating expectorant, particularly in pneumonia; in the advanced stages or typhoid conditions of which, it is considered by some as highly valuable. In acute and chronic bronchitis, catarrh, phthisis pulmonalis, asthma, and pertussis, its expectorant and stimulant properties are easily exerted with much

relief. It should not be used in any case during high febrile excitement, nor in acute inflammatory affections, until after due reduction by depletory methods. It forms one of the principal ingredients of a celebrated American quack medicine, as my friend Mr. Reid tells me, that has gained great notoriety - Ayer's Cherry Pectoral - in which it is combined with antimony, ipecacuanha, morphia, and syrup of cherry-tree bark containing hydrocyanic acid. The principal use of this is as an expectorant in chest diseases, and its efficacy is so great that it is commonly prescribed by regular practitioners. <sup>(3)</sup>

(3) For supposed composition, see Montreal Medical Chronicle, Nov., 1858, p. 263.

2. As a *diaphoretic, narcotic, sedative, stimulant, and alterative*, small doses of the powder or tincture prove not only diaphoretic, but also stimulant and alterative, and they are given in many diseases in which sudorifics are indicated. In scarlatina, rheumatism, jaundice, dyspepsia, hydrothorax, and some other affections, its virtues are highly praised by many judicious practitioners, when given for one or other of these purposes. Its topical application as a gargle in the sore throat of scarlatina, has been found of the greatest value by Dr. Jennings. When combined with opium, it is one of the best and most efficacious diaphoretics. So many are the conditions of the system where an expectorant and alterative diaphoretic is required, Dr. Leonard thinks that few medicines can be selected better adapted to these different conditions than the one under consideration. Its narcotic action is supposed by that physician to be produced by over-stimulating the heart's action, or rather by increasing it so much that debility results from great acceleration of the circulation, and that this debility throws the system into a lethargic state very much resembling narcosis. It also excites the brain and quickens the senses, but not so forcibly as opium, while it increases the frequency and fullness of the pulse far more sensibly than opium and for this reason cannot be resorted to as a soporific with any degree of safety in acute diseases. As an anodyne, per se, it is not worthy of trial, but its sedative operation upon the heart is very certain. The sedative properties of this plant are equally pronounced to be very prominent when given for a sufficient length of time in proper doses. "Digitalis is a good diuretic, but an untrusty and unsafe contrastimulant. Its accumulative quality renders it objectionable, even if we could rely upon it as a controller of the circulation. Bloodroot, on the other hand, is safe, and its sedative power over the sanguiferous system is wonderful." <sup>(4)</sup> To have and exercise this power, it is recommended by Dr. Leonard to give it to such an extent that constant nausea shall be kept up; in a short time the excitement which it at first occasions will disappear, and the pulse will gradually descend to a lower standard. From two to two and a half grains of the powder, made into pill with gum acacia, are to be given every hour till the pulse is diminished in frequency.

(4) Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, July, 1845.

In very small doses, such as do not excite nausea, it has acquired some reputation as a mild stimulant and alterative, in the hands of Bigelow, Barton, Bird, Tully, and other American physicians. It greatly excites the activity of the circulation, augments the action of the visceral lymphatics, induces appetite, and promotes digestion. Dr. Motherhead, of Indianapolis, speaks in the strongest terms of its efficacy as an excitant to the liver, given in alterative doses. Dr. Tully thinks it should always be combined with opium when administered as a tonic or narcotic, which not only increases its general efficacy, but lessens its nauseating tendency; and in cases to which it is adapted with these views, he recommends two forms, as preferable to any other. The first, which he thinks more especially intended for children, may consist of equal parts of camphorated tincture of opium, and the tincture or wine of sanguinaria; the second, which is more suitable for adults, is formed of one part of simple tincture of opium and three parts of the tincture of wine of sanguinaria. Mr. John D. Hunter, of New York, who resided fifteen years among the western tribes of Indians, informed Dr. Francis that this plant was held in high estimation by them, and freely used in various disorders. The Chippewas, the Shawanees, the Osages, and many other tribes who inhabit the lands watered

by the Mississippi, consider it a powerful stimulant tonic, and accordingly prescribe it freely in pulmonic affections, and in acute rheumatism, after active sudorifics have been employed. As a bitter tonic and alterative, it does manifestly increase the appetite and improve the tone of the stomach; the physical powers are strengthened, and at the same time it produces an agreeable excitement of the mind.

3. - *As an emmenagogue*, this plant deserves some consideration; its property in this respect was long known to the Indian women even before Charlevoix's time, as I have mentioned elsewhere in its natural history. He wrote that it was then employed to bring on the menstrual flow. The Indians believe in its occasioning nymphomania, and the Indian love powders are composed of sanguinaria. It is not much spoken of by modern writers, as to its value in amenorrhoea, mainly, it is believed, from the fact of its having formed the chief constituent of the nostrum of an empiric, who used it for the purpose of removing "female obstructions." That it does possess emmenagogue powers which can really be depended upon, I have found by experience; and Dr. Leonard, of Lime Rock, adds his testimony in its favour, as shall be shown further on. Dr. Tully many years ago stated that in asthenic amenorrhoea and chlorosis, it frequently restores tone and proves emmenagogue. Indeed, when taken freely by females, it has in some instances produced menorrhagia, and in others has cured leucorrhoea. The two latter were supposed to be rather accidental effects; but I believe otherwise, and that they confirm the real nature of the influence which the sanguinaria possesses over the uterine system. I feel satisfied that sanguinaria will prove emmenagogue when other substances will fail in that property. "It is evidently a powerful remedy, and as an emmenagogue is, perhaps, equal to any drug now employed in England."<sup>(5)</sup>

(5) Report of the Surgical Staff of the Middlesex Hospital, on the treatment of Cancer. 1857.

4. - *As an escharotic*. - On fungous flesh the powder evinces escharotic properties. It irritates the surface of ulcers, promotes absorption of exuberant granulations, and changes action. This effect is also produced in diseases of the skin, in its external applications. Its antipsoraic property, according to Dr. Tully, can be relied upon. It cleanses wounds or ill-conditioned ulcers by its stimulant properties; a common use is thus made of it by the Indians. As for its asserted value in promoting the disappearance of tumours and the cure of cancers, there is not the slightest evidence to favour such a view; and American surgeons were astonished when it was propounded, as experience in their hands has proved it to be utterly valueless in that respect. This is stated on the authority of most of the respectable medical journals in the United States and in Canada. Moreover, the assertion that it was in use among the Indians on the shores of Lake Superior as a remedy to cure cancer, is utterly gratuitous and assumptive. It has never been employed for such a purpose by them; and this is stated in the most positive manner, on the best authority, and without the least fear of contradiction. In the recent report of the surgical staff of the Middlesex Hospital, on cancer, it is stated that sanguinaria used for the purpose of destroying cancers, appears to be practically inert - an observation which, unfortunately for the cure of this disease, is but too true. The profession in this country have formed a just and correct view on this subject. "No one, we suppose, is simple enough to believe that the *Sanguinaria Canadensis* has any influence whatever on the result (the cure of cancer): that result is mainly due to the chloride of zinc."<sup>(6)</sup> The effect of chloride of zinc on the various elements entering into the composition of the sanguinaria, is to destroy not only their chemical relations, but absolutely their physiological action. The colour, also, is more or less altered or destroyed, and this has been replaced in various reputed nostrums by the addition of powdered cochineal.<sup>(7)</sup>

(6) The Lancet, 20th June, 1857, p. 637.

(7) Ibid, 6th June, 1857, p. 584.

5. - *As an errhine*. - When snuffed up the nostrils it excites much irritation, attended with sneezing, and produces a sense of heat in the nasal organ. Dr. Stevens of Ceres, New York,

has found the powder useful as an errhine in coryza, combined with cloves and camphor. It does not possess sternutatory powers in so great a degree as hellebore, and is therefore more pleasant to use. It is stated to have repeatedly caused the disappearance of soft polypi, by being occasionally snuffed up the nostrils.

6. - *As a diuretic, purgative, anthelmintic, and prophylactic.* - It is held to be diuretic by the Indians, as well as emetic, according to Mr. John D. Hunter, who resided fifteen years among them. This property, however, is not spoken of by any other writer. It may increase the flow of urine to a slight extent, when exerting its other effects, but cannot fairly be ranked among the class of diuretics. This supposed diuretic property may have led to its employment in hydrothorax.

As a purgative, Dr. Tully thought it remarkable, that although not known to purge, or, strictly speaking, to prove laxative when taken by itself, it is nevertheless capable of completely obviating any constipating effect when combined with opium, even when in considerably larger proportions than he recommended, and that, too, in habits naturally costive. These combinations of opium and sanguinaria, as employed by Dr. Tully, have been a ready referred to. When exerting its emetic effects, the root has been found to dislodge worms from the stomach, as mentioned by Dr. W. P. C. Barton; and hence, in addition to its many other qualities, it was looked upon as anthelmintic. It is asserted by my friend Dr. Fenwick and others, that the squaws - Indian wives - employ it as an anthelmintic. I have very great doubts whether it possesses any value in expelling worms from the alimentary canal. As it is, however, destructive to insects and the smaller animals, I should consider it of value as capable of getting rid of ascarides from the rectum, by injecting some of the infusion of the root. As a prophylactic, it has been employed against the invasion of intermittent fevers, in consequence of its being supposed to contain cinchonin.

As contrasted with other medicines, bloodroot resembles ipecacuanha and polygala in many of its properties, in which it is by no means inferior. The opinion of some writers as to the certainty and speediness of its operation, being equal to that of the first of these, has been fully borne out by experience. In my own practice, I have employed a substitute for Dover's powder, which not only exerts the peculiar effects of that medicine, but with the additional power of a stimulant expectorant action, in many chronic chest diseases. Two grains of sanguinaria replace one grain of the ipecacuanha, and sulphate of potass is added to the grain of opium to bring the quantity to ten grains; so that each half scruple of what I denominate the *Pulvis sanguinariae compositus* contains one grain of opium, two of sanguinaria, and seven of sulphate of potass. This powder in many chest affections particularly, as chronic phthisis, asthma, senile catarrh, and some others, quiets irritations, promotes diaphoresis, and stimulates the mucous membrane to active expectoration; at the same time causing a genial warmth about the fauces, and a healthy secretion from their mucous lining. Dr. Barton, a very careful and accurate observer, had noticed that the properties of bloodroot seem to be considerably allied to those of the senega, which has been so beneficially employed in similar cases. In addition to senega, the virtues of squill, digitalis, guaiacum, ammoniacum, and the mineral acids, were attributed to it by Dr. Tully. It will produce the most useful effects of squill and senega, without their tendency to vomit and purge; of foxglove, without the danger of prostrating the powers of life; of ammoniacum and guaiacum, without their occasional irritation; and of the mineral tonics, without their slowness. Dr. Bird believed the active medicinal properties similar to those of the different forms of cinchona; but these have now been determined to depend upon sanguinarina.

#### THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION. - ITS USES IN VARIOUS DISEASES.

The sanguinaria holds a very high rank at the present time in American medicine, and takes its proper position among many other valuable remedies but little known in this country, in the

United States Dispensatory and other standard works on therapeutics and pharmacology.

It has been considered with, I think, great justice, to be allied in its properties to the *Polygala senega* or snakeroot, and promises in many instances to be a valuable substitute, both in relation to its emetic and its expectorant properties, in various throat and chest affections.

Many American writers consider that there are very few plants superior to the present in its medicinal virtues ; and the concurrent testimony of a number of eminent men shows, in their united experience, that it is worthy of a trial in this country in many diseases which may sometimes prove rebellious to the ordinary methods of treatment adopted.

Some of these it is my purpose now to consider, and I shall endeavor to show the principal maladies in which it will really prove useful.

*Pneumonia.* - In an epidemic of the typhoid form of this affection which occurred in the Eastern United States anterior to 1822, the efficacy of bloodroot was proved by Professor Ives, of New Haven, who praised it very highly. He found it an important adjuvant to the ordinary course of treatment adopted at that time for this affection. Dr. Tully's experience agrees with the foregoing; and in what he calls moderate cases of the complaint, he found three parts of the tincture or wine of the sanguinaria with one part of the tincture of opium amply sufficient to cure in the secondary stages.

In the ordinary form of pneumonia, Dr. J. W. Francis, of New York, enjoined caution in its use during the first stage, as, if given in large doses in this stage, it will be found too irritating, whilst in moderate doses it will act as a mild stimulant and tonic. In the second stage - that of hepatization - after the antiphlogistic means have been resorted to in the first, it will prove very serviceable.

In a long protracted and distressing affection of the chest, in which the patient had laboured under repeated attacks of pneumonia and haemoptysis, inducing much constitutional debility and habitual returns of spasmodic dyspnoea, similar to those of pertussis, Dr. Francis cured the most formidable symptoms, and gave strength and vigour to the constitution by the dose of 25 drops of the tincture three times a day. <sup>(8)</sup>

(8) New York Med. & Phy. Jour. Vol. i.

Dr Israel Allen, of Stirling, and some others, have had recourse to this medicine as a substitute for digitalis in the chronic form of the complaint, and its efficacy was found quite equal to the latter, when carefully administered, and was, moreover, less debilitating. <sup>(9)</sup>

(9) Barton's Veg. Mat. Med. of U.S., p. 40.

Other American physicians give it in various stages of pneumonia, varying the dose according to the stage and condition of the system. Thus, Dr. J. P. Leonard, of Lime-Rock, recommends large doses in the sthenic form of the complaint, after blood-letting, &c., has been resorted to. In the asthenic form it must be given in small quantities. Given in this way, he says, we make the bloodroot contra-stimulant, or stimulant at pleasure. <sup>(10)</sup>

(10) Boston Med. & Surg. Journal, 9th July, 1845.

If plethora exists, with dyspnoea, lividity of the cheeks and hands, a full, soft, vibrating, and easily compressible pulse, the bloodroot will be found more efficacious than any other remedy in obviating these symptoms, according to the experience of Professor Ives. He insists upon large doses in such cases, repeated till vomiting is induced.

In hydrothorax following a pleuro-pneumonia, Dr. MacBride of Charleston, South Carolina, states, in a letter to Dr. Bigelow, that he has found it useful, given in doses of 60 drops of the tincture three times a day, increased until, nausea follows each dose. In the same complaint Dr. Tully is an advocate for its use, that is to say, when not depending upon organic disease.

The tincture should be given three or four times a day, in nauseating doses, and continued for several weeks. This lessens the frequency of the pulse, absorbs the fluid, and leaves the system in such a healthy state as to prevent a return of the complaint.

In chronic pneumonia, Dr. Wood, of Philadelphia, mentions in his "Practice of Medicine," that squill and senna tea, with or without ipecacuanha, tartar emetic, or sanguinaria, will be found valuable adjuvants.

*Phthisis.* - In sub-acute inflammation of the lungs, or pneumonula, which, in consumptive habits, so often precedes a rapid phthisis, Dr. Tully asserts that the cure may in general be trusted to sanguinaria and opium, after a mild aperient of calomel, suitable epispastics, and perhaps calomel and opium in small doses have been used. In the confirmed form of phthisis pulmonalis, it is perhaps of more value, he says, for the purpose of combating and palliating symptoms, and thus prolonging the life of the patient, than any other remedy. This, it will be remembered was written some years ago, before many of the medicines now in use were recommended for this disease. Dr. Stevens, of Ceres (Penn. 1850), writes he has never seen any good effects in phthisis, but in *haemoptysis* he has seen the most marked benefit result from it. It was employed in the latter by Dr. Nathan Smith and others, with remarkable success, fifty years ago, <sup>(11)</sup> and at that time he was daily in the habit of prescribing it for coughs. His opinion was that it would do more towards preventing phthisis than any other remedy.

(11) Tran. Med. Soc, London. Vol. i. p. 184: 1810.

As an emetic, in the early stage of phthisis, it is condemned by some writers, and declared to be highly pernicious. But as an expectorant, in the first and second stages, especially the latter, its action is said to be certain, and can be depended upon to arrest the cough, and freely empty the bronchial tubes : - " t gives tone to the weeping vessels of the lungs in the secondary stages of the disease."

I have taken some pains to estimate its true value in phthisical affections, especially in the pretubercular stage, in the second, and in the third stages of the disease, and I can testify to its being a remedy of some importance. In bronchitis it is not the less valuable, as I shall presently have to show.

I gave it in three cases of that condition of body, preceding the deposition of tubercle, in which that product had not commenced to form, although there was cough; the inspiratory action was not only short and feeble, but the vesicular murmur was equally so, and the general appearance indicated the phthisical aspect.

In one, a girl of 10 years, Alice S., there was a hereditary predisposition, and many of the symptoms of phthisis in the first stage appeared to be present, but with an absence of the physical signs of the disease. She had taken cod liver oil and other remedies, without benefit, before she came under my care, and was extremely emaciated and weak. I attended to the secretions, which were much out of order, and put her upon cod liver oil with steel, and nightly four grains of the pulvis sanguinariae compositus. This treatment was persisted in, her health improved, the cough became less and disappeared, she gained strength and flesh, and ultimately was restored to health.

In another instance of the same kind, in a girl of ten years, Caroline H., with a sluggish liver, jaundice, cough, but no deposition of tubercle, the same good result ensued, although the time was longer. She suffered from melancholia, was low-spirited, of dark complexion, sickness in stomach, &c. I combined Greg. powder with the pulv. sang. co. 3 times a day, and afterwards gave the following : - R. Pulv. sang. great. xij., hyd. c. creta ʒij. pulv. opii, gr. ij. M. div. in ch. xij. 1 t. d., and finally omitted the opium.

In the first stage of phthisis, wherein actual deposition of tubercle was going on with all the symptoms well marked, in which cod liver oil alone was not agreeing, I combined with it

three grains of the pulv. sang. co. twice a day, with a relief to the shortness of breath complained of, and improvement to the general health. This patient, Mary Ann R., aged 36, attributed all the improvement solely to the sanguinaria.

In the second stage the tincture in moderate doses may be combined with other expectorants with very decided advantage, and will assist other remedies to cure, whilst in the third the relief afforded in a ready expectoration and complete emptying of the bronchial tubes is really marvelous. Patients have implored me to give them some of the red powders. One poor man, aged 55, John Pefferell, with vomicae in both lungs, and generally stuffed with phlegm, complaining much of dyspnoea, said the very first powder he took "did him a world of good," and that nothing had afforded him such relief as these powders.

The expectoration becomes more easy, the breathing clearer, the spasmodic efforts at coughing less, and much improvement will result for a time in the last stage of this malady.

In the debility and loss of appetite, with sometimes general dyspepsia, preceding or accompanying this affection, a combination of some of the bitters, such as quassia, colombo, or gentian, may be given with decided good effect, with the wine or tincture of sanguinaria.

I believe the sanguinaria, in moderate doses, will be found a remedy that can be relied upon in the pretubercular and first stages of phthisis, either alone, or combined with other substances. And that, as an expectorant, in the second and third, it cannot be surpassed. It materially helps to prolong life, even in very hopeless cases.

In my work on "Diseases of the Throat, Epiglottis, and Windpipe," just published by Mr. Churchill, I have stated that I have found the decoction of senega, combined with the tincture of sanguinaria, especially useful in promoting warmth and easy expectoration, in consumption associated with disease of the windpipe and throat. Bloodroot, with tincture of opium, gives great relief in bronchitis, associated with a similar condition of throat disease. (See Chap. 5 of the work alluded to.)

*Bronchitis.* - In the chronic form of this malady, it is in most general use, I may say, all over North America, as one of the most active and useful expectorants. Dr. Stevens asserts, "In bronchitis, where the secretions are opaque and viscid, it promotes the secretion of mucus; renders it thinner, less opaque, and easier to expectorate." Dr. Leonard's testimony is not less strong in its favour, for he says : - " In bronchial affections its acrimony renders it powerful in removing the phlegm which is very tenacious, and which it is the chief object to get rid of."

Dr. Wood, of Philadelphia, recommends, among other expectorants well adapted to this complaint, the tincture of sanguinaria, in doses four or six times a day, and so regulated as to be kept just within the nauseating point. This is when some excitement of the circulation exists, with deficient expectoration, and some degree of constriction.

When the violence of the inflammation is over in the acute form, Dr. Wood considers squill or senega, in connection with tartar-emetica, ipecacuanha, or sanguinaria suitable remedies, in some one of their liquid forms. A dose may be given every two, four, or six hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms; thus a mixture may contain, in each dose, for an adult, 10 minims to half a fluid drachm of antimonial or ipecacuanha wine, or tincture of sanguinaria, combined with syrup of squill or senega, and with tincture of hyoscyamus or conium. <sup>(12)</sup>

(12) Pract. of Med. Vol. i. p. 755. 2d Ed., 1849.

It is used extensively in the General Hospital at Montreal, by Dr. McCallum and other physicians, and, believe, in the St. Patrick's Hospital and Hotel Dieu in the same city, and is found valuable as a remedy. In the report of a case of disease of the heart, with bronchitis, &c., <sup>(13)</sup> the following mixture was found completely to subdue the bronchitic symptoms, by Dr. McCallum, namely, Tinct. sang. vin. ipecac., of each 2 drachms; spirit. am. arom. 3 drachms;

sol mur. morph. 1 drachm; water to six ounces. Half an ounce every four hours for a dose.

(13) Montreal Med. Chronicle for May, 1858.

Dr. Horace Green, of New York, praises it as a valuable remedy in allaying the cough and irritation in some forms of follicular inflammation, complicated with bronchial or pulmonic inflammation. He is accustomed to administer, it is said, with much advantage, a saturated tincture of the root, in the cough usually associated with follicular bronchitis, accompanied by a free expectoration, and when there is an absence of inflammatory symptoms. <sup>(14)</sup> It will exert a powerful influence in diminishing both cough and expectoration, in most of the forms of bronchial irritation, combined with a small amount of the tincture of opium, or the sulphate of morphia. A favourite mixture of Dr. Green's is the following : - R. tinct. sanguinariae, 3is. ; tinct. opii. 3ss. ; ol. gaultheriae, gtt. x. ; m. The dose is from 20 to 30 drops three times a day.

(14) Treatise on Diseases of the Air Passages. 4th Edition. New York, 1858.

Its value in bronchitis I have known for some years, and frequently have found it more serviceable than many other expectorants, and one that promotes the expulsion of mucus in such a manner as to afford very great relief and comfort to the patient.

*Catarrhs.* - Not less serviceable is it in the various forms of catarrh, particularly in that chronic one associated with interlobular emphysema. Dr. Tully has long found equal parts of the tincture and paregoric alone sufficient to afford material relief. It produces a warmth about the fauces, which patients find agreeable, and a relief to their stuffed up chests.

In Coryza or cold in the head, an affection from which very few escape, it is much employed. Dr. R. P. Stevens, of Ceres, Penn., writes, in the *New York Journal of Medicine* for May, 1850, that he found it a useful errhine, in combination with cloves and gum camphor, in catarrh of the mucous membrane of the nares and frontal sinuses. It promotes the discharge of the highly offensive mucus, imparts a pleasing sense of warmth to the whole head, and gives strength to the weak and watery eyes attending this truly distressing malady. It does not, he says, possess sternutatory powers in so great a degree as hellebore, and is therefore more pleasant to use.

A severe case of coryza, accompanied with swelling of the neck, in a hysterical patient, five months pregnant, was under my care in June, 1858. The symptoms were not only severe but distressing, with cough and frothy expectoration. Four grain doses of the pulv. sang. co. thrice a day-for a few days, combined with mild aperient doses of castor oil, dispelled all the severer symptoms, and a cure was completed by a mild pectoral mixture, containing some of the tincture. As a gargle, also, it is very efficacious in the same affection.

*Asthma.* - Some experience of its use in Dispensary practice, has shown me that the paroxysms of asthma are much relieved by it, and their severity and frequency diminished. I gave it with advantage to a female, aged 57, who had been asthmatic since the change of life, in 1850, and who suffered from frequent diarrhoea and dyspnoea. It completely dispelled an asthmatic cough in a female of 30, who had aborted a few weeks before. She was subject to this troublesome cough on any sudden change of the weather ; there was no disease of the lungs, although she belonged to a phthisical family.

Among other cases of interest treated by the same remedy, was a girl of 13, with hereditary asthma, who had, besides, some of the symptoms of calculus vesicae, although I could not detect any stone. She passed her water in bed, was fretful and irritable, with the urine loaded with lithates. She rapidly improved under a suitable pectoral mixture and the pulv. sang. co.; the bladder symptoms subsided, she ceased to micturate in her bed, the urine became clear and natural, and her asthma ceased.

Its efficacy in asthma is confirmed by other observers. Dr. Eberle gave 20 drops of the

tincture per day with unequivocal benefit, in an asthmatic affection, the pulse becoming reduced ten beats per minute. In another case, with copious mucous expectoration (humoral asthma), it produced the same effect, but in a milder degree. It might be advisable sometimes to commence by an emetic dose, and afterwards to give it in some one of its forms, with or without opium ; I prefer the latter.

*Pertussis.* - As this important affection has elsewhere met with considerable attention at my hands, <sup>(15)</sup> and still is with me a subject of most earnest inquiry, I will dwell a little more in detail upon the value of the sanguinaria as a curative agent.

(15) Treatise on Hooping Cough; its complications, pathology, terminations, and treatment, by the author: 8vo, London, 1854.

Upwards of 30 years ago Professor Ives and Dr. Tully have recommended the sanguinaria in the cure of pertussis, from its various and remarkable properties, those especially of its emetic and expectorant character. The latter physician considered it one of the best remedies, if rigorously administered and faithfully persevered in. Dr. Fitzgerald Bird gives the particulars of a case of the disease in his essay, which he treated successfully, giving the remedy a very fair trial. The following is a brief abstract of it : - A female child, 4 years old, was ill with pertussis about two weeks when first seen by Dr. Bird, and had taken no medicine. Cough was frequent, often ending in vomiting, pulse small and quick, bowels costive. A saline cathartic freely evacuated the canal; 24 hours after he found the symptoms the same. He now gave a teaspoonful of the warm decoction of sanguinaria every 15 minutes until it proved emetic, and continued it, until the child was vomited several times. [In this instance the emetic effect was produced after taking two teaspoonfuls of the decoction, and emesis immediately succeeded every subsequent dose given.] On the third day the mother thought the fits of coughing were not so frequent nor protracted. The medicine was continued, with an occasional cathartic, for several days. The fits of coughing gradually slackened in their violence and duration until they ceased, with perfect restoration of the child's health and strength. Now, I will observe, that the first or catarrhal stage of the disease was just over, and the medicine given at the beginning of the second. On the third day there was a sensible impression on the paroxysms in diminishing their frequency and duration ; and after the lapse of several they entirely ceased, and the child regained its usual health. There was no complication, it was a simple case of the disease, and readily yielded to this medicine alone. It was a fair case to try the remedy, and the result was favourable.

In the hands of the physicians mentioned before Dr. Bird, it proved equally efficacious, and justified an extended trial. And what has been the result ? The cure of an immense number of cases of hooping cough throughout the States, and its adoption as a regular remedy for the disease by a number of practitioners. Bird thinks it a valuable medicine after the inflammatory action has subsided or been subdued by proper evacuants, which he says attends the commencement of the disease, but which I would here state does not in reality exist. The first stage is catarrhal and constitutes the period of incubation, lasting from 4 to 12 or 15 days. True inflammatory action is absent, unless it supervenes as a distinct complication.

Dr. R. P. Stevens, of Ceres, speaks most favourably of it, after a very extensive use of the remedy. I have submitted a few cases to treatment, for the purpose of testing the accuracy of previous observers, and have only to add that it will cure the disease after a short period of trial. A combination of the tincture of sanguinaria and camphorated tincture of opium in equal parts and in small doses, frequently repeated, at the same time attending to the secretions and diet, will prove successful. When an emetic is indicated to relieve the chest of accumulated phlegm, especially at night, equal parts of the tinct. sang. and vin. ipecac., as recommended by Dr. Waterhouse in 1822, <sup>(16)</sup> will afford most effectual and complete relief, and permit the child to pass a comfortable night, free from cough.

(16) Essay on Whooping Cough. Boston, U.S.

Although the sanguinaria is thus valuable in pertussis, as well as in many chest diseases, it will be here understood, that I do not by any means recommend it in the treatment of this disease as superior to all other remedies. It will be found worthy of trial when other modes of treatment have proved slow or unsatisfactory, and I feel convinced it will not disappoint the expectations of those who may thus use it.

*Croup.* - Sanguinaria has been employed by Dr. Nathan Smith and others in this affection, being considered by the former a sovereign remedy. Dr. Bird thinks it should only be used in the last or membranous stage of the disease, when its advantageous results might be expected from the speedy operation of the warm decoction as an emetic, and the stimulating effects which it produces upon the mouth and fauces.

Dr. Barton pronounces it an excellent substitute for polygala in cases of cynanche maligna, tracheitis, and other similar affections, exerting its influence as an emetic and stimulating expectorant. He gave the decoction with evident good effects in that form of tracheitis named by Dr. Darwin peripneumonia trachealis.

Dr. Ives, of New Haven, recommends it as highly useful in croup, if administered in the first stages. In this disease it must be given so as to produce vomiting. <sup>(17)</sup> He observes it has been employed for years in the States, many physicians relying wholly upon it as a remedy for croup.

(17) Bigelow's Amer. Med. Bot., vol. i. p. 81 ; also Barton's Works.

Dr. Leonard, of Lime Rock, finds the medicine invaluable during the incipient stages of croup. He generally combines it with antimony, thus : - R. Pulv. sang. gr. x, ant. tart. gr. iij, aquae bul. f. 3iij. ; m. A tablespoonful to be given every ten minutes till it induces emesis. In the same complaint, if the patient is very feeble, or very young, he gives blood root in conjunction with ipecacuanha, thus : - R. Pulv. sang. gr. x., pulv. ipecac. gr. xv., aqua: bul. f.3ij. ; m. A third part to be given every 15 minutes till vomiting is produced.

I have had only a limited experience of its value in croup, but would not hesitate to employ it urgently, when the sole resource left the physician is the contemplation of tracheotomy, which destroys such a large number of children in whom it is performed for this disease.

*Diphtheria.* - Of the three forms of this disease, now well recognized by the profession, namely, the Simple, Croupal, and Malignant, it is in the two last that the sanguinaria will be found especially useful. In my own practice I employ this substance as an emetic in the croupal form; it acts with energy, and produces a thrilling effect upon the entire mucous membrane of the fauces and respiratory tract, with a feeling of warmth. It alone seems to impart vitality to the suffering throat, and I recommend it with the very greatest confidence. The decoction or the infusion may be given, in the dose of from 4 to 8 drachms at short intervals, until vomiting ensues. This may then be followed by the muriated tincture of iron, chlorate of potass and hydrochloric acid, as has been recommended in the treatment of this affection.

If it has been necessary to resort to the operation of tracheotomy to afford relief in the hour of danger, we must not rely upon it alone to cure. Something must be given to stimulate and to support, whilst it will at the same time prevent the pouring out of any more diphtheritic exudation, and nothing as yet has been found that will accomplish this more effectually than the sanguinaria, the tincture of which in 40 drop doses for adults (and 10 for a child) may be given every two hours. Without undertaking to promise too much, I feel satisfied that those who may employ this valuable and powerful remedy in the manner indicated, will find no reason to regret its use ; its properties are very similar to the senega in croup.

In the *malignant* form of diphtheria, besides the most active and energetic treatment, as

hydrochloric acid to the throat, &c., a gargle, composed of a warm decoction of sanguinaria in vinegar, is invaluable.

The subject of diphtheria is fully considered in my recently published work on the throat, chapter 15.

*Scarlatina.* - As far back as 1818 Professor Tully stated that the infusion or decoction used as a gargle had relieved this affection. Dr. R. P. Stevens, of Ceres, has derived more benefit from this medicine, in the treatment of the malignant form of scarlatina, than in any other disease. He exhibits it in full emetic doses, preferring a strong decoction for this purpose. It acts more promptly than ipecacuanha, and is not so depressing as antimony. It removes the morbid secretions of the mucous membrane, not only of the stomach, but also of the oesophagus and fauces. By its action in this particular it prepares the system for the exhibition of other remedies, and goes far towards breaking up the morbid impressions of the virus, which causes this fatal malady.”<sup>(18)</sup>

(18) New York Jour. of Med. May, 1850.

In an epidemic of scarlatina in which the anginal symptoms were in many cases of the most alarming character, terminating frequently in acute laryngitis, Dr. R. G. Jennings, of Virginia, found all the ordinary astringent gargles, together with nitrate of silver and other modes of treatment, of no benefit whatever. He then tried a gargle of infusion of sanguinaria in vinegar, alternated with a solution of chlorate of potass ; the first used in the early part of the day, and the latter in the evening. This proved most efficacious, and was found to cleanse the viscid secretion of the throat in a most admirable manner, affording much comfort to the patient, and allaying irritation. This was conjoined with external applications to the throat, such as turpentine and musk. From his experience of the remedy thus applied, he regards it as superior to any gargle he had ever used, especially when the larynx is seriously implicated.<sup>(19)</sup>

(19) See chap. 10 for its preparation; and Stethoscope, April, 1852.

My own experience is limited of its use in scarlatina, but the testimony in its favour in the malignant forms as a gargle is of the most valuable character, and should be borne in mind when epidemics appear.

*Influenza.* - The remedy is recommended by Dr. Ives as highly useful.

*Dysentery.* - Although it was recommended, it does not promise to do much in this affection.

*Rheumatism* has been treated by Professors Nathan Smith and Ives, in the acute form, with the tincture or decoction, given till its operation upon the skin and system generally becomes manifest. Dr. Bird considers it highly aggravating in acute rheumatism when there is inflammatory action; he speaks from witnessing its effects in this form of the disease. He, however, found it powerfully efficacious in restoring the tonic powers of the stomach and functions of the intestinal canal in a formidable case of rheumatism, associated with gout, after the active symptoms had been removed by copious bleeding and cathartics. He moreover thinks depleting measures should always precede the use of this remedy in inflammatory rheumatism; and when the active stage has subsided, and nothing but a partial excitement remains, it may then be administered with evident advantage. He gives several cases in illustration. The dose of 30 drops of the tincture was given three times a day, increasing it by 10 drops every two or three days until 50 are taken. This succeeded in curing a case in which the thighs, knees, and ankle-joints were affected, in fifteen days. In another example of rheumatism of the shoulders 40 drops were begun with, increased to 50, thrice a day, reducing a cure in five or six weeks. Dr. A. D. Wilson, of New York, administered it in a case of chronic rheumatism, and in one of partial excitement consequent upon acute rheumatism, with complete success.

In a severe case of acute rheumatism occurring in a gouty habit, Dr. Francis, of New York,

administered the tincture in the dose of 30 drops, three times a day, with evident good results, having previously prepared the patient by copious blood-letting, cathartics, and sudorifics. It improved the tone of the system, and gave vigour to the digestive organs.

Professor Nathan Smith found it useful in the inflammatory form ; and Dr. Leonard pronounces bloodroot and opium valuable remedies in rheumatism. He gave a teaspoonful of the following mixture, to be repeated when required : - Tinct. sang. f.3i, tinct. opii f.3ss., spirit. eth. nit. f. 3iij.; m. The juice is relied upon by the North American Indians for the cure of rheumatics.

I have cured some cases of chronic rheumatism by the administration of the tincture and compound powder. In one, a female of 29, the subject of leucorrhoea and rheumatism, all the pains disappeared in a fortnight, and even the leucorrhoeal discharge diminished.

*Intermittent Fever.* - At one time the active principle of sanguinaria was looked upon as analogous to that of cinchona, and hence was thought like y to be serviceable in this affection, which is stated to be so on the testimony of several writers. The tincture was employed in the New England and Southern States as a prophylactic against intermittents.

*Hepatic Diseases.* - As might be expected in the southern United States, where yellow fever, jaundice, inactivity of the liver, and other true hepatic affections prevail, from the nature of the climate, both as regards its high temperature and moisture, and influences arising from its geological position, the sanguinaria would receive a trial in some of them. Dr. MacBride, of Charleston, found it of utility in torpor of the liver, attended with colic and yellowness of the skin. Jaundice he submitted to frequent trials of the medicine, and it is said with evident advantage. How it acts in jaundice is a question that was warmly discussed among American physicians; but that it proves successful in curing the jaundice, none dispute. Dr. Barton thinks its efficacy due to its emetic properties, whilst Drs. Smith and Israel Allen suppose its action similar to that of digitalis on the system. Dr. Bird states, that as a tonic and deobstruent it acts in jaundice, depending upon torpor or fixed obstruction of the liver, and thus has proved of service in the hands of many eminent physicians in the Southern States. In a case of long-standing disease of the liver in a girl of 16 years, with much debility resulting from the complaint and a constant use of physic, Dr. A. D. Wilson, of New York, gave the extract of sanguinaria in pills of an eighth of a grain, twice increased to a quarter two or three times a day, for six weeks; and then the tincture in the dose of 20 drops, with an intermission at the catamenial period. This was followed by complete restoration to health. She had been a great sufferer, and had enlargement of both liver and spleen; she had also asthmatic dyspnoea, with cough, expectoration, and occasional tightness of the chest. At one time she was a sufferer from ague and jaundice, and when she came under Dr. Wilson's care, there was emansio mensium in addition to these. At first the effects of the extract upon the stomach and bowels were very violent, so much so that I should hesitate before employing it in that form, unless in very much smaller doses than were given by Dr. Wilson. The girl then became accustomed to it, and it was changed to the tincture in the sixth week, which brought on the catamenia during the tenth week, which continued regular after that. Besides acting as a tonic, its emmenagogue properties are well seen in this instance, for at one time the pains in the back resembled those of dysmenorrhoea. This was in the third and fourth weeks.

Some years before this, Dr. Schoepf mentioned in his "Materia Medica," p. 86, that a weak decoction was used in bilious diseases; and (on the authority of Golden) that the powder, in the dose of a drachm, was exhibited in jaundice.

Professor Inis speaks favourably of its remedial powers in diseases of the liver, as well as of the lungs. It excites healthy action in the liver, and gives tone. Dr. Thatcher mentions the reputed efficacy of this root in removing jaundice. Dr. William P. C. Barton has no faith in it in jaundice. Dr. Leonard recommends the following pills as of much service in jaundice : -Pulv.

sang. gr. x., morph. sulph. gr. v., pil. hyd. gr. xx.; 111. fiant pil. x.; one to be taken every six hours. This remedy is said to form the principal ingredient of Rawson's hitters, which has gained some celebrity as a remedy in jaundice.

I have used it in jaundice, in conjunction with mercurials, with advantage, but am inclined to attribute much of the benefit derived to the latter medicine.

*Amenorrhoea.* - From what has been already stated in previous parts of this paper, it will have been seen that sanguinaria, especially in its properties, is an emmenagogue of some importance, and one that can be depended upon. Indeed, its first known use among the native Indian women was for this purpose. It will therefore be sufficient merely to state how it should be administered. If the patient is plethoric and of a full habit, large doses are necessary; and if given with aloes, shortly before the usual monthly period, it will scarcely or never fail to produce menstruation. On the other hand, if anaemia is a morbid feature, with much debility, to be successful, it is recommended to combine some chalybeate with it. The following formula, used by Dr. Leonard, represents its most convenient mode of combination as an emmenagogue: - R. Tinct. ferri sesquichlorid. f.3i, tinct. sang. f.3ss. 5 m. Dose 40 drops three or four times daily. R. Pulv. sang. gr. x., pulv. aloes gr. xx.; m. Fiant pil. x. Five pills to be taken daily.

In plethoric persons, sanguinaria alone has been given in doses to produce nausea, and continued till the suppressed catamenia were restored; and if the affection is of that form known as emansio mensium, it is asserted that the remedy will never fail.

*Diseases of the Skin.* - Dr. Wood mentions in his "Therapeutics and Pharmacology," that an infusion of the root in vinegar has been used with benefit in obstinate cutaneous eruptions. It will cure scabies, completely destroying the acari in a very short space of time. Dr. Leonard has cured tinea capitis by its internal and external exhibition, giving a child 10 drops of the tincture four times a day, and applying the ung. sang. four times a day, after shaving the child's head, and washing thoroughly with soap and water. I have myself not only cured the same affection with this remedy, but also chronic impetigo of the scalp in a child of two and a half years. Dr. Leonard also cured several cases of prurigo with it; in one he combined antimony in the treatment. In February, 1858, an example of this affection came under my care in a female of 26, with chronic diarrhoea and oedema of the feet, associated with uncontrollable itching of the thighs from prurigo. The ung. sang. applied to the latter, and mild alteratives, effected complete relief in six days.

The ung. sang. has a remarkably cleansing effect in many of these cutaneous eruptions, and would seem to act principally by destroying the vegetable growths which, in the great majority, keep up the disease. It is a simple remedy, and will prove a useful addition to others in common use in skin diseases. When the root is obtained fresh from the ground the direct application of the juice, I think, will be found more effectual than the unguent; it is in this manner the Indians employ it to cure their cutaneous complaints.

*Surgical Diseases.* - The external diseases which are said to be benefited by sanguinaria, are ill-conditioned ulcers, warts, and polypi. As a topical stimulant to the first of these, especially when they occur in old people, with callous edges and an ichorous discharge, the vinegar of bloodroot will be found useful, or the juice alone. The powder also is said to improve their condition. Dr. Schoepf praises the juice in curing warts in his Mat. Med. The evidence of its value in nasal polypi seems questionable, although actual cures are asserted, by employing it as a snuff. It is recommended to use it in this way, after removal in the ordinary manner, for the purpose of preventing the growth of a new tumour.

A weak decoction has been used in gonorrhoea; also to nullify the effects of the bites of venomous reptiles; and also in erythema arising from the contact of acrid and poisonous plants.

In regard to cancer, I would refer to the observations made upon the properties of the drug. But I may state that it was tried internally and externally by myself and others in some painful examples of this disease, and we regretted having lost any time in giving it a trial, as we found it to be completely inert.

This concludes the evidence in favour of the employment of bloodroot, and the verdict now rests with the profession after an impartial trial. To obtain its good effects the recent plant should be used, for it has been asserted, and I believe with truth, that its virtues are rapidly deteriorated by time.”

(George D. Gibb, M.D., M.R.C.P., London, Physician to the St. Pancras Royal Dispensary, On the Value of *Sanguinaria Canadensis* as a Remedial Agent, *The Glasgow Medical Journal* vol. 8 (1860), p. 121-142)

## Prüfungen - Provings



# Prüfungen / Provings

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## 1837 - Prüfung von G. H. Bute

Prüfungen und Heilungen wurden mit der ersten Potenz bewirkt.

Dumpfer Kopfschmerz.

Schwere im Gehirn.

Ein Schmerz fährt plötzlich in die Ecke innen am rechten Auge und von dort zur Stirn.

Um 5 Uhr Abends ein heftiger, blitzschneller Schmerz rechts in der Stirne und Schläfe, dauert ungefähr 5 Minuten. Derselbe Schmerz wiederholte sich Abends 7 Uhr von derselben Art und Dauer. (vgl. 53)

(5) Um 11 Uhr Abends ein plötzlicher Schmerz durch die Stirn, wie ein electrischer Schlag; von keiner Dauer.

Periodisches Stechen in der linken Schläfe.

Lockerheitsgefühl der Kopfhaut rechter Seite.

Einseitige Lockerheit und Ziehen in der Kopfhaut beim Augenaufschlagen.

Auftreibung der Adern am Kopfe.

(10) Aufgetriebenheit des Gesichts mit hoher Röthe und Steifheitsgefühl.

Heftiges Brennen, Hitze und Röthe des Gesichts.

Vollheitsgefühl im Gesichte.

Schmerz im rechten Auge.

Nachmittags Trübheit der Augen, und als wären Haare in denselben.

(15) Klopfen unter den Ohren in unregelmäßigen Perioden oft nur ein paar einzelne Schläge.

Steifheitsgefühl in den Kinnbacken.

Schmerz in den obern Zähnen.

Schmerz im hohlen Zahne, besonders von Berührung der Speisen.

Zahnweh von Stochern in den Zähnen.

(20) Lockerheit der Zähne.

Abends ein Schmerz mit Geschwulstgefühl im Halse, am ärgsten an der rechten Seite, am Fühlbarsten beim Schlingen.

### **Geschwulstgefühl im Halse beim Schlingen.**

\* Angina, mehre Fälle, besonders nach Art einer Pharyngitis.

Klopfen im Bauche.

(25) Krampf im Bauche zog von einer Stelle zur andern.

Stuhldrang ohne Erfolg, mit Gefühl eines dicken Knollen im After; diese Gefühle repetirten mehremale des Tages ohne Stuhlgang.

Öfterer natürlicher Stuhlgang; fünfmal des Tages.

Oftes Harnen auch Nachts.

**\* Bei Croup ganz vortrefflich.**

(30) Scharfe Stiche in der rechten Brust.

Stechen in der linken untern Brust, bis zur Schulter.

Einfacher Schmerz auf dem Brustkasten.

Stechen in beiden Brüsten.

Unter der rechten Brustwarze ein heftiger Wundheitsschmerz, bei und nach Berührung verschlimmert.

(35) Die Warzen der Brüste sind wundweh.

Schmerz in der linken Seite des Nackens.

Schmerz in beiden Schultern.

Heftiger Schmerz in der linken Schulter, Abends.

**\* Rheumatischer Schmerz im rechten Arme und Schulter; nachts im Bette am ärgsten; das Aufheben des Arms hindernd;** hatte über ein Jahr gedauert.

(40) Rheumatische Schmerzen in den Armen und Händen.

In der rechten Handfläche dicht am Zeigefinger ein heftiger Geschwürschmerz.

Brennen der Handflächen.

Geschwürschmerz der Nagelwurzel des rechten Daumens, dann des linken, und von diesen zu allen Fingern, zu einem nach dem andern vom Daumen an bis zum kleinen Finger, an beiden Händen.

? Nagelgeschwüre.

(45) Rheumatische Schmerzen in der linken Hüfte.

**\* Ein Schmerz in der innern Seite des rechten Oberschenkels wie Rheumatismus.**

Stechender Schmerz im rechten Fußgelenke.

Brennen der Fußsohlen, **Nachts ärger.**

Vormittags Brennen der Fußsohlen und Handfläche.

(50) Hühneraugenschmerz.

Rheumatische Schmerzen in den Gliedern.

**\* Mehre Arten gichtischer Schmerzen.**

Abends 10 Uhr bekam er einen nicht heftigen Schmerz in den weniger bedeckten Knochenheilen des Körpers, (nicht in den fleischigen Theilen und nicht in den Gelenken). Wenn er den schmerzhaften Fleck berührte, verschwand der Schmerz plötzlich und erschien an einem andern Theile des Körpers. (Nach Symptom 4).

Nachts schlaflos.

(55) Nachts erwachte er mit Schreck, als wäre er gefallen.

Träumt zwei Nächte nacheinander von Seereisen, (ohne alle Veranlassung, bei einem der nie auf der See war. \*)

\* eine Art Schwindel? Vgl. Bell. CHg.

? Scharlachfieber, neben Belladonna.

(Sanguinaria canadensis. Mitgeteilt von G. H. Bute, Philadelphia. Correspondenzblatt der homöopathischen Ärzte. Ausgegeben durch die Akademie der homöopathischen Heilkunst in Allentaun, Zweites Heft, Nr. 2 (1837), S. 12-13)

## **1845 - Prüfungen von Jacob Jeanes, J. H. und Friedrich Husmann**

### **Aus dem Tagebuche des Doctor Jeanes, Philadelphia, den ersten September 1836**

Mehre Jahre waren verflossen seit ich Tully gelesen und excerptirte, ich hatte die Sanguinaria nie angewendet und die angeführten Symptome gänzlich vergessen, als ich heute die homöopathischen Verdünnungen davon machte, und, indem ich die helle Tinctur abgoß von einer Mischung gleicher Theile des Wurzelsaftes mit Alkohol, eine besondere Übelkeit bemerkte, so daß ich beschloß dies und andere Symptome, die ich bemerken würde, und die der Sanguinaria angehören konnten, aufzuschreiben.

Beim Auspressen des Saftes hatte ich nichts bemerkt und auch nicht gedacht, ich würde beim Verdünnen etwas bemerken, aber sie drängten sich mir auf. Folgendes ist wörtlich das, was ich bemerkte und aufschrieb und ich will es aufbewahren, weil einige Zeichen so genau mit denen die Tully angibt, übereinstimmen.

1. Sogleich Ekel, als würde es zum Erbrechen kommen, wie nach einer großen Gabe unangenehmer Arznei, einem Laxiermittel; dabei ein Gefühl im Bauche, als würde er bald zu Stuhle gehen müssen.
2. Nach 10 Minuten, ein langsam stechender Schmerz im linken Ohr, einmal.
3. Nach 15 Minuten, Klamm und ein kriechender Schmerz in der linken Wade.
4. Nach 15 Minuten, ein Schmerz in der Stirne, wie der im Ohr.
5. Nach 15 Minuten, dasselbe unter dem Brustbeine.
6. Nach 20 Minuten, dasselbe in der linken Brustseite, nahe bei der Achselgrube.
7. Nach 20 Minuten, dasselbe in der rechten Brustseite, nahe der letzten Rippe.
8. Nach 20 Minuten, ein vorübergehendes, leichtes, aber deutliches und ganz eigenthümliches Gefühl im Rachen, als ob er etwas scharfes verschluckt hätte.
9. Nach 25 bis 30 Minuten, Stuhlgang, erst Winde, dann ein sehr geringer Abgang von Excrementen mit Erleichterung des Gefühls, als müsse er zu Stuhle gehen.
10. Nach 25 bis 30 Minuten, prickelndes Gefühl an der Zunge und am harten Gaumen, als hätte er Seidelbast gekaut, nur schwächer. (Dabei hatte er Tabak im Munde).
11. Nach 20 bis 35 Minuten, Schmerz in einem oder mehreren Schneidezähnen und in einem hohlen Backenzahne.
12. Nach 20 bis 35 Minuten, ein langsames, kurzes und ein langes, schrillendes Gefühl, welches endet mit einem Nagen im Backenzahne.

Doctor F. Husmann machte folgende Versuche mit Sanguinaria. Einige Kügelchen der sechsten Potenz wurden des Abends und am folgenden Morgen genommen durch J.H. und F.H.

Beide kannten die bereits angeführten Symptome nicht und auch nicht ihre gegenseitigen, bis dieselben waren aufgeschrieben worden

#### **J. H.**

13. Beim Aufwachen, den ersten Morgen, ein Kriebeln an der Zungenspitze und darauf ein herbes Gefühl, welches sich über die ganze Zunge ausbreitet.
14. Rheumatischer Schmerz in der rechten Schulter, schlimmer des Vormittags, wenn sie den Arm lange in derselben Lage hat, zieht sich herunter bis in den Ellbogen.
15. Erwacht mit Zahnweh, rechts in einem obern, hohlen Zahne und Kopfweh rechts in der Stirne bis ins Ohr gehend; das Zahnweh wird schlimmer durch kaltes Wasser, (und auch durch Heißtrinken) besser durch warmes Wasser.
16. Oftes Hüsteln, besonders beim Essen, mehre Tage.
17. Den 7ten Tag erscheint das Monatliche zur gewöhnlichen Zeit, aber sehr stark, viel stärker als sonst, doch weniger Kreuzschmerzen und Schwäche im Kreuze, als sonst; dagegen mit Kopfschmerzen rechts in der Stirn und Seite, und einem Gefühle dabei, als wollte es die Augen aus dem Kopfe herausdrängen, das rechte schlimmer.
18. Mehre Abends nach dem Niederlegen ein Hüsteln von Kitzel im Halse.

#### **F. H.**

19. Prickeln in der Zungenspitze, 15 Minuten nach dem Einnehmen.
20. Am nächsten Morgen, bald nach dem Aufwachen, ein trockenes und Rohheitsgefühl, wie es nach scharfen Sachen zu entstehen pflegt, rechts an der Seite der Zunge anfangend und sich dann über die ganze Zunge ausbreitend.
21. Morgens den ersten Tag fühlt er sich stärker und freier in der Brust; und die seit 14 Tagen jeden Nachmittag und Abend gefühlte Athembeengung stellt sich nicht ein.
22. Er erwacht früher als gewöhnlich.
23. Den ersten Tag zwei Stuhlgänge, nicht dünn, aber nur wenig.
24. Am Abend des ersten Tages beim Gehen, im Knie äußerst schwach und matt in den Beinen.
25. Schnell vorübergehender Schmerz an der rechten Stirnseite, wie ein Drücken, nur beim Stillstehen, besser beim Gehen.
26. Schmerz, tief im linken Ohre, während des Schmerzes in der Stirn.
27. Schmerz in den rechten, untern, hohlen Backenzähnen nach Kalttrinken, zwei Morgen nacheinander.
28. Nachmittags Schmerz im Vorderkopfe, wie von Vollheit.
29. Drücken oben auf dem Kopf in der Gegend der vordern Fontanelle, verschwindet beim Gehen.
30. Ziehen in den Waden und bis in die Fersen hinein, schlimmer rechts als links.
31. Schmerz oben auf der rechten Schulter.
32. Den zweiten Tag große Schwäche in den Beinen und Schmerz im Kreuze, der durch Vorbiegen erleichtert wird.
33. Am dritten Tage nach dem Einnehmen bemerkt er beim leisen Streichen mit den Fingerspitzen über die rechte Wange ein Knuckern im Ohr derselben Seite; dies ist links nicht der

Fall.

34. Nachmittags 2 Uhr ein Gefühl in den Augen, als wären saure Dämpfe hineingedrungen.
35. Schlucksen beim Tabakrauchen.
36. Sehr schwach in den Beinen beim Gehen.
37. Stechen links auf der Zunge.
38. Hitze im Halse; das Einathmen kühler Luft ist ihm angenehm und erleichtert; Abends 6 bis 7 Uhr.
39. Wühlender Schmerz oben auf dem Vorderkopfe.
40. Ein heißes, brennendes Strömen in der rechten Brust, es fängt unter dem rechten Arm und Schlüsselbeine an und zieht sich herunter nach der Lebergegend; Nachmittags 4 Uhr.
41. Den vierten Tag nach dem Einnehmen, Steifheit und Strammen in den Kniekehlen und an den Seiten.
42. Scharfe Stiche rechts in der Brust, in der Gegend der Brustwarze.
43. Pollutionen zwei Nächte nacheinander, (vom 6. zum 8. Tag) worauf er sich sehr wohl fühlt.
44. Den achten Tag Nachmittags, ein windender Schmerz links, gleich weit vom os pubis und der crista ilei entfernt; schlimmer im Sitzen, Stehen und Biegen auf die rechte Seite; auch beim Aufdrücken; besser beim Geradegehen. Der Schmerz ging später von dieser Stelle herum nach der linken Hüfte und darauf bis hinten an die kurzen Rippen; besonders fühlbar beim Biegen nach rechts hin.
45. Die ersten Tage weicherer Stuhl; die letzten Tage eher verstopft.

(Sanguinaria canadensis. Die Blutwurzel. Von Dr. Constantin Hering in Philadelphia. Archiv für die homöopathische Heilkunst Bd. 22 (1845), 2. Heft, S. 151-154)

## 1845 - Symptom-Register - Constantin Hering

Die ersten Prüfungen dieses wichtigen Mittels erschienen im Allentauner Correspondenzblatt No. 14 (Febr. 1837) als eine Mittheilung des Doctor G. H. Bute. Dieser hat seitdem seine Prüfung auf dieses Mittel fortgesetzt und mir jetzt seine spätern Erfahrungen zur öffentlichen Bekanntmachung übergeben.

Ich habe diese Zeichen, so wie ich sie erhalten, angeordnet und nur dann und wann mit einem B bezeichnet. Doch sind **alle Zeichen ohne Namen vom Dr. Bute**. Bei den Prüfungen und den Heilungen diente ihm **die erste Potenz**, 1/100 der Tinctur der Wurzel, außer wo höhere Potenzen ausdrücklich angegeben sind.

Hinzugefügt wurden:

Die mit K. bezeichneten, beim Prüfen einer mir unbekanntem Potenz erhalten, wurden mir durch Doctor Freitag in Philadelphia mitgetheilt, und sind Beobachtungen eines höchst sorgfältigen Prüfers. Die mit K§, entstanden nach Streukügelchen; die mit K. nach 10 bis 20 Tropfen. Beides wurde **wiederholt** genommen in steigenden Gaben und **zwei Monate auf die Prüfung verwendet**, wobei sich die mitgetheilten **zwölf Zeichen** ganz deutlich herausstellten.

Die mit J. bezeichneten entstanden beim Riechen der Tinctur und beim Verdünnen und wurden von Dr. Jeanes beobachtet, einem vielfach geübten Prüfer.

Die mit F. G. bezeichneten entstanden nach zweimaligem Nehmen einiger Streukügelchen der sechsten Potenz, bei zwei Personen, welche die Symptome der Sanguinaria nicht kannten und auch nicht ihre gegenseitigen, bis dieselben waren aufgeschrieben worden. Sie zeigen sich dem Kenner als ächt

schon durch ihre Harmonie.

### **Durch Prüfung an Gesunden erhaltene Zeichen, nebst Heilwirkungen.**

Gemüths- und Geisteszeichen sind noch keine bemerkt worden, außer: Ärgerlichkeit, B. Angst vorm Erbrechen b 155. und dem Delirium, welches der Samen verursacht, a. 47.

### **Schwindel.**

Sogleich nach dem Einnehmen Schwindel mit Singen vor den Ohren, Luftaufstoßen und dann Kitzeln im Halse, welches zum Husten reizt,

Häufiger Schwindel mit Gesichtvergehen vorm Erbrechen (a. 40.) oder nachher, von zu großen Gaben. (a. 63.)

Schwindel mit Übelkeit. (a. 48.)

Anhaltender Schwindel mit Mattigkeit (b. 164.), beim Kopfweh. (b. 30).

(5) Schwindel beim schnellen Drehen des Kopfes und beim Aufblicken. (c. 1.)

Bald nach dem Einnehmen düselig im Kopfe mit Eingenommenheit; wird nach Aufstoßen besser.

Gleich nach dem Einnehmen Blutdrang nach dem Kopfe mit Ohrensausen und vorübergehendem Hitzgefühl; darauf Würmerbeseigen, als wollte es zum Erbrechen führen; statt dessen folgte leise schneidendes Ziehen im Bauche und darauf Stuhlgang.

Schwere im Gehirn.

### **Kopfschmerzen.**

Dumpfer Kopfschmerz,

(10) Leichtes Kopfweh von großen Gaben. (a. 37.)

Drückendes Ziehen in der Stirne.

Schnell vorübergehender Schmerz an der rechten Stirnseite, wie ein Drücken, nur beim Stillstehen, besser beim Gehen. Zugleich Schmerz tief im linken Ohre. F. H. (d. 22.)

Kopfweh, als sollte die Stirne zerspringen, mit Frost und mit Brennen im Magen.

Ein Schmerz fährt plötzlich in die Ecke innen am rechten Auge und von da zur Stirne.

(15) Kopfweh beim Erwachen, rechts in der Stirne, geht bis ins rechte Ohr; dabei Zahnweh. J. H. (d. 15.)

Um 5 Uhr Abends ein heftiger, blitzschneller Schmerz rechts in der Stirne und Schläfe, dauerte ungefähr 5 Minuten. Derselbe Schmerz wiederholte sich Abends 7 Uhr. Abends 11 Uhr ein plötzlicher Schmerz durch die Stirne, wie ein elektrischer Schlag, von keiner Dauer.

Langsam stechender Schmerz in der Stirne. J. (d. 4.)

Periodisches Stechen in der linken Schläfe.

Schmerz im Scheitel.

(20) Schmerz im ganzen obern Theile des Kopfes. K§.

Nachmittags Schmerz im Vorderkopfe wie von Vollheit. F. H. (d. 25.)

Drücken oben auf dem Kopfe in der Gegend der vordern Fontanelle, verschwindet beim Gehen. F. H. (d. 29.)

Wühlender Schmerz oben auf dem Vorderkopfe. F. H. (d. 36.)

Starker Schmerz oben auf der ganzen linken Seite des Kopfe, besonders am Auge; zugleich derselbe Schmerz am linken Fuße. K§.

(25) Bald nach dem Einnehmen Übelkeit, brecherlich, ohne sich erbrechen zu können, darauf Kopfweh mit rheumatischen Schmerzen und Steifheit der Glieder und des Nackens.

Klopfendes Kopfweh mit bitterm Erbrechen.

Kopfweh des Abends mit Kitzeln im Halse. (b. 231.)

Kopfweh mit Frost.

Kopfweh mit Übelkeit und Frost, darauf fliegende Hitze vom Kopfe bis in den Magen.

(30) Kopfschmerz mit Schwindel und Ohrschmerz. K§.

Kopfschmerz im Liegen.

Klopfendes Kopfweh, ärger beim Bücken.

Kopfschmerz ärger beim Bücken und Bewegen.

Der klopfende Kopfschmerz ist ärger bei jeder Bewegung.

(35) Der Kopfschmerz kommt anfallsweise.

Kopfschmerz von sechsständiger Dauer.

\* Kopfschmerz stellenweise wundschmerzend, besonders in den Schläfen. (c. 3.)

\* Kopfschmerz strahlend vom Nacken heraufziehend. (c. 6.)

\* Heftige Kopfschmerzen mit Übelkeit und Erbrechen, oft bis zum Gallerbrechen, in wöchentlichen oder weitem Anfällen auf sehr verschiedene Veranlassungen sich einstellend; gewöhnlich des Morgens beginnend, den Tag hindurch sich steigernd, nur erträglich bei ruhigem Niederliegen und, wenn es möglich ist zu schlafen, durch Schlaf gemindert. Migräne; Nordamerikanisches sick headache. Helfrich.

(40) Gefühl als würde der Kopf vorwärts gezogen.

Wundheitsschmerz des äußern Kopfes bei Berührung.

Lockerheitsgefühl der Kopfhaut an der rechten Seite.

Einseitige Lockerheit der Kopfhaut und Ziehen darin beim Augenaufschlagen.

Auftreibung der Adern am Kopfe.

(45) \* Auftreibung der Adern in den Schläfen, empfindlich bei Berührung. (c. 2. vgl. 3. c. 3. b. 4.)

### **Angesicht.**

Vollheitsgefühl im Gesichte.

Aufgetriebenheit des Gesichts mit hoher Röthe und Steifheitsgefühl.

Heftiges Brennen, Hitze und Röthe des Gesichts.

Röthe des Gesichts.

(50) \* Eine rothe Backe beim Brennen der Ohren. (c. 10.)

\* Umschriebene Backenröthe bei Husten. (c. 13. 14.)

Gesichtsblässe bei Brecherlichkeit. (b. 151.)

\* Wangen und Hände livid, bei typhösen Pneumonien (a. 18.)

Zucken auf beiden Gesichtsknochen, nach den Augen hin.

### **Augen.**

(55) Schmerz im rechten Auge.

Druckschmerz im linken Auge. K§.

Stiche im obern Augnlide. K§.

Wässern und Brennen der Augen.

Starkes Wässern des rechten Auges; es schmerzt besonders bei Berührung; dann Schnupfen. (b. 223.)

(60) Gefühl in den Augen, als wären saure Dämpfe hineingedrungen; Nachmittags 2 Uhr. F. H. (d. 31.)

Nachmittags Trübheit der Augen; und Gefühl als wären Haare drinn.

Sehr starkes Zittern vor den Augen. K.

Vergehen des Gesichts. (a. 38, 40, 46, 48, 63. u. a.)

Pupillenerweiterung (von Samen. a. 46, 47.)

### **Ohren.**

(65) Klopfen unter den Ohren, in unregelmäßigen Perioden, oft nur ein paar einzelne Schläge.

\* Ohrenbrennen, bei rothen Backen. (c. 10.)

\* Ohrenschmerzen beim Kopfweh. (b. 30.)

Langsam Stechen im linken Ohre. J. (d. 2.)

Schmerz, tief im linken Ohre, während des Schmerzes in der Stirn. F. H. (d. 26)

(70) Ohrensingen beim Schwindel. (b. 1.)

Ohrensausen beim Blutandrang. (b. 7.)

Schlagendes Wuwvern im linken Ohre.

In der Nähe einer Schmiede fühlt er jeden Hammerschlag schmerzhaft im rechten Ohre.

Ein Knuckern im rechten Ohre, wenn er mit den Fingerspitzen leise über die rechte Backe streicht; links ist es nicht der Fall; den 3. Tag. F. H. (d. 30.)

### **Nase.**

(75) Hitzempfindung in der Nase.

\* Nasenpolypen. (a. 29-32.)

Geruchverlust. (b. 114.)

Geruch wie gebratene Zwiebeln vor den Nase.

Abneigung vor Siropgeruch.

### **Kiefern und Zähne.**

(80) Steifheit in den Kinnbacken.

Schmerz in den obern Zähnen.

Schmerz im hohlen Zahn, besonders von Berührung der Speisen.

Zahnweh vom Stochern in den Zähnen.

Schmerz in einem oder mehreren Schneidezähnen und in einem hohlen Backenzahne. J. (d. 12.)

(85) Nagen in einem Backenzahn, womit ein schrillendes Gefühl endet. J. (d. 12.)

Beim Erwachen Zahnweh, rechts oben in einem hohlen Zahne, zugleich Kopfweh an derselben Seite, das Zahnweh wird schlimmer durch kaltes Wasser (auch durch Heißtrinken) und besser durch Warmtrinken. J. H. (d. 15.)

Schmerz in den rechten, untern, hohlen Backenzähnen nach Kalttrinken; zwei Morgen nacheinander. F. H. (d. 24.)

Lockerheit der Zähne.

Speichelfluß und Lockerheit der Zähne; er meint sie alle herausnehmen zu können.

(90) Speicheln bei Übelkeit. (b. 139, 140, 141.)s

**Trockenheitsgefühl der Lippen**, bei drei Prüfern.

### **Hals.**

Trockenheitsgefühl im Halse, durch Trinken nicht gelindert.

Hitze im Halse, das Einathmen kühler Luft ist ihm angenehm und erleichtert; Abends 6, 7 Uhr. F. H. (d. 35.)

Im Rachen und Schlunde lang anhaltender Eindruck. (a. 33, 35, 40, 49.)

(95) Leichtes, vorübergehendes aber sehr deutliches, bestimmtes Gefühl im Rachen, als habe er etwas Scharfes verschluckt, 15 Minuten lang nach dem Riechen. J. (d. 8.)

Brennen im Rachen, nach Süßem. (b. 115.)

Brennen im Schlunde.

Drei Stunden nach dem Einnehmen entstand ein Gefühl im Halse wie ganz zugeschwollen, mit Schmerz beim Schlucken und als wolle die Geschwulst ihn ersticken, dabei Stimmlosigkeit. Dauerte nur eine Stunde.

Abends ein Schmerz mit Geschwulstgefühl im Halse, am ärgsten an der rechten Seite und am meisten beim Schlingen fühlbar.

(100) **Geschwulstgefühl im Halse beim Schlingen.**

\* Anginen in mehreren Fällen, besonders nach Art einer Pharyngitis. (c. 4.)

\* Geschwüriges Halsweh. (a. 21.)

\* Cynanchen. (a. 17, 19, 20.)

### **Mund.**

Prickelndes Gefühl an der Zunge und dem harten Gaumen, als hätte er Seidelbast gekaut. J. (d. 10.)

(105) Kriebeln in der Zungenspitze, worauf sich ein herbes Gefühl über die ganze Zunge verbreitet; Morgens beim Erwachen. J. H. (d. 13.)

Prickeln in der Zungenspitze. F. H. (d. 19.)

Zunge ist wie verbrüht. K.

Trocken- und Rohheitsgefühl, wie nach scharfen Sachen, fängt rechts an der Seite der Zunge

an und breitet sich dann über die ganze Zunge aus; Morgens beim Erwachen. F. H. (d. 18.)

\* Zunge wie wund, schmerzt wie ein Geschwür. (c. 7.)

(110) Stechen links auf der Zunge; den 3. Tag. F. H. (d. 34.)

Weissbelegte Zunge mit Appetitlosigkeit.

Appetitlosigkeit bei unbestimmtem Verlangen. (b. 120.)

\* Vermehrt den Appetit. (a. 23, 53.)

Geruch- und Geschmackverlust.

(115) Ein Stück Zuckerkuchen schmeckt bitter, mit nachfolgendem Brennen im Rachen.

Fettgeschmack im Munde. K.

Schleimiger Mundgeschmack.

Abneigung gegen Butter, die einen süßlichen Nachgeschmack hat.

Abneigung gegen Syropgeruch. (b. 79.)

(120) Verlangen auf Unbestimmtes, bei Appetitlosigkeit.

Verlange auf pikante Genüsse.

### **Magen.**

Drücken im Magen.

Wärmegefühl oder Hitze im Magen. (a. 37.)

Brennen im Magen, bei großen Gaben. (a. 63.)

(125) Brennen im Magen beim Kopfweh. (b. 13.)

Hüpfen in der Magengegend, wie von etwas Lebendigem.

Große Verdauungsschwäche.

\* Es stärkt den Magen. (a. 23, 50.)

Erregt den Appetit und befördert die Verdauung. (a. 53.)

(130) Bald nach dem Essen Leergefühl im Magen.

\* Magenentzündung. (a. 51.)

### **Übelkeit.**

Von 1/100. B. (a. 12, 37.)

Ekel. (a. 40.); ohne Erbrechen. (a. 40, 42, 48.)

Heftiger Ekel von stärkern Gaben (a. 58.); vom Riechen J. (d. 1.).

(135) Übelkeit nach Essen.

Übelkeit, welche durch Erbrechen nicht gelindert wird.

Appetitlosigkeit und **periodische Übelkeit**.

Übelkeit beim Bücken.

Übelkeit mit vielem Ausspucken.

(140) Übelkeit zum Sterben; dabei viel Speichelfluß.

Übelkeit mit Speichelfluß und immerwährendem Spucken.

Langanhaltende Übelkeit mit Frost.

Übelkeit ohne Erbrechen, dann Kopfweh. (b. 25.)

Übelkeit beim Kopfweh (\* b. 39.) mit Frost und Hitze (b. 58.).

(145) \* Übelkeit vor dem Nesselausschlag. (c. 23.)

Sodbrennen und Ekel. (a. 49.)

Würmerbeseigen und brecherlich. (b. 7.)

Luftaufstoßen. (auch in b. 1.)

Krampfhaftes Luftaufstoßen.

(150) Schlucksen beim Tabakrauchen. F. H. (d. 32.)

Oftes Aufstoßen, welches übelriecht, mit etwas Brecherlichkeit und Gesichtsbülse.

Nach dem Aufstoßen ist die Düseligkeit besser. (b. 6.)

### **Erbrechen.**

a. 1, 2, 5, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 48. u. a.

Vor dem Erbrechen viel Beschwerden. (a. 40.)

(155) Vor dem Erbrechen große Angst.

Vor dem Erbrechen vergeblicher Stuhldrang. (b. 184.)

Erbrechen bittern Wassers.

Bitteres Erbrechen beim Kopfweh. (b. 26. \* b. 39.)

Erbrechen mit Verlangen zu essen, um die Übelkeit zu stillen.

(160) Würmerbeseigen. (a. 44.)

Erbrechen und Durchfall.

Beim Erbrechen und nachher große Schwäche. (a. 39.)

Macht Erbrechen ohne allen Ekel und ohne wahrnehmbare Schwäche. (a. 62.)

### **Unterleib. u. A.**

Schmerz in den Hypochondern; heftiger, anhaltender Schwindel und Mattigkeit.

(165) \* Schmerz im linken Hypochonder, ärger beim Husten, besser beim Aufdrücken und Linksbiegen. (c. 15.)

\* Leberleiden. (a. 9.)

\* Torpor und Atonie der Leber. (a. 8, 66.)

\* Entzündungen der Unterleibsorgane. (a. 51.)

Heißes Strömen aus der Brust nach der Lebergegend. F. H. (d. 37.)

(170) Klopfen im Bauche.

Krampf im Bauche, der von einer Stelle nach der andern zog.

\* Gefühl, als ergösse sich heißes Wasser aus der Brust in den Unterleib, worauf Durchfall folgt. (c. 16.)

\* Bauch aufgetrieben des Abends, mit Windabgang aus der Scheide. (c. 6.)

Blähungen gehen nach oben und unten ab, beim Aufrichten wegen Husten, der dann vergeht. (b. 233.)

(175) \* Verhärtungen im Unterleibe; Infarkten. (a. 69.)

Bauchweh.

Leibweh kommt anfallsweise.

Leise schneidendes Ziehen im Leibe, nach dem Blutandrang zum Kopfe. (b. 7.)

\* Kolik bei Torpor der Leber. (a. 8.)

(180) Nachts grabendes Leibweh mit Kreuzschmerz.

Eine Stunde nach dem Einnehmen, heftige Schmerzen im Bauche, wie Messerstiche, darauf folgte einmaliger Durchfall, sehr dünn wie Wasser.

Morgens Kolikschmerz im Oberbauche und dann Durchfall.

### **Stuhl.**

Stuhldrang ohne Erfolg, mit Gefühl eines dicken Knollens im After; dieses Gefühl wiederholt sich mehreremale des Tags, ohne Stuhlgang.

Vergeblicher Stuhldrang, darauf Erbrechen.

(185) Gefühl im Bauche, als würde er zum Stuhl gehen müssen, sogleich nach dem Riechen. J. (d. 1.)

Nachmittags öfterer Stuhldrang, es gingen aber bloß Winde ab.

Treiben zum Stuhle mit viel Windabgang.

Häufiger Abgang sehr stinkender Winde, Abends endlich erfolgt harter Stuhl.

Stuhl 1/2 Stunde nach dem Riechen, erst Winde, dann sehr geringer Abgang, doch mit Erleichterung des Gefühls im Unterleibe. (b. 184) J. (d. 9.)

(190) Stuhldurchfall mit viel Blähungen untermischt.

Erregt Abführen. (a. 2, 37, 48.)

Nach Leibschnneiden Stuhl (c. 7.); nach heftigen Schmerzen Stuhl wie Wasser (181.); nach Kolik (182.).

Abends Durchfall, mit dem aller Schnupfen vorbei ist. (b. 223.)

\* Mit Durchfall endender Schnupfen und Husten. (c. 11.)

(195) \* Durchfall beendet den Anfall der Brustschmerzen. (c. 16.)

\* Ruhren. (a. 21.)

Die Speisen gehen unverdaut durch den Stuhl ab.

Öfterer natürlicher Stuhlgang, 5 mal des Tages.

Den ersten Tag zwei Stuhlgänge, nicht dünn, aber nur wenig. F. H. (d. 20.)

(200) Die ersten Tage weicherer Stuhl und öfterer; die letzten Tage eher verstopft. F. H. (d. 45.)

\* Hämorrhoiden. (c. 5.)

Ein windender Schmerz links über der Leiste, gleichweit vom Schambein und Hüftkamm entfernt; schlimmer im Sitzen und Stehen und beim Biegen auf die rechte Seite, auch beim Aufdrücken; besser beim Geradegehen; nach dem 8. Tag. Später ging dieser Schmerz nach der

Hüfte hin, herauf und herum, bis hinten an die kurzen Rippen, und blieb besonders empfindlich beim Biegen nach rechts. F. H. (d. 44.)

### **Harn.**

Oftes Harnen, auch Nachts.

Nachts oft es Harnlassen, jedesmal vielen wasserhellen Harns.

(205) Die Samen sind harntreibend. (a. 47.)

\* Nächtliches, oft es, reichliches Harnen. (c. 15.)

### **Männliche Theile.**

Pollutionen, zwei Nächte nacheinander, vom 6. zum 8. Tage, worauf er sich sehr wohl fühlt. F. H. (d. 40.)

\* Gonorrhoea. (a. 6.)

### **Weibliche Theile.**

Bauchschmerz, als wollte das Monatliche erscheinen.

(210) Die ganze Nacht Leibweh, wie zum Monatlichen.

Es befördert zuweilen das Monatliche. (a. 56.)

Das Monatliche erscheint eine Woche zu früh, mit Abgang schwarzen Blutes.

Das Monatliche zu rechter Zeit, aber noch viel stärker als sonst, mit weniger Kreuzschmerzen und weniger Schwäche im Kreuze; dagegen mit Kopfschmerzen rechts in der Stirne und Seite, und als wollte es die Augen aus dem Kopfe drängen, rechts schlimmer; den 7. Tag. J. H. (d. 17.)

Machte Mutterblutfluß. (a. 57.)

(215) Abortus. (a. 44.)

\* Windabgang aus der Scheide, bei offenstehendem Gebärmuttermund. (c. 6.)

\* Amenorrhoea. (a. 21.)

\* Beschwerden klimakterischer Jahre. (c. 8.)

Brustdrüsen und Warzen; siehe b. 266, 267, 268.

### **Schnupfen**

Viel Niesen.

(220) Fließschnupfen mit oft em Niesen.

Starker Fließschnupfen in der rechten Nasenhälfte.

Wässriger, scharfer Fließschnupfen, der die Nase wund macht.

Fünf Stunden nach dem Einnehmen, **starkes Wässern des rechten Auges, es schmerzte besonders bei Berührung; bald darauf entstand heftiger Schnupfenfluß hellen Wassers aus dem rechten Nasenloche; des Abends zwei Durchfallstühle und darauf waren alle Symptome vorbei.**

Fließschnupfen und Stockschnupfen wechselnd.

(225) Stimmlosigkeit bei Geschwulst im Halse. (b. 98.)

Kitzeln zum Husten reizend. (b. 1.)

\* Influenza. (a. 14.)

\* Schnupfen, rauher Hals, Brustschmerz, und endlich Durchfall. (c. 11.)

Hüsteln.

(230) Oftes Hüsteln, besonders beim Essen. J. H. (d. 16.)

Abends Kitzeln im Halse mit Hüsteln und Kopfweh. K.

Mehre Abende nach dem Niederlegen, ein Hüsteln von Kitzel im Halse. J. H. (d. 18.)

Ein vom Schlaf aufweckender, trockener Husten, der nicht nachlassen wollte, bis man sich im Bette aufrichtete und dann Blähungen nach oben und unten abgingen.

\* Husten. (a. 16.)

(235) \* Anhaltender heftiger Husten ohne Auswurf, mit Brustschmerz und umschriebener Backenröthe. (c. 14.)

\* Peinigender Husten mit Auswurf, bei umschriebener Backenröthe. (c. 13.)

\* Lungenschwindsucht. (a. 11, 14, 17.)

\* Auswurf befördernd. (a. 5, 17, 55.)

\* Husten und Auswurf. (c. 11.)

(240) \* Husten beim Schnupfen, dann Durchfall. (c. 11.)

\* Croup. (a. 14, 15. vgl. Anm.)

\* Vortheilhaft als Brechmittel bei Krankheiten der Lunge, Luftröhre und Kehlkopf. (a. 70.)

### **Brust.**

\* Keuchhusten. (a. 14, 17.)

\* Brustwassersucht. (a. 12.)

(245) \* Asthma. (a. 13.)

\* Atonische, akute, subakute und chronische Entzündungen der Brustorgane. (a. 51.)

\* Pneumonien. (a. 16, 17.)

\* Typhöse Pneumonie, mit sehr schwierigem Athmen, lividen Wangen und Händen, vibrirendem, compressibeln Puls. u. a. (a. 18.)

\* Lungenleiden. (a. 9, 10, 11 u. f.)

(250) \* Brustschmerz mit periodischem Husten. (c. 12.)

\* Brennen und Drücken auf der Brust, dann Hitze durch den Unterleib und Durchfall. (c. 16.)

\* Fühlt sich stärker und freier in der Brust, des Morgens; und des Nachmittags und des Abends stellt sich die gewöhnliche Athembeugung nicht ein. F. H. (d. 18.)

Ein heißes, brennendes Strömen in der rechten Brust; es fängt unter dem rechten Arm und Schlüsselbein an und zieht sich herunter nach der Lebergegend; Nachmittags 4 Uhr, den 3. Tag. F. H. (d. 37.)

Langsam stechender Schmerz in der rechten Brustseite, nahe den letzten Rippen. J. (d. 7.)

(255) **Scharfe Stiche in der rechten Brust.**

Scharfe Stich rechts in der Brust, in der Gegend der Brustwarze; den 3. Tag. F. H. (d. 39.)

Langsam stechender Schmerz in der linken Brustseite, nahe bei der Achselgrube. J. (d. 6.)

Stechen in der linken untern Brust bis zur Schulter.

Stechen in der linken Brust in der Gegend der kurzen Rippen.

(260) Bei Bewegung und Drehung des Rumpfes, Stechen in der linken Seite.

Langsam stechender Schmerz unter dem Brustbeine. J. (d. 5.)

Drückender Schmerz in Brust und Rücken.

Druckschmerz unter der Herzgegend.

Herzklopfen. (a. 48); von übermäßigen Gaben, mit großer Schwäche (a. 63.)

(265) Einfacher Schmerz auf dem Brustkasten.

Stechen in beiden Brüsten.

Unter der rechten Brustwarze ein heftiger Wundheitsschmerz, bei und nach Berührung verschlimmert.

Die Warzen der Brüste sind wund und thun weh.

### **Rumpf.**

Schmerz im Nacken.

(270) Wundheitsschmerz im Nacken beim Befühlen.

Schmerz in der linken Seite des Nackens.

Schmerz auf der rechten Seite des Halses, wie verhoben. K§.

Genicksteifigkeit. (b. 25.)

\* Rückenweh. (c. 20.)

(275) \* Kreuzschmerz vom Heben. (c. 21.)

Kreuzschmerz, der durch Vorbiegen erleichtert wird. F. H. (d. 29.)

Rheumatische Schmerzen im Nacken, den Schultern und Armen.

Schmerz in beiden Schultern.

(280) Heftiger Schmerz in der linken Schulter, des Abends.

Schmerz unter dem Schulterblatte, bei Frost. (b. 384.)

Aus der linken Brust bis zur Schulter. (b. 258.)

Rheumatischer Schmerz in der rechten Schulter, schlimmer des Vormittags, wenn sie den Arm lange in der Lage gehalten hat; zieht sich herunter bis in den Ellbogen. J. H. (d. 14.)

Schmerz ober auf der rechten Schulter. F. H. (d. 28.)

(285) Plötzlich entstehender rheumatischer Schmerz im Schultergelenke.

Im obern Theile des Schultergelenkes heftiger Schmerz bei jeder Bewegung.

\* Rheumatischer Schmerz im rechten Arme und Schulter, am ärgsten Nachts im Bette, kann den Arm nicht aufheben. (c. 18.)

\* Schmerz in der rechten Schulter und dem obersten Theile des rechten Oberarmes, schlimmer des Nachts beim Umwenden im Bette. Dr. Jeanes.

### **Oberglieder.**

Rheumatische Schmerzen in den Armen und Händen.

(290) Abends rheumatischer Schmerz im rechten Unterarm.

Heftiger Schmerz in der rechten Hand, so daß der ganze Arm weh that, obwohl ruhig und warm im Bette liegend; auch im linken Fuße fühlt er es, manchmal nur oben, dann in der Ferse, dann in den Zehen. K.

In der rechten Handfläche, dicht am Zeigefinger, ein heftiger Geschwürschmerz.

Brennen der Handflächen. (c. 8.)

Röthe auf den Händen, mit heftigem Brennen.

(295) \* Livide Hände, bei Pneumonie. (a. 18.)

Stumpfer Schmerz im rechten Daumenballen.

Schneidender Schmerz am zweiten Gelenke des linken Mittelfingers.

Rheumatischer Schmerz am rechten Ringfinger, dicht oberhalb des zweiten Gelenks.

Stechen an der Spitze des rechten kleinen Fingers.

(300) \* Steife Fingergelenke. (c. 7.)

Geschwürschmerz der Nagelwurzel des rechten Daumens, dann des linken, von diesen zu allen Fingern, einem nach dem andern, vom Daumen bis zum kleinen Finger, an beiden Händen zugleich.

\* Nagelgeschwüre an allen Fingern beider Hände. (c. 22.)

#### **Unterglieder.**

Rheumatischer Schmerz in der linken Hüfte.

Zerschlagenheitsschmerz im linken Hüftgelenk, blos beim Gehen, am schlimmsten bei Aufstehen vom Sitzen.

(305) \* Schmerz an der innern Seite des rechten Oberschenkels, wie Rheumatismus. (c. 17.)

\* Zerschlagenheitsschmerz in beiden Oberschenkeln wechselt mit Brennen und Drücken in der Brust. (c. 16.)

Steifigkeit der Knie. (c. 7.)

Steifheit und Strammen in den Kniekehlen und den Seiten des Knies; den 4. Tag. F. H. (d. 38.)

Klamm und ein kriechender Schmerz in der linken Wade; vom Riechen. J. (d. 3.)

(310) Ziehen in den Waden und bis in die Fersen hinein, schlimmer rechts als links. F. H. (d. 27.)

Stechender Schmerz im rechten Fußgelenke.

Anhaltendes Stechen unterm rechten, äußern Fußknöchel, wie von einer Stechfliege.

Im linken Fuße Schmerz beim Kopfweh (b. 24); beim Schmerz im rechten Arme (b. 165.).

Nadelstiche in der Ferse, Morgens im Bette.

(315) \* Nachmittags kalte Füße. (c. 7.)

Vormittags Brennen der Fußsohlen und Handflächen.

\* Brennen der Fußsohlen und Handflächen, so daß sie Nachts die Füße aus dem Bette steckt. (c. 8.)

Brennen der Fußsohlen, Nachts ärger.

\* Nachts Brennen der Hände und Füße. (c. 9.)

(320) Hühneraugenschmerz.

Große Schwäche in den Beinen, den 2. Tag, bei Kreuzschmerz F. H. (d. 29.); beim Gehen F. H. (d. 33.).

### **Glieder.**

Rheumatische Schmerzen in den Gliedern.

\* Rheumatismen, akute, entzündliche, gichtische (a. 22, 52.); atonische! akute (a. 71.); subakute (a. 72.).

\* (Akute Geschwulst der Gelenke an Armen und Beinen). (c. 19.)

(325) Steifheit der Glieder und rheumatische Schmerzen beim Kopfweh. (b. 25.)

Abends 10 Uhr bekam er einen nicht heftigen Schmerz in den weniger bedeckten Knochenheilen des Körpers, nicht in den fleischigen Theilen und nicht in den Gelenken; wenn er den schmerzhaften Fleck berührt, verschwand der Schmerz plötzlich und erschien an einem andern Theile. (Dies Zeichen folgte auf b. 19.)

### **Allgemeines.**

Größte Schwäche der Muskelkraft. (von zu großen Gaben a. 63.)

Große Schwäche. (von 1/100.) B.

Äußerst schwach und matt in den Beinen, beim Gehen im Freien; den 1. Tag Abends. F. H. (d. 4. von Billiontel)

(330) Mattigkeit bei Schwindel und Schmerz in den Hypochondern. (b. 164.)

Große Schwäche beim Erbrechen und nachher. (a. 10.)

Bedenkliche Schwäche bei unterdrücktem Pulse (a. 38); bei unregelmäßigem Pulse (a. 63.).

Schwäche bei Herzklopfen. (a. 38, 63.)

\* Stärkend bei Lungenleiden. (a. 10.)

(335) Ein schnell sich verbreitendes und vorübergehendes, doch deutlich wahrnehmbares Schrillen (durch die Nerven), welches oft bis in die äußersten Enden der Glieder sich erstreckt. (a. 61. Siehe Anm.)

Ein langsames, kurzes und ein langes schrillendes Gefühl, endet mit Nagen im Backenzahne. J. (d. 12.) Vgl. Prickeln auf der Zunge u. a. (d. 30.)

Ohnmachtschwäche. (a. 38, 40, 63.)

Allgemeine Unempfindlichkeit und Kälte. (a. 63.)

Torpor; Languor; Betäubung von Samen. (a. 46.)

(340) \* Vierzehntägige Lähmung der rechten Seite; geheilt durch die Tinctur, alle 3, 4 Tage ein Theelöffelchen voll. Mündlich vom Dr. B. Becker. CHg.

Krampfhaftige Steifheit der Glieder. (a. 64.)

### **Schlaf.**

Nachts schlaflos.

Nachts erwachte er mit Schreck, als wäre er gefallen.

Träumt zwei Nächte nacheinander von Seereisen, ohne alle Veranlassung; bei einem, der nie

auf der See war. (Anm. Eine Art Schwindel, den auch Bell. hat und Lactuca. CHg.)

(345) Traum von einem Gehenkten, den er seciren half.

Er erwachte früher als gewöhnlich. F. H. (d. 19.)

### **Fieber.**

Abends im Bette Frost, und Schauer im Rücken, als hätte er Gänsehaut.

Frost mit Schütteln und Schmerz unterm Schulterblatt beim Bewegen.

Frost beim Kopfweh. (b. 13, 28, 29.)

(350) Frost und Übelkeit. (b. 142.)

Vorübergehendes Hitzgefühl, vor dem Würmerbeseigen. (b. 7.)

Fliegende Hitze vom Kopfe bis in den Magen. (b. 29.)

\* Als würde heißes Wasser aus der Brust in den Unterleib gegossen. (c. 16. Vgl. heißes Strömen c. 253.)

Fieber und Delirium; vom Samen. (a. 47.) (Anm.: In Nordamerika versteht man unter "Fieber" immer nur die Hitze allein und nennt daher das Wechselfieber: chill and fever. CHg.)

(355) Brennende Hitze, plötzlich mit Frost und Schauer in kurzen Zwischenräumen wechselnd.

\* Hitze, trockene Haut mit gereiztem, harten Pulse. (a. 59, 60.)

Pulsieren durch den ganzen Körper.

Schneller Puls.

Mäßige Dosen machen allmälige und mäßige Zunahme der Stärke und Vollheit des Pulses. (a. 54.)

(360) Der Puls wird durch große, Erbrechen erregende Gaben beschleunigt. (a. 37.)

Beschleunigter Blutumlauf, beim Erbrechen. (a. 42.)

Der beschleunigte Blutumlauf sei nur Erstwirkung, der verminderte Nachwirkung. (a. 40.)

Die Häufigkeit des Pulses gemindert beim Ekel. (a. 40.)

Der Puls gemindert durch kleine tonische Gaben. (a. 42.)

(365) Die Stärke und Häufigkeit des Pulses äußerst vermindert; unregelmäßig, bei Unempfindlichkeit und Kälte des Körpers; von großen Gaben. (a. 63.)

\* Gereizter, harter, häufiger Puls, bei Hitze und trockener Haut. (a. 59.)

\* Bringt den Puls von 112 auf 80. (a. 17.)

\* Puls voll, weich, vibrirend, leicht zusammendrückbar, bei Pneumonien. (a. 18.)

Unterdrückung des Pulses mit Ohnmacht; von großen Gaben. (a. 37, 63).

(370) Samen haben großen Einfluß auf den Puls, seien betäubend. (a. 45.)

\* Schweißtreibend. (a. 2, 5, 17, 25, 41.)

\* Wechselfieber, Sumpffieber, schleichende Fieber. (a. 23, 24. Vgl. Backenröthe, Händebrennen.)

\* Gelbsuchten. (a. 6, 7, 8, 68.)

### **Haut.**

\* Hitze und Trockenheit der Haut. (a. 60.)

(375) Vermehrtes Jucken des Quaddelausschlages.

\* Jucken und Nesselausschlag, vorher Übelkeit. (c. 23. Vgl. Fingergeschwür.)

\* Alte indolente, callöse, jauchende Geschwüre. (a. 27, 28.)

\* Schwammige Auswüchse. (a. 29, 32. Vgl. Nasenpolypen.)

\* Warzen. (a. 26.)

### **Allgemeines Verhalten.**

(380) **Beständiger Wechsel der Symptome; wenn ein neues kommt, hört das frühere auf.**

Abends und Morgens scheinen die mehrsten Symptome sich zu verschlimmern.

(Sanguinaria canadensis. Die Blutwurzel. Von Dr. Constantin Hering in Philadelphia. Archiv für die homöopathische Heilkunst Bd. 22 (1845), 2. Heft, S. 118-119, 130-146)

[Anmerkung. Die Buchstaben vor den Zahlen hinter einem Symptom bedeuten: a. Bemerkungen der Ärzte alter Schule; b. Die einzelnen Zeichen, die sich bei den Prüfungen ergaben; c. Heilwirkungen; d. Prüfungen des Dr. Jeanes und Dr. Husmann. Sie beziehen sich auf die jeweiligen Abschnitte in Hering's Veröffentlichung im Archiv - siehe "Texte 1845"]

### **1871 - Proving of M. A. Tinker**

Health good; bilio-nervo-sanguine temperament, with blue eyes and auburn hair; stands five feet ten inches, and full chest; bowels regular, and urine normal; pulse 72.

April 10th, 1866, three o'clock P.M. - Took ten drops in spoonful of water, Sanguinaria Tincture from dry root.

Warming sensation in the fauces, and especially on the soft palate, with slight relaxation, in fifteen minutes.

In thirty minutes, sides of the head (temples) feel pressed together, with darting pains over the upper portion of the eyeballs.

Forty minutes, a sensation of constriction across both breasts, with inclination to take deep inspirations, which very much increase the constriction, and cause a tearing pain through the breasts, particularly in the right.

Forty-five minutes, a drowsiness coming on gradually, causing an indisposition to move, or to make any mental exertion.

Sharp, piercing pain midway between the sternum and right nipple, myalgic in character, and the surface feels tender on pressure.

One hour - head feels dull and inclined to ache in the temples, right side most. A sensation of weariness and lassitude throughout the system; yawning, with disposition to lie down.

At six P.M. - Pain in right breast, very permanent and increasing, extending to the stomach, causing a sickening sensation not unlike Tart. emet.

At nine P.M. - Dull heavy pain at the root of the nose, with a dizzy sensation, somewhat like the effect of alcoholic stimulus, with same feeling of lassitude which induces me to retire early.

April 11th, seven A.M. - Pain in right breast, very persistent all night. Severe aching pain through the temples and in frontal region; affected with troublesome dreams, and restless tossing all night, with painful, sighing respiration, and considerable dyspnoea.

Dull, heavy pain about the root of the nose, with considerable coryza ; with stinging sensation in the nose, causing considerable rubbing.

Mouth clammy and feverish ; appetite and taste very much impaired.

Heavy sensation, as of indigestion, in stomach.

Dry cough, with considerable tickling in throat pit, and a crawling sensation, extending down beneath the sternum.

Pains through the hips, and extending down the right limb.

Very severe in the right great toe, meta-carpo-phalangeal joint, very like gout; lasted over two and a half hours.

Cough becoming very severe, and causing considerable pain beneath the upper part of the sternum, with no expectoration; lasted about two hours.

At half-past eleven A.M., many of the symptoms continue, quite severe, but most of them abating, and others entirely gone.

April 11th. - At twelve M., took ten drops of same preparation as above.

Burning sensation in fauces, especially on soft-palate, extending downward to about the center of the sternal region.

Intense burning pain between the breasts, most severe on the right side.

Feeling of weariness and lassitude pervading the whole system.

Dull pain at the root of the nose, with tingling sensation like coryza.

A band-like constriction across the forehead, just above the eyebrows.

Pressing pain in both temples, with occasional darting pain through head.

Head feels dizzy, and can not turn quick without fear of falling.

Sharp, piercing pain in right breast, just beneath the nipple.

Very difficult to take a deep inspiration, with some dyspnoea.

A spasmodic constriction directly beneath the lower jaw and across the throat; very distressing in character - lasting for two or three hours.

A sickening sensation from the right breast downward to the stomach, causing qualms as from Tart. emet.

Shooting pains through the bowels, and extending to the lower extremities; very dizzy headache over and about the right eye, extending to the right temple; pain very severe, amounting to a tearing pain, and in an hour feels like driving a nail into the brain, or boring into it - first one sensation and then the other.

Appetite very much diminished; a clammy, feverish taste in the mouth.

Heavy, dull sensation in the stomach, with qualms, eructations, and the very disagreeable feelings of indigestion.

Right eyeball very painful, especially on attempting to roll it outward or upward. Sight dim, and requires considerable effort and rubbing of the eyes to see anything distinctly - a feeling something like snow-blindness.

Inability to fix the mind on any subject.

Disposition to yawn and take deep inspirations, which cause intense tearing pain in right

breast.

Severe pain in left breast, but not so severe as in right.

Pain extending downward to the stomach and bowels, causing a rumbling sound.

Wandering rheumatic pains through both lower extremities, right most severe.

The pain in right breast extends to the shoulder, and is so severe that it is with difficulty the hand can be placed on the top of the head.

Dryness in the throat, with a teasing, dry, hacking cough.

Moderate pain in back of the head and neck, gradually extending downwards to the region of the kidneys; when the pain is very severe, dull and heavy.

At three P.M. - Slight flushes of heat followed by chills, and in less than an hour face flushed with fever; hands hot; qualmish, sickening feeling all over the body, with great lassitude and weakness.

Great increase of heat through the right shoulder and clavicle to the right breast, extending to the stomach and bowels; pulse 86; respiration hurried.

Pain along the inner border of the right shoulder-blade, with heat and chills alternating, and extending down to the kidneys, where there is great heat and pain.

Pain from the kidneys seems to penetrate into the right iliac fossa, and then to shoot through to the sigmoid flexure of the colon, then extending down to the rectum.

Sharp pain in right ankle, and also in great-toe joint.

Rheumatic pain in lower extremities.

Sneezing very frequently, with tingling in the nares; throat very dry, with tickling cough. Headache very severe through the whole front of the head, extending down into the cheek-bones (for two hours).

Sharp cutting pain through the bowels, from right to left iliac fossa, thence down to the rectum, and then causing a very peculiar spasmodic pain of the most excruciating intensity, for fifteen minutes.

Both eye-balls very sore, with frequent sharp piercing pain darting through them, with dimness of sight.

Nine P.M. - Severe colicky pain through the bowels, very persistent, extending down to the rectum, causing frequent sharp spasmodic pain low in the rectum, of most excruciating character.

Severe rheumatic pain in lower extremities, and so severe in right ankle and toe joint as to cause serious lameness in walking; some swelling in great-toe joint.

April 12th, half-past six A.M. - Very restless all night; severe headache; pain in breast, through the loins, and in extremities, with very feverish state of the system, with severe dyspnoea, sighing respiration; all the principal symptoms, including the great feeling of lassitude and weariness all increased, being scarcely able to keep on my feet.

Sensation of emptiness in the stomach, with faint feverish feeling; mouth clammy, with very disagreeable taste, with abundant accumulations about the teeth, and very fetid breath.

Eyes feel very weak, and lids smart on closing them tightly, and tears start if opened to the ordinary light of day; eyeballs tender to the touch.

Stitching pain in the breasts; dull, heavy pain across the kidneys; urine higher-colored, and

not quite as easily voided.

Almost a total loss of appetite; pulse feeble and quick; very easily compressed.

On taking a little exercise, the frontal headache increases, and sympathizes with the stomach; like sick headache.

Pain very severe in the left temple, at times like a nail driven in the brain, with violent throbbing of the temporal arteries.

After breakfast (ate but little and that very light, as I have no appetite), feel a dull, heavy load in the stomach, like a stone, as something perfectly indigestible.

The feeling of lassitude and restlessness continues to increase, and am able to attend to but little business.

Severe pain and sore feeling through all the front of the head and temples, with strong pulsations in the temporal arteries.

Severe pain about the root of the nose, in cheek-bones; in the breasts, extending up to the right shoulder; pain down the back and very severe in the lumbar region, and then down the extremities to the feet.

Two P.M. - Light chills, followed by hot flashes. Pulse 95, for fifteen or twenty minutes, when burning fever set in, with exacerbation of all the symptoms. Terrific headache; painful coryza; eyeballs very painful to move in any direction; tearing, burning pain through the breasts beneath the sternum. Inability to attend to any business.

Very irritable and morose, and impatient at the least trifle, with severe dyspnoea. Head is very painful to the touch, as well as the breasts, loins, and other parts where the pain had been severe.

Head aches as if it would burst; better when walking in the open air; pain most severe in the temples, and especially the right.

Ten A.M. - Fever subsiding, and pains abating. Pulse 65, and easily compressed.

Feel very languid from the fever this afternoon; scarcely able to sit up.

Considerable burning sensation about the stomach, not unlike gastritis.

Urine is a little more copious than during the day, very high colored, and throws down a reddish sediment on standing.

Bowels not influenced in particular by the drug.

There is still, at times, the return of that distressing, cutting, spasmodic sensation low in the rectum.

The prostrating effects of the drug compelled the suspension of all business, and I kept the bed during the fever this afternoon.

April 13th, seven A.M. - Passed a very restless night, till towards morning perspiration broke forth freely, when most of the severe pains abated.

Head aches; throat feels raw; some difficulty in swallowing.

Mouth and throat feel almost denuded of mucous membrane; pressing pain in the temples; quite severe pain still continues in the right hand, also in the right shoulder, and down the shoulder-blade; in the loins and down the extremities.

Head is dizzy at times, and vertigo and faintness on rising quickly from a stooping posture, or turning the head quickly.

At ten A.M., faintness; no desire for food ; the depressing sensation on the nervous system not so marked as yesterday.

At half-past twelve P.M., mucous membrane of mouth, fauces, etc., very sensitive, as if having held very hot water in the mouth, making it quite difficult to masticate food.

Stomach much relieved by eating, although food lies like a load therein.

The desire to take deep inspirations still continues, connected with the tearing pain in the right breast.

Pulse, 75; moving the scalp still painful, and eyeballs very tender to touch.

Sharp, darting pains through the brain, from one temple to the other.

Febrile condition came on at half-past two P.M., not as severe as the day previous, and passed off between eight and nine P.M.

The peculiar drug symptoms passed off one after another, in about ten days.

The fever recurred four or five days, gradually subsiding, yet very regularly between two and three P.M.

The pain beneath the sternum and in the right breast continued very persistent during the whole proving, and for several days after. The dyspnoea and inclination to take deep inspirations, and the dry, hacking cough, were also persistent.

(M. A. Tinker, M.D., Brooklyn, N. Y., *Sanguinaria canadensis*, Transactions of the American Institute of Homoeopathy vol. 23 (1871), p. 410-416)

## 1878 - Symptom-Register - Timothy F. Allen

*Sanguinaria Canadensis*, Linn.

*Natural order*, Papaveraceæ.

*Common names*, Blood-root, Puccoon, etc.

*Preparation*, Tincture of the root.

**Authorities.** (Nos. 1 to 6, from Dr. Downey's Thesis). 1, Dr. William Downey, Inaugural Diss, "An Experimental Inquiry," etc., Philadelphia, 1803, two hours after breakfast took 20 grains of recent root; 1a, same, took 8 grains of "the saponaceous or extractive matter;" 1b, same, took 8 grains of the resin; 1c, same, took 8 grains of leaves made into pills; 1d, same, took 4 grains of extract obtained by decoction with water; 1e, same, "having procured 2 drachms of immature seed-vessels and seeds, 6 ounces of water were boiled with them and evaporated to 2 ounces; of this I took 2 drachms, repeated after twenty minutes, and 3 drachms after forty-five minutes;" 2, same, proving by Mr. Young, took 23 grains of powdered root made into pills with honey; 2a, same, took 8 grains of aqueous extract; 3, same, proving by Mr. Rees, took 8 grains of alcoholic extract of dried root; 4, same, proving by Mr. Bartram, took 8 grains of gummous extract; 5, same, proving of Mr. Pendergrast, who took 4 grains of powdered leaves; 6, same, proving of Mr. Woolton, who took 5-drachm doses of the decoction; 7, Dr. William Tully, Prize Essay (American Med. Recorder, Jan. 1828), effects of the continued use of the tincture; 7a, same, in Bost. M. and S. Journ., 1832, 6, 243, general effects; 7b, same, proving of Dr. Terry, who took a scruple of the Tartrate of sanguinarin at once; 8, Smith, Lond. Med. Trans., Vol. 1, general effects; 9, Bird, Dissertation on Sanguinaria, N. Y., 1822, and other American authors, general effects. (10 to 15, provings from Hering's Compilation, N. Archiv f. Hom., 2, 2, 114); 10, Bute, effects of 1st dilution; 11, proving by Dr. Freitag, "K.;" 12, same, "K. &;" 13, Jeanes, symptoms observed after expressing the juice; 14, proving by Dr. Husemann with 6th dilution, "J. H.;" 15, same, 6th dilution, "F. H.;"

**16**, N. Y. Journ. of Commerce (Am. J. of Med. Sc., 1841, 2, 506), "three women and one man drank a large quantity of the tincture; all died the next day;" **17**, Dr. George D. Gibbs, Glasgow Med. Journ., 1860, p. 121, general effects; **18**, fatal effects in three women (compare No. **16**); **19**, Dr. Tinker, Trans. Am. Inst. of Hom., 1870, proving with tincture of dry root, 10 drops first and second days; **20**, Dr. B. Fincke, from "Compilation by Dr. A. K. Hills," N. Am. J. of Hom., N. S., 3, 359 (symptoms); **21**, Dr. M. McFarlan, symptoms (from Hills); **22**, Dr. Henry H. Pilling, Thesis, proving with tincture of fresh root, repeated doses for eighteen days, increasing from 5 to 150 drops; **22a**, same, "on the fifth day, after all effects had disappeared, took 200 drops of tincture;" **22b**, same, "three weeks later took tincture for fourteen days, repeated doses of 25 to 500 drops."

### MIND.

The depressing sensation on the nervous system not so marked as yesterday (fourth day),

[19].{al}

Great anxiety, [7].

Great anxiety before vomiting, [10].

Extreme moroseness, [10].

Very irritable and morose, and impatient at the least trifle, with severe dyspnœa, in the afternoon (third day), [19].

Irritable, easily excited (first day), [20].

Irritability, in the morning; she could break things to pieces without any cause (fourth day), [20].

Inability to fix the mind on any subject, in the afternoon (second day), [19].

Inability to attend to any business during the fever (third day), [19].

(10) The stupor continues, making it almost impossible to continue my studies (ninth day), [22].

### HEAD.

#### Vertigo.

That terrible vertigo, which had been so prominent during the whole proving, returned (after one hour, first day), [22a].

Vertigo, in the morning (fourth day), [22].

Vertigo, immediately (ninth day), [22].

\**Vertigo on rising from a sitting position* (after the dose, twelfth day), [22].

\**The vertigo, which had partly left immediately returned (after the dose), with a dull heavy feeling in the stomach, as if caused from some hard substance there* (sixteenth day), [22].

\**Distressing vertigo* (eighth morning), [22a].

Vertigo and headache in the forehead, as from coryza, with sneezing and vomituration; (perhaps increased by lime used for whitewashing, which always caused her headache), (sixteenth day), [20].

Vertigo, long continuing, with debility, [10].

Vertigo, with sounds in the ears, immediately, [10].

(20) \***Vertigo**, [7a], [18].

Stagger as if intoxicated (after the dose, twelfth day), [22].

Very dizzy, immediately (seventh and fifteenth days), [22].

\**Head feels dizzy and cannot turn quick, without fear of falling*, in the afternoon (second day), [19].

\**Head is dizzy at times, and vertigo and faintness on rising quickly from a stooping position, or turning the head quickly, in the morning* (fourth day), [19].

#### General Head.

Confused and dull feeling in the head, which became better after eructation (soon), [10].

Heaviness in the head, from the vertex to the middle of the forehead, with pressing in the glabella and buzzing in head; eyes have a dull expression (fifth day), [20].

Heaviness of the brain, [10].

*\*Head feels dull and inclined to ache in the temples, right side most* (after one hour), [19].

*\*Dull headache*, [10].

(30) Dull headache, which did not leave me for several hours (after eighty minutes), [1c].

**\*Determination of blood to the head, with whizzing in the ears and transitory feeling of heat; then a sensation as if vomiting was about to take place**, but instead of this there succeeded slight cutting drawings in the abdomen, and then a stool, [10].

The fulness in the head considerable (seventeenth day), [20].

*\*Fulness in his head, with vertigo* (after twenty-five minutes), [5].

*\*Fulness in the head, with slight vertigo* (after twenty-five minutes); still continued (after fifty-five minutes), [1c].

*\*Fulness in the head* (after the dose, twelfth day), [22].

Terrible headache, as if caused by an approaching coryza, which would not make its appearance, in the forehead and middle of the vertex, with pressure on the eyes, which burn and are moved with difficulty, and vertigo (eighth and thirteenth days), [20].

Terrific headache during the fever (fourth day), [19].

*\*Head is very painful to touch*, as well as the breasts, loins, and other parts where the pain had been severe, in the afternoon (third day), [19].

*\*Head aches as if it would burst; better when walking in the open air; pain most severe in the temples, and especially the right in the afternoon* (third day), [19].

(40) Severe headache, on waking, in the morning (twelfth day), [22].

Slight headache, with vertigo (eighth and ninth days), [22].

Headache on the left side (sixteenth and seventeenth days), [22].

Severe headache (third morning), [19]; (after a dose, thirteenth day), [22b].

**\*Headache** (after forty minutes), [4], [5]; (fourteenth day), [22b].

*\*Headache, lasting six hours*, [10].

Headache in the evening, with tickling in the throat, [10].

Slight headache (after forty minutes), [1].

**\*Paroxysmal headache**, [10].

Headache, with vertigo and earache, while lying down, [10].

(50) **\*Headache, with nausea and chilliness, followed by flushes of heat, extending from the head to the stomach**, [10].

Headache, with chilliness, [10].

Headaches, in the morning (fourth day), [19].

Headache whilst lying down, [10].

Slight headache (eighth day), [22b].

Throbbing headache, worse on every motion, [10].

Throbbing headache, with bitter vomiting, [10].

Throbbing headache, worse while stooping and moving about, [10].

Very dizzy headache over and above the right eye, extending to the right temple; pain very severe, amounting to a tearing pain, and in an hour feels like driving a nail into the brain or boring into it, first one sensation and then the other, in the afternoon (second day), [19].

*\*Violent pain over the upper portion of the whole left side of the head, especially in the eye*, at the same time a similar pain in the left foot, [10].

(60) Sharp darting pains through the brain, from one temple to the other (fourth day), [19].

Sensation as if the head were drawn forward, [10].

Pain in all the upper part of the head, [10].

The cerebral functions are exalted by small doses, [17].

### **Forehead.**

*\*Headache, as if the forehead would burst, with chilliness and burning in the stomach, [10].*

*\*Frontal headache, with considerable vertigo, on rising from a sitting posture (ninth and tenth days), [22b].*

Awoke with a severe frontal headache over the eye, which continued all day (second day), [22].

Sharp frontal headache (Fincke, 10m), [21].

Headache very severe through the whole front of the head, extending down into the cheekbones, for two hours (after three hours, second day), [19].

*\*On taking a little exercise the frontal headache increases, and sympathizes with the stomach, like sick headache (third morning), [19].*

(60) *\*Pressive headache in the forehead, [10].*

Severe pain and sore feeling through all the front of the head and temples, with strong pulsation in the temporal arteries (third day), [19].

Neuralgic pains of a constrictive kind, from the right side of the forehead to the zygomatic arch, all day (fourth day), [20].

Burrowing pain in the upper part of the forehead, [15].

A lightning like pain in the right side of the forehead and temple, at 5 P.M., lasting five minutes; repeated at 7 P.M.; at 11 P.M. a sudden transient pain like an electric shock through the forehead, [10].

Pain in the forehead (after five days), Niedhard.

Transient pain like a pressure in the right side of the forehead, only while standing still, better while walking, [15].

Slight frontal headache, soon (ninth day), [22].

Pressive drawing in the forehead, [10].

Slowly sticking pain in the forehead (after fifteen minutes), [13].

(80) A bandlike constriction across the forehead, just above the eyebrows, in the afternoon (second day), [19].

### **Temples.**

Severe aching pain through the temples and in frontal region (first night), [19].

Sides of the head (temples) feel pressed together, with darting pains over the upper portion of the eyeballs (after thirty-minutes), [19].

Pressing pain in both temples, with occasional darting pain through head, in the afternoon (second day), [19].

Pain very severe in the left temple, at times like a nail driven in the brain, with violent throbbing in the temporal arteries (third morning), [19].

Pressing pain in the temples, in the morning (fourth day), [19].

Periodic sticking in the left temple, [10].

### **Vertex.**

The top of my head feels as though it were cleaved from the base (sixteenth and seventeenth days), [22].

Pressure on the top of the head, in the region of the anterior fontanelle, disappearing on walking, [15].

Pain in the vertex, [10].

(90) Pain like a fulness in the sinciput, in the afternoon, [13].

### **Occiput.**

Moderate pain in the back of the head and neck, gradually extending downwards to the region of the kidney, where the pain is very severe, dull and heavy, in the afternoon (second day), [19].

### **External Head.**

Enlarged veins on the head, [10].

One-sided looseness of the scalp and drawing in it, on raising the eyes, [10].

The scalp on the right side seems loose, [10].

Soreness of the scalp on touch, [10].

Moving the scalp still painful (fourth day), [19].

### **EYE.**

Redness of the eyes, in the morning (eighteenth day), [20].

Staring and protuberance of the eyes, [7a].

The eyes are sunken, dull, and burning, with slight injection of the bloodvessels (seventeenth day), [20].

(100) Dimness of the eyes, in the afternoon, with a feeling as if there were hairs in them, [10].

At first dryness and violent burning in the eyes, with difficulty in opening the lids, then copious lachrymation with burning, as from hot tears, in the evening (fourth day), [20].

*\*Burning dryness in the eyes* (third day), [20].

Burning dryness in the eyes wakes her from sleep (fourth day), [20].

Eyes feel very weak and lids smart on closing them tightly, and tears start if opened to the ordinary light of day; eyeballs tender to the touch (third morning), [19].

Sensation as of acid fumes in the eyes, [15].

Pressive pain in the left eye, [12].

Pain in the right eye, [10].

A pain suddenly shoots into the inner corner of the right eye and thence to the forehead, [10].

*\*Pain over the eyes* (twelfth day), [22b].

(110) Dull pain directly over the eyes (after seventy-five minutes), [1d].

### **Lids.**

Stitches in the upper lid, [12].

### **Lachrymal Apparatus.**

Profuse lachrymation of the right eye, which is especially painful to touch, soon followed by fluent coryza, with flow of clear water from the right nostril; afterwards, in the evening, two diarrhoea-like stools, followed by cessation of all symptoms (after five hours), [10].

Profuse lachrymation of the right eye, that is painful to touch, followed by coryza, [10].

Lachrymation, with burning in the eyes, [10].

### **Ball.**

Both eyeballs very sore, with frequent sharp piercing pain darting through them, with dimness of sight (after three hours, second day), [19].

Right eyeball very painful, especially on attempting to roll it outward or upward, in the afternoon (second day), [19].

Eyeballs very painful to move in any direction (fourth day), [19].

Eyeballs very tender to touch (fourth day), [19].

### **Pupil.**

*\*Dilatation of the pupils*, [7a].

(120) Pupils dilated more than usual (after forty-five minutes), [16].

Great dilatation of the pupils, the strongest light of the sun was utterly incapable of producing the least contraction or giving the least uneasiness, [7b].

### **Vision.**

Sight dim, and requires considerable effort and rubbing of the eyes to see anything distinctly, a feeling something like snow-blindness, in the afternoon (second day), [19].

Vision somewhat affected (after forty-five minutes), [6].

Diminished vision, [7].

Dimness of vision, [9].

Indistinct vision, [18].

Very violent twittering before the eyes, [11].

Sensation of a dark cloud immediately over the eyes, [7b].

Vapor before the eyes (sixth day), [20].

(130) Appearance of a cloud before the sight, [7a].

### **EAR.**

Pains in the ears, with headache, [10].

Pain deep in the left ear, only for a short time, during the pain in the forehead, [13].

Slowly sticking pain in the left ear (after ten minutes), [13].

Every stroke of a hammer heard near a blacksmith's shop is painful in the right ear, [10].

Throbbing under the ears at irregular intervals, often only two single beats, [10].

Cracking in the right ear, noticed while stroking the right cheek with the finger tips (third day), [15].

Beating whizzing in the left ear, [10].

Singing in the ears, with vertigo, [10].

Humming in the ears, with determination of blood, [10].

### **NOSE.**

(140) Profuse fluent coryza in the right nostril, [10].

Fluent coryza, with frequent sneezing, [10].

Watery acrid coryza, making the nose sore, [10].

Alternations of fluent and dry coryza, [10].

Painful coryza, during the fever (fourth day), [19].

Dry coryza, as from a sudden cold (thirteenth day), [22b].

Much sneezing, [10].

Sneezing very frequently, with tingling in the nares (after three hours, second day), [19].

When snuffed up the nostrils it proved stentatory, and left a sensation of heat for some time, [8].

Snuffed into the nose it excites sneezing, and an increased secretion from the Schneiderian membrane, [7].

(150) Dull heavy pain at the root of the nose, with a dizzy sensation, somewhat like the effect of alcoholic stimulus, with same feeling of lassitude (after six hours), [19].

Dull heavy pain about the root of the nose, with considerable coryza; with stinging sensation in the nose, causing considerable rubbing (second day), [19].

Dull pain at the root of the nose, with tingling sensation like coryza, in the afternoon (second day), [19].

Severe pain about the root of the nose (third day), [19].

Sensation of heat in the nose, [10].

Odor of roasted onions in the nose, [10].

Aversion to the smell of syrup, [10].

Loss of smell and taste, [10].

### **FACE.**

Peculiar haggard expression of the countenance, [7a].

Face flushed (after twenty-five minutes), [1c].

(160) Redness of the face, [10].

Countenance pale (after forty-five minutes), [6].  
Face very pale (after forty minutes), [1].  
Paleness of the face, with disposition to vomit, [10].  
A worn appearance (seventeenth day), [20].  
Puffiness of the face, with bright redness and feeling of stiffness, [10].  
Pale swollen countenance around the eyes and temples, more on the left side (sixth day), [20].  
Feeling of fulness in the face, [10].  
Violent burning heat and redness of the face, [10].  
Severe pain in cheek-bones (third day), [19].  
(170) Towards evening, swelling of the lips (fourth day), [20].  
The under lip burns, is swollen, hard, and becomes covered with blisters, which dry up next morning and form crusts, which drop off after four days (fifth day), [20].  
*Sensation of dryness of the lips* (in three provers), [10].  
Stiffness of the jaws, [10].  
Jerking in both superior maxillary bones, extending towards the eye, [10].

## MOUTH.

### Teeth.

Looseness of the teeth, [10].  
Toothache when picking the teeth, [10].  
Pain in the upper teeth, [10].  
Pain in a hollow tooth, especially when touched by food, [10].  
Pain in the right lower hollow molar after cold drinks, two mornings in succession, [15].  
(180) Awoke with toothache in a right upper hollow tooth, and headache in the right side of the forehead, extending into the ear; the toothache was aggravated by cold water (and also by hot drinks), but relieved by warm water, [14].  
A slow short and long-thrilling sensation, ending in a gnawing, in an upper molar (after twenty minutes), [13].  
Pain in one or several incisors and in a hollow molar (after twenty minutes), [13].

### Gums.

Sores on the gums and roof of mouth (Fincke, 10m), [21].

### Tongue.

Yellowish white coating on the tongue, with bad taste in the mouth (second day), [22a].  
Light yellow coating on the tongue, in the morning (fourth day), [22].  
Tongue coated yellowish white (eighth and ninth days), [22].  
Tongue coated white, with loss of appetite, [10].  
*\*Tongue feels burnt*, [11].  
Crawling in the tip of the tongue, followed by an astringent sensation that extended over the whole tongue, on waking (first day), [14].  
(190) Prickling on the tongue and hard palate, as if he had been chewing Mezereum (after twenty-five minutes), [13].  
Dry and raw sensation of something acrid, beginning in the right side of the tongue and extending over the whole tongue, soon after waking, in the morning, [15].  
Stitches in the left side of the tongue, [15].  
Prickling in the tip of the tongue (after fifteen minutes), [13].

### General Mouth.

Mouth clammy and feverish (second day), [19].  
Mouth clammy, with very disagreeable taste, with abundant accumulations about the teeth,

and very fetid breath (third morning), [19].

Burning in the mouth and fauces (first day), [22b].

Burning in the mouth and stomach (after two hours, first day), [22].

Burning in the mouth and fauces, immediately (fourth day); lasting four hours and a half (fifth day), [22].

### **Saliva.**

Flow of saliva and looseness of the teeth; it seems as if they would fall out, [10].

(200) Spitting, with nausea, [10].

### **Taste.**

Fatty taste in the mouth, [11].

The cake has a bitter taste, followed by burning in the fauces, [10].

Slimy taste in the mouth, [10].

Taste very much impaired (second day), [19].

Awoke in morning with disagreeable taste in mouth (fifth day), [22].

## **THROAT.**

*\*Feeling of swelling in the throat on swallowing*, [10].

*\*Sensation as if the throat were completely closed by swelling, with pain on swallowing, as if he would suffocate, with loss of voice (after three hours)*, [10].

*\*Pain, with sensation of swelling, in the throat, worse on the right side, and especially on swallowing*, [10].

*\*Throat very dry, with tickling cough (after three hours, second day)*, [19].

(210) *\*Dryness in the throat, with a teasing dry hacking cough, in the afternoon (second day)*, [19].

*\*Dryness of the throat, not relieved by drinking*, [10].

*\*Throat feels raw; some difficulty in swallowing; mouth and throat feel almost denuded of mucous membrane; in the morning, at 12.30 P.M., mucous membrane of mouth, fauces, etc., very sensitive, as if having held very hot water in the mouth, making it quite difficult to masticate food (fourth day)*, [19].

A spasmodic constriction directly beneath the lower jaw and across the throat, very distressing in character, lasting for two or three hours, in the afternoon (second day), [19].

*\*Tickling in the throat, with hacking cough and headache, in the evening*, [11].

Transient, very peculiar feeling in the throat, as though he had swallowed something sharp (after twenty minutes), [13].

Heat in the throat; inspiration of cold air is very agreeable; in the evening, from 6 to 7 P.M., [15].

Burning in the fauces, after eating sweet things, [10].

A small quantity dissolved in the saliva and swallowed, produces considerable irritation in the fauces, which continued for several hours, (Aqueous extract.), [1].

Burning sensation in fauces, especially on soft palate, extending downward to about centre of the sternal region, in the afternoon (second day), [19].

(220) Warming sensation in the fauces, and especially on soft palate, with slight relaxation (after fifteen minutes), [19].

Burning in the pharynx, [10].

## **STOMACH.**

### **Appetite and Thirst.**

Craving appetite; could not eat enough to satisfy my hunger; in the morning (fourteenth day), [22b].

Appetite craving, in the morning (twelfth day), [22].

Ate quite heartily in morning (eighth day), [22].  
\**Longing for indefinite things*, with loss of appetite, [10].  
\**Longing for spiced food*, [10].  
Appetite poor (sixth day), [22].  
Appetite very much impaired (second day), [19].  
No appetite for breakfast (seventh day), [22].  
(230) Almost a total loss of appetite (third morning), [19].  
Loss of appetite, with uncertain cravings, [10].  
No desire for food (fourth day), [19].  
Loss of appetite, [16]; (sixth day), [20].  
Sometimes violent, though transient, gastrodynia, [7a].  
Aversion to butter, which leaves a sweetish taste, [10].  
Tormenting thirst, [16], [18].

### **Eructations.**

Frequent eructations of a bad odor, with some qualmishness and paleness of the face, [10].  
Spasmodic eructations of air, [10].  
Eructations of gas, followed by tickling in the throat, provoking cough, immediately, [10].  
(240) Regurgitation and disposition to vomit, [10].  
Flatulent eructation, [10].  
Eructations of wind from his stomach (after forty-five minutes), [3].

### **Hiccough.**

Hiccough on smoking, [15].

### **Nausea and Vomiting.**

\**Deathly nausea, with much salivation*, [10].  
Nausea while sitting at the breakfast table (thirteenth day), [22b].  
Nausea, in the evening, before going to bed (first day), [20].  
Nausea and pain in the stomach, in the evening (third day), [20].  
After eating, nausea (fourth day), [20].  
Nausea and waterbrash (sixth day), [20].  
(250) Several times during the forenoon sick feeling; she has to lie down; it comes from the stomach, with vomituration (ninth day), [20].  
While in church, where she was surrounded by various odors, she suddenly became sick, as if she would faint; the feeling disappeared after smelling eau de Cologne (thirteenth day), [20].  
Nausea (from larger doses), [17].  
\**Nausea, with much spitting*, [10].  
Nausea after eating, [10].  
\**Nausea, not relieved by vomiting*, [10].  
Periodic nausea, with loss of appetite, [10].  
Nausea on stooping, [10].  
Long-continued nausea, with chilliness, [10].  
\**Nausea*, [10].  
(260) \**Nausea, with salivation and constant spitting*, [10].  
\**Nausea with the headache, with chill and heat*, [10].  
Nausea, without vomiting; then headache, [10].  
Great nausea (after thirty minutes); it operated most violently as an emetic, producing six or seven full vomitings (after thirty-five minutes); he drank a considerable quantity of warm tea, with the view of assisting the operation and to allay the violent irritation which was produced in his throat; all the contents of his stomach, as well as the tea, on being discharged, were of a

color similar to the decoction of the root, [2].

In larger doses it strongly nauseates, [7].

Much affected with nausea (after forty minutes); shortly after relieved from every disagreeable sensation by discharging the contents of his stomach, [2a].

Considerable nausea (after twenty-five minutes); nausea returning at intervals (after fifty minutes), [1].

Nausea, as if he would soon vomit, as after a large dose of unpleasant medicine (a purge), associated with a sensation in the abdomen as if he should soon go to stool, [13].

Qualmish nausea, without pain, obliging to vomit, followed by headache, with rheumatic pain and stiffness in the limbs and nape of the neck, [10].

Qualmish sickening feeling all over the body, with great lassitude and weakness, in the afternoon (after three hours, second day), [19].

(270) Slight nausea (after forty minutes), [1c].

*\*Slight nausea, with a burning at his stomach* (after fifteen minutes); the nausea, at intervals, much more violent (after forty minutes); vomited twice; the motions were pretty strong (after sixty minutes), [4].

Slight nausea commenced (after thirty-five minutes); one gentle motion to vomit (after sixty-five minutes), [3].

Slight nausea (after twenty minutes); disposition to puke, which, however, continued but for a very short time (after forty minutes); the nausea had nearly disappeared (after fifty minutes), [1a].

Slight sickness at his stomach, which continued for several hours (after sixty minutes), [5].

Violent vomiting, [18].

Vomiturition (seventeenth day), [20].

Vomiting and diarrhoea, [10].

Vomiting of bitter water, [10].

*\*Bitter vomiting, with the headache*, [10].

(280) *\*It sometimes occasions vomiting, but more especially burning at the stomach*, [7].

Vomiting, with desire to eat, in order to quiet the nausea, [10].

Ten to twenty grains operated as an emetic, [9].

It operated violently as an emetic, producing great prostration of strength during its operation, which continued for some time, [8].

### **General Stomach.**

In the evening, before supper, distension of the epigastrium (second day), [20].

Distension of the epigastrium, with difficult breathing and lassitude all day (third day), [20].

Swelling of the epigastrium, painful to the touch, from stooping or from the pressure of the clothes, with anxiousness (seventh day), [20].

An agreeable sensation at my stomach, [1b].

Disagreeable sensation at my stomach, that continued the remainder of the day (after ninety-five minutes), [1d].

Heavy sensation, as of indigestion, in stomach (second day), [19].

(290) Heavy dull sensation in the stomach, with qualmishness, eructations, and the very disagreeable feelings of indigestion, in the afternoon (second day), [19].

After breakfast (ate but little, and that very light, as I have no appetite) feel a dull heavy load in the stomach, like a stone, as something perfectly indigestible (third morning), [19].

Dull heavy feeling in the stomach, as if caused from some hard substance there, with the vertigo, immediately (sixteenth day), [22].

Sensation of emptiness in the stomach, soon after eating, [10].

*\*Sensation of emptiness in the stomach, with faint feverish feeling* (third morning), [19].

Stomach much relieved by eating, although food lies like a load therein (fourth day), [19].

Sudden attack of constriction in the pit of the stomach, as if she would suffocate; she tears

open her clothes, and throws herself on the bed, with vomituration; she could breathe better when lying on either side, but the difficulty of respiration returned at once when turning on the back; palpitation of the heart so violent that it is felt in the head, as if the blood was sent up by a steel spring; severe on the left side; this lasted until evening; she could not eat any dinner and nothing for supper, except a cup of tea (fourteenth day), [20].

Soreness in the epigastrium, aggravated by eating, [16].

Considerable soreness in the epigastric region, in the morning (fourth day), [22].

*\*Pressure in the stomach*, [10].

(300) Pressing in the epigastrium on the right side, on the short ribs, and swelling (first day), [20].

Pain in the stomach (ninth and tenth days), [22b].

Severe pain in the stomach, immediately (eleventh day), [22b].

Pain in the stomach quite severe (fourteenth day), [22b].

Pain in the stomach immediately after eating, lasting about an hour (sixteenth and seventeenth days), [22].

Considerable pain in the epigastric region (ninth day), [22].

Pain extending downward to the stomach and bowels, causing a rumbling sound, in the afternoon (second day), [19].

Epigastric uneasiness, [7a].

Jumping in the epigastric region, as from something alive, [10].

Great weakness of digestion, [10].

(310) *\*Burning sensation in the stomach* (second day); slightly aggravated (third day), [22b].

Constant burning in the stomach, and a feeling as if a weight was lodged there (seventh day), [22b].

*\*Burning in the stomach* (after the dose, thirteenth day), [22b].

Burning sensation in the stomach, lasting one hour, immediately (second and third days), [22].

Severe burning in stomach, lasting two hours (sixth day), [22].

The burning pain in the epigastric region, with the soreness in the chest when taking a full inspiration, has not abated (ninth day), [22].

Warmth at his stomach, which he compared to that produced by Camphor (after fifteen minutes), [3].

Sensation of warmth at his stomach (after fifteen minutes), [5].

Warmth at his stomach (after twenty minutes), [2a].

Considerable burning sensation about the stomach, not unlike gastritis, in the evening (third day), [19].

(320) Burning sensation in the stomach, [18]; (after ten minutes), [1]; (after fifteen minutes), [2].

Pleasant warmth at the stomach (after twenty-five minutes), [1d].

Warmth at my stomach (after fifteen minutes), [1c].

Digestion is excited by small doses, [17].

## ABDOMEN.

### Hypochondria.

Pain in the hypochondria, violent, persistent; vertigo and weakness, [10].

Pain in the hypochondriac region and right side of chest is severe (second day); almost as severe (third day), [22a].

Dull burning pain in right hypochondriac region and chest (right side), in morning (seventh day), [22].

The pain in the hypochondria is quite severe (ninth day), [22].

Awoke in the morning with a severe pain in the region of the spleen (fifteenth day); this pain continues (sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth days), [22].

Pain in the hypochondrium (left), very severe (eighth, ninth, and tenth days), [22b].

(330) The pain in the spleen was often distressing, but I did not notice any enlargement of that

organ, but a constant soreness upon pressure, [22b].

### **Umbilicus and Sides.**

Gripping in the umbilical region, lasting two hours (after three hours and a half, third day), [22].

Gripping pain in umbilical region, the remained of the day (after two hours, sixth day), [22].

Severe gripping pains in umbilical region, with considerable flatulency and fulness in the head, at 5.30 P.M. (seventh day), [22].

Gripping in the umbilical region (eighth and ninth days), [22].

Painfulness of the abdominal walls as if ulcerated, with burning around the navel, as if it was chafed (eighteenth day), [20].

Twisting pain in the left side, not far from the pubis and crest of the ilium, worse while sitting, standing, and bending towards the right side; also on pressure; better on walking erect; the pain afterwards extended from this place around to the left hip and up behind the short ribs; especially noticed on bending to the right (eighth day), [15].

### **General Abdomen.**

Discharge of flatus, then of excrementitious matter, with abatement of the nausea, etc., [13].

Frequent emission of very offensive flatus, afterwards, in the evening, a hard stool follows, [10].

Flatulency (eighth and ninth days), [22].

(340) All night, colic as before the menses, [10].

Paroxysmal colic, [10].

Colic in the upper abdomen, followed by diarrhœa, in the morning, [10].

Digging colic, with pain in the small of the back, at night, [10].

Colic, [10].

Cramp, extending from place to place, in the abdomen, [10].

Severe colicky pain through the bowels, very persistent, extending down to the rectum, causing frequent sharp spasmodic pain, low down in the rectum, of most excruciating character (after nine hours, second day), [19].

Cutting bellyache, as if a stool would follow, but did not, at noon (seventh day), [20].

Pain in the abdomen, as if the menses would come on, [10].

Violent pains, like thrusts of a knife, in the abdomen, followed by diarrhœa-like stools, as thin as water (after one hour), [10].

(350) Shooting pains through the bowels, extending to the lower extremities, in the afternoon (second day), [19].

Slight cutting drawings in the abdomen, [10].

Sharp cutting pain through the bowels, from right to left iliac fossa, thence down to the rectum, and then causing a very peculiar spasmodic pain of the most excruciating intensity, for fifteen minutes (after three hours, second day), [19].

Throbbing in the abdomen, [10].

### **RECTUM AND ANUS.**

There is still, at times, the return of that distressing, cutting, spasmodic sensation low in the rectum, in the evening (third day), [19].

Ineffectual desire for stool, followed by vomiting, [10].

Ineffectual desire for stool, with sensation of a thick mass in the anus; the sensation was repeated several times during the day without stool, [10].

Frequent desire for stool, with emission of only flatus, in the afternoon, [10].

Desire for stool, with emission of much flatus, [10].

### **STOOL.**

\*In the evening, diarrhœa, with disappearance of the coryza, [10].

(360) Diarrhœa stool after the colicky pain, [10].

*\*Diarrhœa like stool mixed with much flatus*, [10].

Stool at first of wind, afterwards of a very scanty discharge of fœces, relieving the desire for stool (after twenty-five minutes), [13].

Purged gently two or three times (after about three hours), [1].

Single watery stool after severe cutting pain in the bowels, [10].

Five natural evacuations in one day, [10].

Two scanty stools (first day), [15].

Undigested stool, [10].

Stools soft (first days); hard (latter days), [15].

The discharge from the intestine was noticed to contain a very unusual quantity of bright-yellow bile, [7b].

(370) Evacuation of the bowels semisolid, with considerable griping before stool (twelfth day), [22].

It produced only two motions and those very gentle, [2a].

It is remarkable that though Sanguinaria does not seem to be capable of purging, or even of proving directly laxative, yet when taken in large quantities by itself, and for a considerable length of time, it will, for the most part, obviate habitual costiveness, and even when conjoined with Opium, it will not unfrequently prevent any constipating effect from that article. Whether it was employed with or without Opium, the fœces became of a bright-yellow color, and a free state of the bowels took place, [7].

Bowels constipated (sixth day), [22].

Bowels constipated; fœces natural in color, but in hard lumps, in the morning (eighth day); constipation continued (ninth day), [22].

Bowels remain constipated (thirteenth, fourteenth, and eighteenth days), [22].

### URINARY ORGANS.

Pain from the kidneys seems to penetrate into the right iliac fossa, and then to shoot through to the sigmoid flexure of the colon, then extending down to the rectum (after three hours, second day), [19].

Dull heavy pain across the kidneys (third morning), [19].

Pain in the bladder (thirteenth and fourteenth days), [22b].

Some difficulty in discharging urine, having somewhat of an ardor urinate, [2], [2a].

(380) Increased desire to urinate, voiding only a little at a time, but as often as every hour during the day (eighth and ninth days), [22].

Constant desire to urinate, but there is not any increase in the amount of urine voided (twelfth day), [22b].

Frequent micturition, even at night, [10].

Frequent micturition at night, always of much watery urine, [10].

Urinate often, quantity natural, color dark-yellow (thirteenth day), [22].

In the evening, the urine is a little more copious than during the day, very high-colored, and throws down a reddish sediment on standing (third day), [19].

Increase in the quantity of urine (ninth and tenth days), [22b].

The urine increases in quantity about one-half and was voided often (first day), [22a].

Increase in the quantity of urine (ninth and eleventh days), [22].

Urine higher-colored, and not quite as easily voided (third morning), [19].

(390) Urine scanty, red, and high-colored, in morning (eighth and ninth days), [22].

### SEXUAL ORGANS.

#### Male.

Burning sensation in the glans penis (twelfth day); the pain continues (thirteenth day), [22b].

Emissions two nights in succession, after which he felt very well, [15].

### **Female.**

Menses appeared a week too early, with black blood, [10].

Sometimes it excites the catamenial secretion, and it has occasionally been known to produce uterine hæmorrhage, [7].

\*Menses much more profuse than usual, with less pain and weakness in the small of the back than usual; *but with headache in the right side of the forehead and side of the head, with a sensation as if the eyes would be forced out of the head, worse in the right eye* (second day), [14].

Catamenia at the right time; very offensive putrid smell, bright red; the blood deposits clots in the vessels like lumps of flesh; towards the end the blood became darker, and the offensive odor abated; the first four days the flow was very copious, and the catamenia lasted ten days (seventh day), [20].

Cessation of the menses (fifteenth day), [20].

## **RESPIRATORY APPARATUS.**

### **Voice.**

Aphonia, with swelling in the throat, [10].

### **Cough and Expectoration.**

\**A dry cough, awakening him from sleep, which did not cease until he sat upright in bed, and flatus was discharged both upwards and downwards*, [10].

\***Dry cough, with considerable tickling in throat-pit, and a crawling sensation extending down beneath the sternum;** *cough becoming very severe, causing considerable pain beneath the upper part of the sternum, with no expectoration; lasted about two hours* (second day), [19].

(400) Dry cough, and some pain in the chest, in the morning (third day), [20].

Dry cough, caused by incessant tickling in the stomach, with shortness of breath, for fifteen minutes (fifth day), [20].

\***Teasing, dry, hacking cough, with dryness in the throat,** *in the afternoon* (second day), [19].

\**The dry hacking cough was persistent after the proving*, [19].

Frequent hacking cough, especially while eating, for several days, [14].

\***Hacking cough caused by tickling in the throat, several evenings after lying down**, [14].

\***Hacking cough**, [10].

Paroxysm of coughing, which lasted about ten minutes, in the morning (eleventh day), [22].

Slight cough, [10].

\***Tickling cough with very dry throat** (after three hours, second day), [19].

(410) Slight cough, caused by a tickling sensation in the larynx, with expectoration of a thick tenacious mucus (second day), [22a].

It sometimes promotes the excretion of mucus, or muco-purulent matter from the bronchial membrane, and sometimes it restrains these discharges, according to the different circumstances of the case, [7].

### **Respiration.**

Painful sighing respiration, and considerable dyspnœa with the troublesome dreams and restless tossing (second day), [19].

Respiration hurried (after three hours, second day), [19].

\**Severe dyspnœa*, sighing respiration (third morning), [19].

The desire to take deep inspirations still continues, connected with the tearing pain in the right

breast (fourth day), [19].

*\*The dyspnœa and inclination to take deep inspirations were persistent after the proving,* [19].

### **CHEST.**

*\*Constant pressure and heaviness in the whole of the upper part of the chest, with difficulty of breathing,* [18].

Pressive pain in the chest and back, [10].

Severe pain in the chest under the fifth rib (thirteenth day), [22b].

(420) The pains in the chest were rather peculiar; while they were deep they were not as sharp as I had supposed pleuritic pains to be; nor was there any soreness in the pectoral muscles; the pains were as severe on one side as the other, but never on both sides at once, [22b].

Slight pain in the chest (after nine days), [22].

A simple pain in the thorax, [10].

Soreness in the chest felt during inspiration (ninth day), [22].

Pain under the shoulder-blade with chill, [10].

### **Front and Sides.**

*\*The pain beneath the sternum and in the right breast continued very persistent during the whole proving, and for several days after,* [19].

A slowly sticking pain beneath the sternum (after fifteen minutes), [13].

*\*Intense burning pain between the breasts, most severe on the right side, in the afternoon (second day),* [19].

*\*Burning sensation under the sternum, soon (eleventh day),* [22b].

A sickening sensation from the right breast downward to the stomach, causing qualms, as from Tart. emet., in the afternoon (second day), [19].

(430) *\*Pain in the right side of chest and hypochondriac region is very severe (second day); almost as severe (third day),* [22a].

*\*Sharp piercing pain, midway between the sternum and right nipple, myalgic in character, and the surface feels tender on pressure (after forty-five minutes),* [19].

*\*Hot burning streaming in the right side of the chest, commencing below the right arm and clavicle, and extending down to the hepatic region, at 4 P.M. (third day),* [15].

*\*Acute stitches in the right side of the chest, near the nipple,* [15].

*\*Sharp stitches in the right side of the chest,* [10].

Rheumatic pains in the left side, in the region of the short ribs (nineteenth day), [20].

Pains from the left breast to the shoulder, [10].

Pain in the chest, immediately under the left nipple (second day); slightly aggravated (third day); increased by deep inspiration (fourth and fifth days); quite severe (seventh day), [22b].

Pain under the left clavicle on waking, with as tired a feeling as when I retired (eighth morning), [22b].

Pain in the left side of the chest, in the morning (twelfth day), [22b].

(440) The pain in the chest has changed to the left side (fourteenth day), [22b].

Slowly sticking pain in the left side of the chest near the axilla (after twenty minutes), [13].

Slowly sticking pain in the left side of the chest, near the last ribs (after twenty minutes), [13].

Stitches in the left lower portion of the chest, extending to the shoulders, [10].

Stitches in the left chest, in the region of the short ribs, [10].

Stitches in the left side, in the region of the short ribs, on moving and turning the body, [10].

In the forenoon, a stitch in the left side, under the short ribs (spleen), of short duration, but less violent than before; better at 3 P.M. (ninth day), [20].

Violent stitches in the left side, under the short ribs, exactly where the spleen is located (second day), [20].

## **Mammæ.**

The nipples are sore and painful, [10].

Violent sore pain beneath the right nipple, worse during and after touch, [10].

(450) Sensation of constriction across both breasts, with inclination to take deep inspirations, which very much increase the constriction, and cause a tearing pain through the breasts, particularly in the right (after forty minutes), [19].

Severe pain in the breast, extending up to the right shoulder (third day), [19].

Stitching pain in the breasts (third morning), [19].

Tearing-burning pain through the breasts beneath the sternum, during the fever (third day), [19].

Pain in breast (third morning), [19].

*\*Pain in right breast, very permanent, and increasing, extending to the stomach, causing a sickening sensation, not unlike Tart. emet (after three hours); very persistent, all night (first night), [19].*

*\*Sharp piercing pain in right breast, just beneath the nipple; very difficult to take a deep inspiration, with some dyspnœa, in the afternoon (second day), [19].*

*\*The pain in the right breast extends to the shoulder, and is so severe that it is with difficulty the hand can be placed on the top of the head, in the afternoon (second day), [19].*

Severe pain in left breast, but not so severe as in right, in the afternoon (second day), [19].

Stitches in both breasts, [10].

## **HEART AND PULSE.**

(460) Pressive pain beneath the præcordial region, [10].

Palpitation of the heart, [7].

Pulse increased eight beats per minute (first day), [22a].

Pulse accelerated by small doses, [17].

Rapid pulse, [10].

Pulse very quick, without much fulness (after fifteen minutes), [2].

Pulse feeble and quick; very easily compressed (third morning), [19].

Pulse 60 (eighth and ninth days), [22].

Pulse 72 (before the proving); 86 (after three hours, second day); feeble and quick in morning; 95 at 2 P.M.; 65, and easily compressed, at 10 P.M. (third day); 75 (fourth day), [19].

Pulse 58 (before the experiment); 62 (after twenty minutes), [2a].

(470) Pulse 74 (before the experiment); 75 (after five and ten minutes); 76 (after fifteen minutes); 77, a little fuller (after twenty minutes); 77 (after twenty-five minutes); 76 (after thirty minutes); 75 (after thirty-five minutes); 77 (after forty minutes); 75 (after forty-five minutes); 74 (after fifty and fifty-five minutes); 73 (after sixty minutes); 74 (after sixty-five and seventy minutes), [1b].

Pulse 78 (before the experiment); same (after five and ten minutes); 80 (after fifteen minutes); 81 (after twenty minutes); 80 (after twenty-five minutes); 83 (after thirty and thirty-five minutes); 82 (after forty minutes); 80 (after forty-five and fifty minutes); 78 (after fifty-five minutes); 82 (after sixty minutes), [4].

Pulse irregular (twelfth day), [22b].

Pulse 76 (before the experiment); same (after five minutes); 78, full and strong (after ten minutes); 80 (after fifteen minutes); 84 (after twenty minutes); 86, very irregular and not so full (after twenty-five minutes); 86 (after thirty minutes); 87 (after thirty-five minutes); 84 (after forty minutes); 82 (after forty-five minutes); 85, extremely irregular in fulness and force, from the nausea (after fifty minutes); 80 (after fifty-five minutes); 77 (after sixty minutes); 74 (after sixty-five minutes); 75 (after seventy minutes); 73 (after seventy-five minutes); 72 (after eighty minutes); 73 (after eighty-five minutes); 74 (after ninety minutes), [1].

Pulse 76 (before the experiment); same (after fifteen minutes); 78 (after twenty minutes); 80 (after twenty-five minutes); 82 (after thirty minutes); 83 (after thirty-five minutes); 84, small

and quick (after forty minutes); 80 (after forty-five minutes); 78 (after fifty minutes); 76, somewhat fuller (after fifty-five minutes); 75 (after sixty minutes); 74 (after sixty-five and seventy minutes); 73 (after seventy-five minutes); 77 nearly natural (after eighty minutes); 76 (after eighty-five minutes), [1c].

Pulse 76 (before the experiment); same (after five minutes); 77 (after ten and fifteen minutes); 79, diminished in fulness and force (after twenty minutes); 78 (after twenty-five minutes); 79, very small and quick (after thirty minutes); 78 (after thirty-five and forty minutes); 80 (after forty-five minutes); 81, considerably fuller (after fifty minutes); 79 (after fifty-five minutes); 78 (after sixty minutes); 77 (after sixty-five minutes); 75, nearly natural in fulness and force, only being a little irregular (after seventy minutes); 76 (after seventy-five and eighty minutes); 75 (after eighty-five minutes); 76 (after ninety minutes), [1a].

Pulse 76 (before the experiment); same (after ten minutes); 78 (after fifteen minutes); 80 (after twenty minutes); 82, full (after twenty-five minutes); 84 (after thirty minutes); 86, rather small and quick, with considerable tension (after thirty-five minutes); 84 (after forty minutes); 82 (after forty-five and fifty minutes); 80 (after fifty-five minutes); 78 (after sixty minutes); 76 (after sixty-five minutes); 75 (after seventy minutes); 74 (after seventy-five minutes); 72 (after eighty minutes); 73 (after eighty-five minutes); 74 (after ninety minutes); 73, smaller than usual (after ninety-five minutes); 76 (after one hundred minutes), [1d].

Pulse 76 (before the experiment); same (after five minutes); 78 (after ten minutes); 82 (after fifteen and twenty minutes); 80 (after twenty-five minutes); 83 (after thirty and thirty-five minutes); 81 (after forty minutes); 82 (after forty-five minutes); 79, tense and quick, though not full (after fifty minutes); 77 (after fifty-five minutes); 79 (after sixty minutes); 81 (after sixty-five minutes); 76, extremely irregular (after seventy minutes); 75 (after seventy-five and eighty minutes); 77 (after eighty-five minutes); 76, nearly as full as usual, though not so strong, and fluctuating (after ninety minutes), [1c].

Pulse 76 (before the experiment); same (after five minutes); 78 (after ten minutes); 79, and fuller (after fifteen minutes); 80 (after twenty and twenty-five minutes); 82 (after thirty minutes); 80 (after thirty-five minutes); 82 (after forty minutes); 78 (after forty-five minutes); 77 (after fifty minutes); 74 (after fifty-five minutes); 72 (after sixty minutes); 74 (after sixty-five minutes); 76 (after seventy and seventy-five minutes); 75 (after eighty minutes), [5].

Pulse 80 (before the experiment); same (after five minutes); 82 (after ten minutes); 82, a little fuller (after fifteen minutes); 80 (after twenty minutes); 82 (strong and full after twenty-five minutes); 84 (after thirty minutes); 86 (after thirty-five minutes); 84 (after forty and forty-five minutes); 85 (after fifty minutes); 86 (after fifty-five minutes); 88 (after sixty minutes); 89 (after sixty five minutes), [3].

(480) Pulse 80 (before the experiment); same (after five minutes); 83 (after ten minutes); 84, very strong and full (after fifteen minutes); 87, smaller and tense (after twenty minutes); 88 (after twenty-five minutes); 86 (after thirty minutes); 84 (after thirty-five minutes); 85, remarkably small and quick (after forty minutes); 83 (after forty-five minutes); 81 (after fifty minutes); 79 (after fifty-five minutes); 77 (after sixty minutes); 78 (after sixty-five minutes); 80 (after seventy minutes); 81 (after seventy-five minutes); 79 (after eighty minutes); 78 (after eighty-five minutes); 78, nearly of its natural fulness, though very irregular (after ninety minutes), [6].

*\*Extreme reduction of the force and frequency of the pulse, together with great irregularity of action, [7].*

Diminution of the frequency and regularity of the pulse, [7a].

Suppression of the pulse, [9].

## **NECK AND BACK.**

Stiffness of the nape of the neck, [10].

*\*Rheumatic pains in the nape of the neck, shoulders, and arms, [10].*

Pain in the nape of the neck, [10].

Sore pain in the nape of the neck when touched, [10].

Pain in the right side of the neck, as if strained, [12].

Pain in the left side of the nape of the neck, [10].

(490) In the night, severe backache between the crests of the iliac bones (fifteenth day), [20].

Pain down the back, and very severe in the lumbar region, and then down the extremities to the feet (third day), [19].

Soreness down the muscles of the back; feels it more when he draws his breath, pain shifts about (Fincke, 10m), [21].

Stitches from the back, beneath the left shoulder-blade, towards the shoulder-blade, worse than the stitches in the spleen (second day), [20].

Pain through the loins (third morning), [19].

Quite severe pain in the loins and down the extremities, in the morning (fourth day), [19].

Pain in the sacrum and bowels, [10].

### **EXTREMITIES.**

Convulsive rigidity of the limbs, [7].

Tetanic rigidity of the limbs and even of the whole body, [7a].

Stiffness of the limbs and rheumatic pains, with headache, [10].

Rheumatic pains in the limbs, [10].

(500) Burning in the soles of the feet and palms of the hands, [10].

Violent pain in the right hand, so that the whole arm was sore, though lying quietly and warm in bed; also felt in the left foot several times, only on the top of the foot, afterwards in the heel and toes, [11].

Pain in the extremities (third morning), [19].

### **SUPERIOR EXTREMITIES.**

#### **Shoulder.**

Pain in both shoulders, [10].

Pain in the top of the right shoulder, [15].

*\*Rheumatic pain in the right shoulder*, worse in the morning, as if she had been lying in one position, extending down to the elbow, [14].

Violent pain in the left shoulder, in the evening, [10].

Violent pain in the shoulder-joint, on every motion, [10].

Sudden rheumatic pain in the shoulder-joint, [10].

(510) Pain along the inner border of the right shoulder-blade, with heat and chills alternating, and extending down to the kidneys, where there is great heat and pain (after three hours, second day), [19].

Quite severe pain in the right shoulder, and down the shoulder-blade, in the morning (fourth day), [19].

#### **Arm.**

Rheumatic pain in the arm and hand, [10].

Rheumatic pain in the right forearm, in the evening, [10].

#### **Hand.**

Redness of the hands with violent burning, [10].

Violent ulcerative pain in the palm of the right hand close to the index finger, [10].

Quite severe pain still continues in the right hand, in the morning (fourth day), [19].

Burning in the palm of the hand, [10].

**Fingers.**

Dull pain in the ball of the right thumb, [10].

Ulcerative pain in the root of the nail of the right thumb, afterwards in the left, then extending to all the fingers, one after another, from the thumb to the little finger, alike in both hands, [10]. (520) Rheumatic pain in the right ring finger, just above the second joint, [10].

Cutting in the second joint of the left middle finger, [10].

Stitches in the tip of the right little finger, [10].

**INFERIOR EXTREMITIES.**

Great weakness of the lower extremities and pain in the small of the back, relieved by bending forward (second day), [15].

Weakness of the lower extremities, while walking, [15].

Wandering rheumatic pains through both lower extremities, right most severe, in the afternoon (second day), [19].

Rheumatic pain in lower extremities (after three hours, second day), [19].

Severe rheumatic pain in lower extremities, and so severe in right ankle and toe-joint as to cause serious lameness in walking; some swelling in great toe-joint (after nine hours, second day), [19].

**Hip.**

Bruised pain in the left hip joint, only when walking, but worse when rising from a seat, [10].

Rheumatic pain in left hip, [10].

**Knee.**

(530) Extremely weak in the knees and lower extremities, in the evening, while walking, [10].

Stiffness and tension in the hollows and sides of the knees (fourth day), [15].

**Leg.**

The left leg and foot swell, with inward burning and external coldness, at 4 P.M. (eighth day), [20].

In the evening the leg and foot swelled, with terrible burning pain; she did not know where to lay the limb; external coldness of the limb; the pain lasted until midnight; she had to nurse the limb continually; after midnight the pain became easier, but continued until next day (sixteenth day), [20].

In the morning a stitch from the middle of the right lower leg up through the knee-joint (second day), [20].

Drawing in the calves, extending into the heels, worse in the right, [15].

Cramp and crawling in the left calf (after fifteen minutes), [13].

Sharp pain in right ankle and also in great toe-joint (after three hours, second day), [19].

**Ankle.**

Constant sticking pain, as from a sting, below the right outer malleolus, [10].

Sticking pain in the right ankle, [10].

**Foot.**

(540) Severe pain in the left foot, at the time as the pain in the left side of the head, [11].

Pain in the left foot, during the pain in the right arm, [10].

Pain in the left foot, with headache, [10].

Burning in the soles of the feet, worse at night, [10].

Needlelike stitches in the heel, in the morning, in bed, [10].

Pain in the corns, [10].

## GENERALITIES.

Slight involuntary motion of muscles (after fifty-five minutes), [1c], [1d].

Slight tremors (after sixty minutes), [5].

Very restless all night (second night), [19].

Great debility (after forty minutes), [5].

(550) Debility, with vertigo and pain in the hypochondria, [10].

*\*Great weakness*, [10].

Very great prostration of strength, [7], [9], [18].

The prostrating effects of the drug compelled the suspension of all business, and I kept the bed during the fever, this afternoon (third day), [19].

General sensitiveness and weakness, [10].

Sensation of weariness and lassitude throughout the system (after one hour), [19].

With the pain at root of nose the same feeling of lassitude which induces me to retire early (after six hours), [19].

Feeling of weariness and lassitude pervading the whole system, in the afternoon (second day), [19].

Great lassitude and weakness, with the qualmish, sickening feeling (after three hours, second day), [19].

All the principal symptoms, including the great feeling of lassitude and weariness, increased; scarcely able to keep on my feet; the feeling of lassitude and restlessness continues to increase, and am able to attend to but little business (third day), [19].

(560) Lassitude, and without ambition, in cloudy damp weather (second day); lassitude (third day); lassitude and sick feeling all day, as if she would have to lie down (eighth day); lassitude, in the morning (fifteenth day), [20].

Great languor, with an irresistible propensity to yawn (after fifty-five minutes); still continuing (after ninety minutes and subsequently), [6].

Extremely languid (after eighty minutes), [1c]; (after seventy-five minutes), [1d].

The dull languid feeling remained for some days after the proving, [22a].

Feel very languid from the fever, this afternoon; scarcely above to sit up, in the evening (third day), [19].

Very languid (eighth morning), [22b].

*\*Awoke feeling as tired as when I retired, with a pain under the left clavicle* (eighth morning), [22b].

Awoke feeling very languid; disinclined to rise (seventh day). Awoke in the morning feeling very languid and as tired as on retiring at night; did not rise at my usual time, 5.30 A.M. (eighth day), [22].

Exceedingly languid, in the morning; dislike to move (ninth day), [22].

The languid and sleepy feeling is distressing (ninth day), [22].

(570) Awoke feeling as tired as the night previous (eleventh morning), [22].

Tired and stupid (twelfth day), [22].

Languid and dull, inclined to sleep all the time (fourteenth day), [22b].

The dull languid feeling did not leave at all while I continued taking the drug, nor until about three weeks after I had ceased, [22b].

Torpor of my whole system came on, with very frequent yawning (after seventy minutes), [1c].

Faintness, [7], [9], [18], [19].

Awoke this morning feeling badly, severe headache, and a tired sensation in every part of the body (twelfth day), [22].

Neuralgic pains in various parts of the system, [7a].

Pain in the superficial bony parts of the body (not in the fleshy parts and not in the joints), at 10 P.M.; on touching the painful spot the pain disappeared and suddenly appeared in other places, [10].

Usually it occasions a quickly diffused and transient, but at the same time a very peculiar

nervous thrill, which pervades the whole system, and is often extended to the minutest extremity, [7].

(580) Pulsation through the whole body, [10].

Racking and burning pains, [16].

Shooting pains from the right thumb to the symphysis menti, that continued during the day (twelfth day), [22b].

The pains were always accompanied by a burning sensation, whether in the head, chest, or stomach, [22b].

General insensibility, [7].

After eating but a little feels worse, with difficult breathing, nausea, waterbrash, lassitude, almost to fainting, with cold sweat, until midnight; awoke several times after going to sleep (second day), [20].

For the unpleasant effects of Sanguinaria, such as nausea, burning at the stomach, faintness, vertigo, diminished vision, and general insensibility, coldness, reduction of the force and frequency of the pulse, great irregularity of action, and often palpitation of heart, extreme prostration of muscular strength, and convulsive rigidity of the limbs, Opium is decidedly the most effectual remedy, [1].

Constant change of the symptoms, when a new one arises the earlier cease, [10].

The peculiar drug symptoms passed off one after another, in about ten days, [19].

A long ride in the country seemed to aggravate the symptoms (sixth day), [22].

(590) The most of the symptoms appear to be aggravated in the evenings and mornings, [10].

I was not entirely free from the effects for the space of two hours, [1c].

It acts upon the circulation something like Digitalis (from larger doses), [17].

### **SKIN.**

Ulcer about the nail, [10].

Increased itching of an old tubercle-like eruption on the skin, [10].

### **SLEEP.**

Very frequent yawning (after sixty minutes), [5].

Yawning, with disposition to lie down (after one hour), [19].

Disposition to yawn and take deep inspirations, which cause intense tearing pain in right breast, in the afternoon (second day), [19].

Drowsiness coming on gradually, causing an indisposition to move, or to make any mental exertion (after forty-five minutes), [19].

Very sleepy, it is almost impossible to keep awake, while reading (eighth day); the drowsiness continues; did not wake at the usual time in the morning (ninth day), [22].

(600) The demand for more sleep seems more urgent this morning than before; I yielded to the desire, sleeping an hour more than usual, but the inclination to "sleep on" remained the same (ninth day), [22].

The drowsy sleepy feeling is terrible; it seems impossible to get sleep enough (thirteenth and fourteenth days), [22].

One of the most prominent symptoms has been a sleepy feeling, and this remained until all the other symptoms of the drug had passed away, [22a].

Very sleepy, could not keep awake ten minutes, while reading (eighth day), [22b].

Starting from sleep, caused by a jerk through the whole body, several times (fourth day); restless sleep (sixth day); little sleep, many busy unpleasant dreams (seventh day), [20].

Passed a very restless night till towards morning perspiration broke forth freely, when most of the severe pains abated (third night), [19].

Woke earlier than usual, [15].

Woke at night, in fright, as if falling, [10].

Night sleepless, [10].

### **Dreams.**

Dreams of a frightful and disagreeable character, [10].

(610) Many dreams of business matters, in which she was the main person concerned (second day); restless sleep, with dreams of business matters (fourth day); many dreams of occupation, with anxiousness (seventh day), [20].

Troublesome dreams and restless tossing all night, with painful sighing respiration, and considerable dyspnoea (first night), [19].

Dreamed of a sea-voyage two nights in succession, although he had never been at sea, [10].

Dreamed of a dead body, which he helped to dissect, [10].

## **FEVER.**

### **Chilliness.**

Chilliness in the evening, in bed, and shivering in the back, as if he had gooseflesh, [10].

Chilliness, with shaking and pain beneath the scapulæ, on motion, [10].

Chill and nausea, [10].

Chill, with the headache, [10].

Light chills at 2 P.M., followed by hot flashes; pulse 95, for fifteen or twenty minutes, when burning fever set in, with exacerbation of all the symptoms; fever subsiding and pains abating, at 10 P.M. (third day), [19].

Coldness, [7].

(620) Coldness of the surface, more particularly of the extremities, [7a].

Cold and moist skin, with feeling of inward heat (seventh day), [20].

Wrists cold and a profuse sweat on my forehead (after thirty minutes), [1c].

### **Heat.**

Febrile condition came on at 2.30 P.M., not as severe as the day previous, and passed off between 8 and 9 P.M. (fourth day); the fever recurred four or five days, gradually subsiding, yet very regularly between 2 and 3 P.M., [19].

Very feverish state of the system (third morning), [19].

Slight flushes of heat, followed by chills (after three hours); and in less than an hour face flushed, with fever; hands hot (second day), [19].

Great increase of heat through the right shoulder and clavicle to the right breast, extending to the stomach and bowels (after three hours, second day), [19].

*\*Burning heat, suddenly alternating with chilliness and shivering, at short intervals, [11].*

*\*Heat flying from the head to the stomach, [10].*

*\*Feels suddenly warm, it lasts only a few minutes (Fincke, 10m), [21].*

(630) *\*Glow of warmth over my body (after thirty-five minutes), [1c].*

### **Sweat.**

Perspired freely (after fifty minutes), [1c].

Cold sweat, [7a]; (fifth day), [20].

## **CONDITIONS.**

### **Aggravation.**

(*Morning*), After cold drinks, pain in right lower molar; after waking up, dry and raw sensation on tongue; pain in shoulder; in bed, stitches in heels; most symptoms.

(*Afternoon*), Dimness of eyes.

(*Evening*), Headache; tickling in throat, with cough; after lying down, hacking cough; pain in left shoulder; pain in right forearm; while walking, weakness in knees and lower extremities;

most symptoms.

(*Night*), Colic, with pain in small of back; frequent micturition; burning in soles of feet.

(*Hot drinks*), Toothache.

(*While eating*), Hacking cough.

(*After eating*), Sweet things, burning in fauces; nausea.

(*Exercise*), Frontal headache.

(*Deep inspiration*), Soreness in chest; constriction across breasts.

(*While lying down*), Headache, with vertigo and earache.

(*Motion*), Headache; pain in shoulder-joint.

(*On moving and turning body*), Stitches in left side.

(*A long ride*), The symptoms.

(*Rising from a seat*), Vertigo; frontal headache; pain in left hip-joint.

(*Rising quickly from stooping*), Vertigo and faintness.

(*On smoking*), Hiccough.

(*While standing still*), Pain in right side of forehead.

(*Stooping*), Headache; nausea; pain in epigastrium.

(*Swallowing*), Pain in throat.

(*During and after touch*), Pain in beneath right nipple.

(*Touch of food*), Pain in a hollow tooth.

(*Touch*), Pain in nape of neck.

(*Turning head quickly*), Vertigo and faintness.

(*Before vomiting*), Anxiety.

(*While walking*), Weakness of lower extremities; pain in left hip-joint.

(*Cold water*), Toothache.

### **Amelioration.**

(*Bending forward*), Pain in small of back.

(*On walking*), Pressure at top of head.

(*Walking in open air*), Headache.

(*Warm drinks*), Toothache.

(Timothy F. Allen, The Encyclopedia of Pure Materia Medica, Boericke & Tafel, New York and Philadelphia, vol. 8 (1878), Sanguinaria, p. 481-497)

## Heilungen / Cures



# Heilungen / Cures

## Übersicht / Overview

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- 1866 - Severe cough in an anaemic girl aged 15 who was condemned by allopathic authorities to a premature consumptive grave - S. B. Pearson
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- 1904 - Headaches once a week in a man aged 32 - Frederick Kopp

## **1866 - Incipient phthisis pulmonalis following amenorrhoea in a girl aged 16 - S. B. Pearson**

"Maggie C., set. 16, of lymphatic temperament, quiet disposition, applied to me for treatment on the 21<sup>st</sup> of March, 1865. Had her courses for the first time in December, 1864, since when they had never reappeared. Present symptoms - loose, stringy, sometimes flocculent expectoration, attending a severe cough, which seemed to rack her whole frame during the paroxysm; darting pains through both lungs, more especially the apex of left lung; cough worse at night in bed; evening exacerbations of fever, with burning of palms of hands and soles of feet; debilitating night sweats; paroxysms of excruciating frontal headache; dullness of percussion in left supra and infra-clavicular region; fine whistling and long expiratory sounds heard on auscultation on same side in the top of the lung, which are not observed in the right lung, but the bronchial tubes in middle and lower parts of both lungs contain much mucus; pulse 114, easily compressed; anorexia; insomnolency; thirst; bowels regular; urine changeable in color and less in quantity; emaciation was quite marked - the cheeks hollow, limbs and body small and bony, eyes sunken and presenting a glassy appearance.

For this train of symptoms Phos., Ars., Nitric-acid, Puls., were tried in succession without relief, excepting from the night-sweats, which were controlled by Nitric-acid, when I determined to give Sanguinaria, according to the rules contained in Hale's "New Homoeopathic Provings." Sanguinaria was given with immediate good results, in checking the cough, restoring the abnormal condition of the respiratory mucous membrane to a normal action; exciting the digestive functions and stimulating the whole vegetative sphere of life. The remedy was given alone for two weeks, at lengthened intervals, as improvement continued, and then stopped for one week, improvement still going on, when Calc.-carb. 30<sup>th</sup> was substituted every third night, bringing on the menses in two weeks later, or just five weeks from commencement of treatment. I have seen the patient frequently since, and find she is and has been regular ever since."

(S. B. Pearson, M.D., Clinical Experience with Sanguinaria Canadensis, The Western Homoeopathic Observer vol. 3 (1866), p. 128-129)

## **1866 - Severe cough in an anaemic girl aged 15 who was condemned by allopathic authorities to a premature consumptive grave - S. B. Pearson**

"Adele L., aet. 15, of French extraction, nervo-lymphatic temperament, applied for treatment, February 3d, 1865, having been under Allopathic medication for a year without material benefit, and lately condemned by the same authorities to a premature consumptive grave. I found

her with the following symptoms - great emaciation; perfectly bloodless skin ; had never menstruated, but twelve months ago there was a slight discharge and pains in loins, at which time she commenced to fail. Severe, painful cough, with profuse expectoration of thick, stringy mucus, yellowish-white in color; cough and expectoration worse at night; night-sweats; soreness of the chest to pressure; auscultation and percussion did not reveal any organic lesion of the lungs, but that the respiratory murmur was faint, and covered in some parts by mucous rales; the bronchial tubes seemed filled with mucus, a hypersecretion of the debilitated respiratory mucous membrane. There was shortness of breath; headache; evening fever; burning in feet; dryness of throat; anorexia; pulse 100, soft and quick; alternation of constipation and diarrhoea; urine high colored and foul smelling; sleeplessness at night; shooting, erratic pains through the body, and especially the chest; great exhaustion. Having had such good success in the treatment of similar cases with *Sanguinaria* before, I immediately proscribed it in the third dilution, ordering at the same time a good nutritious diet. Improvement began in the first six hours, and did not cease until the patient was up and about in good health. But one other medicine was used in the case, Sulphur 30<sup>th</sup>, which I gave for an irritation of the eyelids. I discharged the patient on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of March, one month from the date of the first visit, and on the 17<sup>th</sup> her courses appeared, lasting three days."

(S. B. Pearson, M.D., Clinical Experience with *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, The Western Homoeopathic Observer vol. 3 (1866), p. 129-130)

### **1871 - Neuralgia in the face for several years in a woman - P. Drumm**

"Mrs. Chr. F., suffering from neuralgia in face, for several years as follows:

Beginning of pain in the upper jaw, running up to the nose, eye, ear, neck, and side of the head; pain shooting, and burning, cannot stand the pain except *by kneeling down and holding the head tight to the floor*. Thinking over the whole case, there were different remedies indicated, with the exception of the last mentioned symptom, cannot stand the pain, except holding the head tight to the floor.

Remembering what Dr. Hering wrote and taught about that symptom, I gave *Sang. can.* tincture (having no other preparation with me), to be taken only one drop during the spell.

A few months after, I saw her again, when she said "that red medicine has done wonders for me. Three days after you gave it to me, I had a very hard spell, took only one drop, and not more, and two hours after, took the corn hoe, went to work in the garden, and felt as well as I ever did in my lifetime." No more spells since."

(P. Drumm, The Journal of Homoeopathic Clinics vol. 3 (1871), Case 352, p. 62)

### **1871 - Severe sore throat in a druggist - S. P. Hedges**

"Editor Investigator. - *Dear Sir*: The following clinical experience with *Sanguinaria canadensis* may be of value to the profession. In August late, I was applied by a friend, a druggist, for the cure of a severe sore throat, resulting from an ordinary cold. He was very anxious about it, having suffered from it before so severely as to be advised to go South. Twice he had been treated for three months, by physicians of different schools, including the homoeopathic, without relief; and was cured each time, by spending six or eight weeks in Southern Virginia. His symptoms were mostly confined to the throat. General feeling of soreness throughout the pharynx; sensation as though burned or scalded by other drinks; dry, constricted feeling; drinking did not moisten the throat. Mucous membrane felt as though it might crack. The pharynx was very red and angry, looking highly inflamed. While trying to make me understand his exact feelings, he said, "my throat feels as though I had gargled it with tincture of *Sanguinaria canadensis*, it even tasted like *Sanguinaria*." From this last remark I was led to look at the pathogenesis of *Sang. can.*, and found it strongly indicated. I prescribed a few powders of the 200<sup>th</sup> attenuation, to be taken once in four hours. The cure was prompt, and the

symptoms all gone in less than twenty-four hours.

To show how susceptible he is to remedies, I have known the 30<sup>th</sup> of Nux vomica cause obstinate and aggravated constipation.

Very truly and fraternally yours,

Chicago

S. P. Hedges."

(S. P. Hedges, A Case of Sanguinaria canadensis Pharyngitis, The Medical Investigator, vol. 8 (1871), p. 128)

### **1873 - Sick-headache since childhood in a woman aged 25 - C. M. Chamberlin**

"May 2, 1867. - Miss H. F., aged twenty-five, of bilious temperament, has been subject to sick-headache from childhood. The attacks have occurred as often as once in two weeks, until the last year, during which time they have come on every third day. Symptoms: Great debility; loss of appetite; constipation; eyes very weak and sore, intolerant of light, especially during an attack of headache; pain in back; catamenia every two weeks, very dark and clotted. For the last six weeks she has had the headache every third day regularly, commencing in the morning; pain mostly on the right side, extending from the right eye through to the back part of the head. She cannot bear the least light, and is in a darkened room. If she remains all day quiet she is usually better in the evening, but if she tries to sit up or keeps about, she is sure to have headache next day; she says if she can be left alone she can sleep it off; she suffers greatly from nausea, but does not often vomit unless she goes into the bright light or tries to exercise; she is sure to have headache every time she goes into society. The aggravation by light and relief by sleep tell me to give *Sanguinaria*, which is accordingly prescribed, one dose of the 1000<sup>th</sup>, dry on the tongue, with Sac. lac. in water, every two hours.

Patient reported in one week. Has had one slight attack on the fifth day, but was able to keep about all the while; she is feeling very much stronger; her appetite has improved; the bowels are regular; and finally she is very much better in every respect. Sac. lac. in water was continued every four hours, and on May 23, the patient reported herself well, - since which time she has continued free from the disease."

(J. H. Gallinger, M.D., Concord, N. H., Cases from Practice, The New England Medical Gazette vol. 8 (1873), p. 495-496)

### **1875 - Sick-headache in a woman of fifty years - J. P. Mills**

"Mrs. H., a very fleshy lady of fifty years, nearly passed the climacteric, complained of a distressing "sick-headache" hanging about her for years. In some degree the symptoms were almost always present. A typical headache would commence in the forenoon, gathering violence with the hours, until sunset, when it would quietly subside, or else would confine her to the bed for a day or two. The pains originated low in the occiput, drawing upward in rays, locating over the right, sometimes the left, eye, attended with vomiting - often vomiting of bilious matter. She was subject to sudden flushes of heat, burning of the soles of the feet, and that singular symptom noted in Hale's third edition, "a quickly-diffused transient thrill" felt at the remotest extremity. At times she had sensible throbbing of every pulse in the body. The urine was generally scanty before and during the severe headache, but quantities of clear urine would pass away when getting better.

Prescribed Sanguinaria 200, six pellets night and morning for a week. Eight months afterward the patient reported, relief from the *first dose*, during the week *complete relief*, and from that time until now, not a vestige of the old complaint has shown itself, neither the flushes, burning of the soles, electric thrill, or headache.

We have then, as prime symptoms of Sanguinaria:

1. Sick-headache, pains drawing upward in rays, from the occiput, locating over the right eye.

2. Flushes of heat.
3. Burning of the soles of the feet.
4. A quickly-diffused transient thrill felt at the remotest extremity.
5. Scanty urine; the headache passing off with the flow of large quantities of clear urine.

**Remarks:**

1. Sanguinaria for usefulness at the critical age, should be classed with Lachesis and Sulphur.
2. Sun headaches, i. e., those increasing in violence with its ascent, decreasing as it declines, are generally preceded by *scanty urine* and pass off attended with *profuse flow of clear urine*, which symptom I regard as a "key-note" for Sanguinaria.
3. The habit of recurring sick-headache is sometimes produced by the habitual use of green tea; this fact was suggested in an article written by Dr. R. R. Greggs.
4. I have radically cured cases by proscribing its use. In each case a cup of *strong tea*, it was argued, would give *temporary relief*."

(J. P. Mills, Sanguinaria Sick-headache, The American Homoeopathist vol. 1 (1877), p. 112-113)

**1875 - Headache in a railroad engineer - J. P. Mills**

"Mr. W., a railroad engineer, was taken early in the morning with headache and nausea, the symptoms increasing hour by hour. At 4 p.m. the pain and distress had reached such a height that, fearing "brain fever", I was summoned. I found the patient on the bed groaning and writhing in agony, face very red, head hot, injected eyes, sensitive to light. The arteries about the head and in the scalp were distended like whip-cords, the blood coursing through them at a furious rate, giving a sensation to the hand as if the scalp and temples were alive with irrepressible pulsation. The pain was over the whole head; paroxysms of retching occurred every few minutes with such violence that I feared rupture of blood vessels.

I prescribed Belladonna 200, in water, every half hour. Called four hours later, found patient no better. Gave Glonoine 2<sup>nd</sup> centesimal, in water, every half hour, to be followed, if not better in two hours, by Bryonia 30. At midnight a messenger came saying that Mr. W. was wildly delirious, with no abatement of symptoms. I sent Sanguinaria 200, to be given the same as the preceding. Fifteen minutes after the first dose, symptoms began to abate; in an hour and a half, he fell into a quiet slumber for a little time, awaking quite relieved from the acute pain, but an intense soreness continued for two or three days, which compelled him to keep quiet or to walk with great circumspection.

**Remarks:**

This man was subject to ordinary sick-headache. I knew that they passed off with free flow of clear urine, that he being an engineer would be subject to kidney trouble, yet the violence of the symptoms and the patient's inability to describe particular sensations diverted me from the consideration of the Sanguinaria at first. This headache, by the way, passed off with the characteristic flow of urine."

(J. P. Mills, Sanguinaria Headache, The American Homoeopathist vol. 1 (1877), p. 113-114)

**1885 - Gastric disorders in two woman - George W. Winterburn**

"The value of Sanguinaria in gastric derangements, while well known to students of Materia Medica, has not been sufficiently dwelt upon to attract the attention of the average practitioner. The two following cases illustrate what it will do, and point to its more characteristic symptoms. They are offered as a slight contribution to the study of this valuable remedy.

I. Mrs. J. T. F., aged 48, sanguino-bilious temperament, a woman of much energy and refinement, applied for treatment on April 4th, 1885. She had been suffering for several months

with a neurosis of the stomach, which had been diagnosed by one of those shut-eyed mediums as "canker," and for which she had recommended a decoction of blood-root and boneset in tablespoonful doses. The patient was, however, unable to take this preparation, as each dose caused intense burning pains in the stomach, lasting for hours, and, on passing off, produced no beneficial change in the morbid viscus. After suspending this treatment, she waited several weeks, and finding herself constantly growing worse, she applied to me. The symptom most complained of was a burning sensation accompanied with pressure, in the epigastrium, coming on soon after lying down and compelling her to arise. These pains were worse at night, but they recurred at any hour when she assumed the recumbent position, though less severe in the daytime. There was no nausea, and eructations afforded no relief unless she sat up, when the pain and pressure would gradually disappear. Her appetite was rather voracious, but she was peculiarly careful as to diet, and restricted herself to the plainest food. Bowels torpid; but she had an unsatisfactory stool every morning, which left behind a sense of discomfort as if more should have been passed. There was no headache, and an entire absence of those symptoms which are understood by the term biliousness. There were peculiar drawing pains in the shoulders and arms during sleep, so that when she awoke the fists were tightly clenched and flexed upon the sternal end of the clavicle. This cramping-up of the arms always occurred during sleep, and was followed by a sense of lameness and weariness in the affected muscles.

The symptom "burning in the stomach" is common to a multitude of drugs, of which Sanguinaria is one. "Pressure in the epigastrium" is likewise and for the same reason an uncertain symptom to prescribe by; and both are held in common, according to Lippe, by some twoscore drugs. These symptoms with "increased appetite" are found under Sanguinaria, Nux vomica, Bryonia, Secale, Graphites, Carbo veg., Sepia, and about a dozen other remedies. "Lying down" ameliorates the pains under Bryonia and Carbo veg., while the others all have "aggravated on lying down." "Eructations afford no relief" under Sanguinaria, and of the above-mentioned remedies, Nux vomica and Graphites. The first two of these have "ineffectual stool," and both resembled the case in hand in the pains in the shoulders and arms. I, therefore, hesitated whether to give Sanguinaria or Nux; but the absence of clawing pains in the stomach, and of that characteristic weight like a stone, and the persistent prominence of the burning sensation led me to Sanguinaria as the true homoeopathic remedy. This was given in the 200th potency, a dose every night at bedtime. After the first night, the symptoms disappeared like magic. The fifth night she had a moderate return of the gastric burning, but this seemed to be due to her having eaten very freely of stewed tomatoes and rhubarb pie. She has remained free from all gastric or other pains up to this date, three months.

There are several points to which I would call attention:

- (1). The selection of blood-root as the remedy by the clairvoyant;
- (2). The aggravation by this drug of the most prominent symptom of the case, after each dose of the decoction; this undoubtedly had an unconscious influence in leading my mind to Sanguinaria;
- (3). The prompt and permanent effect of the remedy when given in a high potency. Both the gastric and myalgic symptoms had persisted for months, and were growing worse and worse each week; but they practically disappeared at the second dose of the remedy.

The next case is quite different, but is equally interesting and instructive.

II. Mrs. M. L. S., aged 30, a chronic inebriate, whom I have treated at various times during the past seven or eight years, sent for me on July 1st, 1885. She had been drinking pretty steadily for a couple of weeks, beer, whiskey, and what not in inordinate quantities until her stomach refused any further abuse; in short, she had a violent attack of emeto-catharsis. I gave her Nux vomica 1<sup>x</sup>, to antidote the free alcohol in her blood, a remedy which I have found invaluable in these cases; but it seemed to increase the nausea, and was suspended. I then gave Arsenic 6,

which checked the bowels and relieved the intense thirst, but had no effect in quieting the stomach. This was the state of things on the morning of July 3d. She was very irritable and angry at not being relieved, as she well might be considering the agony she was in. Everything she took in her stomach, even water, was almost instantly ejected. About once in fifteen or twenty minutes she would have a spasm of the stomach, with gagging and coughing, and the ejection of some frothy mucus. This frequently repeated effort caused great pain in the chest and abdomen, from the straining. Beef-tea, black coffee, milk, even when given by the teaspoonful, came up almost as soon as it was down. Besides the gastric intolerance and cramps, there was the most intense burning, extending from the stomach up the oesophagus to the pharynx, which felt swollen and dry. The only position in which she was at all comfortable was lying slightly turned on her left side. It was impossible for her to lie upon her right side, and when rising after lying down she was seized with vertigo. Her cheeks and hands were livid. She believed she was soon to die, and was unwilling to be left alone.

I gave *Sanguinaria* 200, a dose every two hours. In the evening the nausea had ceased, but the burning pains remained as before. The smallest particle of food gave her great agony. It seemed as if there was a spot about the size of a silver half-dollar which was ulcerated, and the contact of anything with this was excruciating. She slept better during the night, but awakened in the morning in a great fright. That afternoon (July 4<sup>th</sup>) she was able to eat a little solid food (the white meat of a soft-shell crab), with which I allowed her a glass of claret. She made a wonderfully rapid recovery. On Sunday, the 5<sup>th</sup> inst., she was sitting up and dressed, and was able to eat a dinner of broiled blue-fish, etc. The ulcerated spot still felt sore, but the power of digestion was restored, and all the functions were performed normally. Five doses of *Sanguinaria* were taken on the 3<sup>rd</sup> instant, three on the 4<sup>th</sup>, none on the 5<sup>th</sup>.

There was little resemblance between these cases, except the burning sensation in the stomach. My theory of the first case is that it was a simple gastralgia, without structural change in the stomach. The pains in the stomach and the cramps in the arms were reciprocal. The cause of the whole trouble was anxiety and an undue amount of household cares. The family, like many another this year, were seeing hard times, and having a handsome house the good wife had taken a few boarders to eke out expenses. The other case was doubtless softening of the epithelium of the stomach and denudation of the mucous membrane, caused by the continued presence of alcohol. The small spot which was so intensely sore was probably an ulcer. The patient is naturally very vigorous, and always recuperates quickly under proper treatment." (George W. Winterburn, M.D., New York, *Sanguinaria in Stomachic Disorders*, The Hahnemannian Monthly vol. 20 (1885), p. 532-535)

### **1886 - Intense pain in the right shoulder in two man, one had fallen on it from a ladder - Adolph Lippe**

"Mr. B., forty years old, always in robust health, called to complain of very intense pain in the right shoulder joint; can hardly move the arm, but is absolutely unable to lift the arm up; had a bad night, almost sleepless, on account of the pain. He received a few pellets of *Sanguinaria canadensis* <sup>cm</sup> (Fk.), and in forty-eight hours he reported himself well.

A coachman had fallen off a ladder and had bruised his right shoulder. Suffered intense pain at night; described it as great soreness. One dose of *Arnica* <sup>cm</sup> (Fk.) relieved the great soreness, but he was unable to move the arm, when a dose of *Bryonia* <sup>cm</sup> (Fk.) gave some relief. He now told me that some twenty years ago he had injured the same shoulder in a similar way, and that he was then laid up for some months. It was now the seventh day of his fall, and the shoulder remained very stiff; he could not raise his right arm without severe pain; at rest he was comfortable when he kept his arm in a sling. I now gave him one dose of *Sanguinaria canadensis* <sup>cm</sup> (Fk.). Five days later he was able to resume his duties as a coachman."

(Adolph Lippe, M.D., Clinical Reflections, The Homoeopathic Physician vol. 6 (1886), p. 294)

**1904 - Headaches once a week in a man aged 32 - Frederick Kopp**

“This was the case of young man (aged 32) who complained greatly of a paroxysmal headache, occurring once a week, although sometimes it would not return for ten to twelve days. These pains usually came on in the morning, increased in violence during the day and lasted till the evening. The pains were of a digging, throbbing, sometimes piercing and lacerating character, as if through the brain, and were situated on the top of the head and forehead. They were decidedly worse on the right side. Sometimes there would come like a flash of lightning a pain through the back of the head. The head seemed at times as if it would burst. The headache was followed by an attack of chills, accompanied with nausea and vomiting. The only thing that seemed to relieve him somewhat was sleep. Mostly on account of one symptom that he mentioned, viz. “like a flash of lightning a pain through the back of the head” I prescribed *Sanguinaria canadensis* 1x 3 minims every two hours. The symptom mentioned above is one of the leading symptoms for *Sanguinaria*, and in this case I was not disappointed. He took the medicine for the first few days as above, then a dose every four hours for a week, and, finally, every night and morning for a fortnight. The result was that these attacks of headache never returned.”

(Frederick Kopp, Greenwich, N.S.W., Cases I have come across, LVIII, *Sanguinaria Canadensis* in a case of headache, The Homoeopathic World vol. 39 (1904), p. 72-73)

## **Klinische Hinweise / Clinical Hints**



## Klinische Hinweise / Clinical Hints

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### 1845 - Heilwirkungen - G. H. Bute und andere

1. Schwindel bei schnellem Kopfdrehen oder Aufblicken.
2. Auftreibung der Adern in den Schläfen, die bei Berührung schmerzhaft empfindlich sind.
3. Kopfschmerz auf kleinen Stellen, wundschmerzhaft besonders in den Schläfen.
4. Mehrere Fälle Angina, besonders nach Art einer Pharyngitis.
5. Hämorrhoiden.
6. Einer Frau wurde Abends der Bauch aufgetrieben, es ging Wind aus der Scheide ab, bei stets offenstehendem Gebärmuttermunde; zugleich Kopfweh, welches strahlend vom Nacken heraufzieht.
7. Eine Frau bekam Nachmittags kalte Füße, dabei Schmerzen, die Zunge wund bei Berührung, wie Geschwür; Steifigkeit der Knie und Fingergelenke.
8. **Brennen in den Fußsohlen und Handflächen**, nöthigend die Füße unter der Bettdecke herauszustrecken zur Kühlung; bei mehreren Frauen in den klimakterischen Jahren.
9. Nachts brennen die Hände und Füße.
10. Brennen der Ohren mit einer rothen Backe.
11. Ein Mann aus skrofulösem Habitus bekam nach Erkältung öfters: **Schnupfen, dann rauhen Hals, darauf Brustschmerz mit Husten und Auswurf und endlich Durchfall.**
13. Peinigender Husten mit Auswurf bei umschriebener Backenröthe.
14. Ein Mädchen von 30 Jahren bekam anhaltenden Husten ohne Auswurf, mit Brustschmerz und **umschriebener Backenröthe**. Eine Gabe hob den Husten binnen einer Stunde und mehrere wiederholte Dosen beseitigten das Leiden vollkommen.
15. Frau G. bekam einen Schmerz im linken Hypochonder, der beim Husten ärger, aber beim Aufdrücken besser war, und besser beim Biegen nach der linken Seite. Dabei nächtliches,

oftes, sehr reichliches Harnen.

16. Herr S. bekam seit Jahren sehr oft in Anfällen: Brennen und Drücken in der Brust, welches mit Zerschlagenheitsschmerz in den Oberschenkeln wechselt, **aber niemals auf beiden Stellen zugleich erscheint**. Die Brustbeschwerden enden stets mit einem Gefühl, als ergösse sich heißes Wasser aus der Brust in den Unterleib, **worauf dann Stuhldurchfall folgte**.

17. Mehrere Arten gichtische und rheumatische Schmerzen; Schmerz in der innern Seite des Oberschenkels, wie Rheumatismus u. a.

18. Rheumatischer Schmerz im rechten Arm und Schulter, Nachts im Bette am ärgsten, so daß der Arm nicht aufgehoben werden konnte; seit einem Jahre anhaltend, wurde vollkommen geheilt.

19. In einem Falle ausgebildeter akuter Gicht, mit schmerzhafter, sehr bedeutender Geschwulst der Gelenke an Armen und Beinen; beträchtlicher Verschiebung der rechten Schulter und des Schulterblattes; Krampf im Nacken und Kehlkopf und üblem Mundgeschmack, leistete Sanguinaria sehr viel.

20. Mehre Fälle von Rückenweh.

21. Kreuzschmerz, plötzlich beim Heben entstanden.

22. Nagelgeschwür an allen Nägeln beider Hände, bei einem jungen Manne, der soeben eine Seereise gemacht hatte.

23. Allgemeines Jucken in der Haut und Neigung zu Nesselausschlag, mit vorher gehender Übelkeit.

24. Wahrscheinlich im Scharlachfieber wichtig.

### Nachträge

John Muselmann hatte seit mehren Jahren einen Husten, der sich jeden Sommer verschlimmerte; vor einem Jahre hatte er eine heftige Lungenentzündung, nach der sein Husten fortwährend schlimmer und immer verdächtiger wurde.

Im August 1844 fand ich ihn sitzend, weil er nicht liegen konnte, mit gedunsenem Angesicht, etwas erweiterten Pupillen, sehr schnellem und kleinen Pulse. Er hatte Nachtschweiß und Durchfall und klagte über Schmerzen in den Unterschenkeln. Auf der Brust fühlte er Schmerz und bei jedem Versuche aufzuathmen, ein Rauschen in der Brust und darauf Husten. Sonst kommt sein Husten in Anfällen mit einem sehr reichlichen Auswurfe stinkenden Eiters. Sein Athem stinkt ganz unausstehlich, was dem Kranken selbst das allerlästigste und widerlichste ist. Beim Husten ein Brechwürgen. Vor und nach dem Husten krampfhaftes Aufstoßen. Beim Husten ein Klopfen und ein Gefühl von Leichtigkeit im Kopfe. Wenn der Hustenanfall vorbei ist, währt die Hitze noch eine Weile fort, nach der Hitze Gähnen und Dehnen.

Dieser Kranke hat sich nach Sanguinaria 3, aller zwei Tage eine Dosis, fortwährend gebessert; der Gestank des Athems und des Auswurfs ist ganz gehoben, der Auswurf überhaupt wenig, vor einigen Tagen mit etwas Blut gemischt. Er kann wieder horizontal liegen und bei Tage umhergehen. G. H. Bute.

Sanguinaria canadensis nach Sulphur gegeben, 10 Dosen der ersten Verdünnung, heilten eine chronische Entzündung des Kehlkopfes bei folgenden Symptomen:

Beim Leerschlucken Wundheitsgefühl am Kehlkopfe und Gefühl wie Geschwulst daselbst; Auswurf eines weißlichen, salzig schmeckenden Schleimes; hektisches Fieber (durch die frühern Mittel vermindert.) Nach Aussetzen des Mittels stellten sich dieselben Symptome wieder ein, bei der Wiederholung hatte es dieselbe günstige Wirkung. Dr. Neidhard.

Das unter b. 20 erwähnte Kopfwch, die bekannte Migräne, ist ein hier sehr gewöhnliches Leiden, welches seine Anfälle bald alle Wochen, bald in längern, sehr verschiedenen Zeitabschnitten macht, und die daran leidenden dann immer einen Tag, zuweilen mehre Tage, zum Niederliegen zwingt. Die Europäer leiden aber weit seltener daran, auch die aus den höhern Ständen; unter den Eingeborenen haben es die Frauen am meisten, auch in den niedern Ständen; die Neger am meisten. Manche Formen nehmen den Typus der Menstruation an, zuweilen sogar mit 14 Tagen Unterschied. Die meisten bekommen jedoch die Anfälle nach bestimmten Veranlassungen, oft ist es Erkältung, öfter Magenverderbniß, noch öfter aber ungewohnte Anstrengungen oder Gemüthsbewegungen. Bei vielen ist es nicht möglich weder eine stete Veranlassung zu finden, noch einen Typus.

In fast allen Fällen fangen die Schmerzen des Morgens an und werden im Schläfe gemindert, oder vergehen mit ihm die nächste Nacht oder eine folgende. In den mehrsten Fällen überwiegen die Schmerzen rechts, in manchen wechseln die Seiten in demselben Anfalle, oder in sich folgenden Anfällen. Am seltensten ist es links allein. Die Augen sind fast immer mit ergriffen, gewöhnlich wird ein dunkles Zimmer vorgezogen. Übelkeit ist fast immer dabei; und das Erbrechen, wenn es dazu kommt, lindert nur sehr selten, und ist niemals ein den Anfall beendendes.

Alle die andern Zeichen wechseln in kaum übersehbaren Variationen. Nach den von einigen hiesigen Ärzten gegebenen Beschreibungen, habe ich in 12 Jahren mit großer Sorgfalt gewählt; die eine Beschreibung hatte fast lauter Senega Symptome, dies half aber nur in sehr wenigen Fällen. Es ist nicht schwer die Anfälle zu erleichtern, Acon. und besonders oft Bell. u. a. wirken augenscheinlich, oft wurden die Anfälle seltener oder kürzer; aber dauerhafte Heilungen habe ich nur in einer Minderzahl der Fälle gesehen. Die Mehrsten darunter nach Sulph. X<sup>o</sup>, einer einzigen Gabe; einige auch nach Sepia X<sup>o</sup>, in zwei, drei Gaben. Ich meine solche Fälle, wo die Kranken zehn oder mehre Jahre daran gelitten hatten und seit obigen Mitteln Jahre lang, manche zehn Jahre her, keine Anfälle mehr gehabt haben; solche, wo weder Ortsveränderungen noch Familienverhältnisse, weder klimakterische Jahre, noch das Alter ein Verschwinden bedingen konnten. Ebenso dauerhafte Heilungen in langwierigen Fällen hat nach Beobachtungen des Dr. Helfrich die Sanguinaria gemacht.

Ein Mann bekam dieses Kopfwch selten aber furchtbar heftig; die einzige Art der Erleichterung war ihm, daß er sich mit dem Kopfe hinterwärts an die Wand stemmte, das Gesicht nach oben. Er brauchte einen Aufguß der Wurzel mit Wein und beam es nachher nie wieder.

Eine Frau, die häufige und heftige Anfälle hatte, war so empfindlich dabei, daß sie es nicht vertragen konnte, wenn jemand über die Stube ging. Eine Gabe der sechsten Potenz verschlimmerte so viel, daß sie aus Verzweiflung die zweite Gabe nahm, weil sie glaubte, dann würde sie sterben; in 5 Minuten fiel sie in Schlaf, und hat nun über ein Jahr lang kein Kopfwch mehr gehabt.

Helfrich sucht die Anfälle selbst zu mildern durch Acon., Bell. u. a. und gibt bei Abnehmen der Schmerzen Sanguinaria 30 und dies in allen Fällen, wo keine bestimmte Anzeige für andere Mittel da ist, oder keine Zeichen weiter zu erfahren sind.

Ich habe bis jetzt in vielen Fällen schnelle Erleichterung gesehen, mehr nach 30; dies alles aber erst seit kurzer Zeit, daher habe ich die Dauerhaftigkeit der Heilung und die charakteristischen Symptome solcher Fälle noch nicht beurtheilen können. So viel ist gewiß, daß die Symptomencataloge ungeheilter Kopfschmerzen, durch die Sanguinaria werden dezimirt werden können. Doch wäre anzurathen nicht gar zu abergläubisch: "alle zwei Stunden einen Eßlöffel voll in reinem Brunnenwasser" nehmen zu lassen, sondern mit Reinheit des Brunnenwassers auch einige Reinheit des Verstandes und der Kritik zu verbinden. CHg.

(Sanguinaria canadensis. Die Blutwurzel. Von Dr. Constantin Hering in Philadelphia. Archiv für die homöopathische Heilkunst Bd. 22 (1845), 2. Heft, S. 146-151)

### 1859 - Eigentümliche Symptome nach Gabe von Sanguinaria bei 2 Frauen - Kleinert

"Im November vorigen Jahres, als gerade die Grippe in der grössten Ausdehnung und unter mehrfacher Verschmelzung mit anderen Krankheiten in und um Leipzig grassirte, entsann ich mich, dass zwei Jahre früher unter ähnlichen Verhältnissen die *Sanguinaria* gegen die Grippe empfohlen worden war: "wenn dumpf bohrender Kopfschmerz besonders vorn in der Stirn zwischen der Augenbrauengegend angegeben werde, und die Augen glanzlos, leicht empfindlich, ausserdem auch in den Lidöffnungen kleiner und verquollener erschienen."

Eben im Ausgehen begriffen, setzte ich in der Eile, um ja das Mittel schnell anwenden zu können, 20 gtt. der ersten Potenz zu 80 gtt. Wasser und bildete so mit einigen derben Schüttelschlägen eine schwach gelblich schimmernde, zweite Potenz, wenn anders eine Mischung, bei der der mangelnde Alkohol durch ein stärkeres Proportionsverhältnis Wasser ersetzt wurde, so genannt zu werden verdient. Bei der allgemeinen Verbreitung der Krankheit wird es nicht Wunder nehmen, dass ich denselben Vormittag zweimal das Mittel indicirt erachtete.

Das erste Mal wurden von obiger Mischung gtt. viij: zij Wasser, vierstündig zu einem Kaffeelöffel, angewendet bei einer 34jährigen, unverheiratheten, kräftig gebauten Brünnette, phlegmatischen Temperaments, die an und für sich leicht zur Erkältung der Füße und darauf folgendem Schnupfen geneigt war. Am ersten Tage der Erkrankung hatte sie selbst *Aconit*, am zweiten hatte ich ohne günstiges Resultat *Causticum* angewandt; am dritten Tage Früh reichte ich die *Sanguinaria*.

Schon in den Nachmittagsstunden hatte die Krankheit einen ganz andern Charakter angenommen. Zuerst hatte sich eine prickelnde und Unbehagen entwickelnde Wärmeempfindung über den ganzen Körper ergossen. Später hatte sich dieselbe zu einem allgemeinen Gefässsturm mit jagendem Herzschlag umgestaltet, wobei jedoch die Haut fortwährend trocken und brennend geblieben war. Noch später und den grössten Theil der Nacht hatte sie, unvermögend sich zu bewegen, gleichsam körperlich gelähmt, aber ihrer Krankheit und dessen, was um sie vorging, sich vollständig bewusst, auf dem Rücken im Bett liegend, zugebracht. Trotzdem dass ein schwaches Nachtlicht brannte, und sie immer von Zeit zu Zeit auf den ihr wirklich drollig erscheinenden Gedanken zurückkommen musste: "Du bist doch neugierig, was aus dem ganzen Zustand wird, ob Nervenfieber, Gehirnentzündung, ob du gelähmt bleibst und so fort", hatte währenddem bei offenen Augen ein Traum den andern gejagt. Von den Träumen selbst wusste sie noch am andern Morgen eine reiche Anzahl gedrängt wiederzugeben und fand an ihnen besonders das räthselhaft und merkwürdig, dass sie in diesen kurzen Zeiträumen Erlebnisse durchgemacht, Gegenden gesehen und Gespräche geführt, die in ihrer Rückerinnerung nicht Stunden, wohl aber Wochen und Monate erfordert hätten.

Die Grippe selbst mit ihren peinigen Erscheinungen war die Nacht über ganz verdrängt und am Morgen sehr reducirt. Mit ihrer Mutter hatte sie sich in der Nacht mehrmals, wenn auch kurz, doch vollkommen geistesklar unterhalten, und ihr dabei das Originelle ihres Zustandes geschildert. Letztere hatte bei Besichtigung ihres Gesichts und beim Befühlen ihrer Haut nichts auffallend Normwidriges gefunden.

Der zweite Fall betraf ein 10jähriges, lebhaftes Mädchen, das, an der Grippe leidend, bereits zwei Tage *Bryonia* erhalten hatte. Als ich hierauf *Sanguinaria* gtt. iv. von genannter Mischung auf zij. Aq. ebenfalls vierstündig verordnet hatte, hat sie gegen Abend, mitten im Spiel mit ihrer Schwester und Governante begriffen, plötzlich dringend, ihr die Hände und den Körper festzuhalten. Ihre schnell herbeigerufene Mutter erhielt bei Befragung lachend zur Antwort: "Ich weiss selbst nicht, wie mir war; Alle um mich herum sprachen so furchtbar schnell; es drehte sich Nichts um mich und doch war es mir, als sei ich auf dem Dampfwagen."

Ganz derselbe Zustand, immer wieder mit der Bitte sie festzuhalten verbunden, wiederholte sich nochmals am Abend, zweimal in der Nacht, zweimal am folgenden Tage, einmal schwächer am dritten Tage und einmal ganz flüchtig am fünften Tage. Als die neben ihr schlafende

Mutter sie in der Nacht damit beruhigen wollte, dass sie geträumt habe, widersprach sie ganz nüchtern und ruhig, indem sie darauf hinwies, dass sie ja jetzt eben wache und dass dennoch immer Alles um sie so schnell spreche und alle Umstehenden sich ihr so schnell näherten.

Auch bei diesem Kinde zeigte das Gesicht keine Veränderung, nur glänzten die Augen etwas. Nach 6 Tagen war die Sinnestäuschung gänzlich verschwunden, die Patientin erinnert sich aber derselben noch heutigen Tages ziemlich lebhaft. Ich konnte diese Erscheinung nichts Anderem als der Wirkung der *Sanguinaria* zuschreiben und hielt sie daher der Mittheilung werth." (Beitrag zur Pharmakodynamik der *Sanguinaria canadensis*, von Dr. Kleinert in Leipzig, Allgemeine homöopathische Zeitung Bd. 58 (1859), S. 44-45)

### **1867 - Dry hard cough from taking cold - F. W. Hunt**

"In former years I was accustomed to long-continued exposure to cold and bad weather during successive days and nights. It was then a common thing to "take cold," and be much troubled with a dry hard cough, which was never relieved by expectorants. There was always some fever, pain about the shoulders and chest, sore throat, headache rendered acute by the efforts to relieve the lungs by coughing; and yet the cough was only mitigated by eructations of gas from the stomach, showing that the stomach was the seat of a catarrhal affection on which expectorants had no influence.

After trying other remedies without benefit, I found *Sanguinaria* effectual in curing the whole condition as often as it occurred. For the most convenient mode, of using it, I came to the rule of carrying a piece of the solid root with me. Whenever I found that I had taken cold again, I cut off a very small piece of the root, and merely held it in the mouth till cold, cough, gastric catarrh and all else were cured together. The whole amount used during a week of exposure, might not be more than the bulk of a grain of corn. Enough was always extracted from the root to excite increased secretion in the throat, slight burning in place of the "tickling," which kept up the cough, and a specific action on the branches of the pneumogastric nerve, both in the stomach and the trachea. If the attack was slight, the local action of the remedy soon cured it. When more severe it was necessary to persist till its constitutional influence was attained. A simple lozenge is, of course, more agreeable than the crude root, and better than all the "bronchial troches" in the market. It may be made of any desired degree of strength."

(F. W. Hunt, M.D., New York, Pathogenetic and Therapeutic Properties of *Sanguinaria canadensis*, The North American Journal of Homoeopathy vol. 15 (1867), p. 211-212)

### **1867 - Application of *Sanguinaria* for nasal polypus - F. W. Hunt**

"Dr. Price, of Newark, N. J., reported three cases of polypus of the nostril permanently cured.

1. A youth with polypus projecting out of the nostril. A physician had torn away a great part of it; and the operation was followed by a profuse haemorrhage.

Some time afterwards Dr. Price found the polypus extending beyond the alae nasi. The application of the powdered root and tincture of *Sanguinaria* soon caused some diminution in size, and it became pale in color. Under its continued use, the polypus shrank up and entirely disappeared.

2. A little girl was affected by a polypus of the nose distinctly visible; but it did not protrude from the nostril until it was entirely cured.

3. A man advanced in life found his nose much obstructed by a growing polypus. It was cured by *Sanguinaria* before it protruded beyond the nostril. In all the finely powdered root was used. (Dr. Drake, *Louisville Med. Journal*, Sept., 1840.)

Dr. Barton says the application of the powdered root to a fungous tumor within the nostril reduced its size, and brought away small portions of the polypus which had impeded the passage of the air. It has long been a popular remedy for spongy swellings, nasal polypi and other

excrescences. I have used it in some cases, but, happening to have more confidence at the time in some other means, I did not trust long enough to this remedy. In one ease it seemed to cure a fungous growth between the teeth, where it had been repeatedly used for toothache." (F. W. Hunt, M.D., New York, Pathogenetic and Therapeutic Properties of *Sanguinaria canadensis*, The North American Journal of Homoeopathy vol. 15 (1867), p. 214-215)

### **1871 - Clinical experiences in cases of whooping cough and severe protracted cough - M. A. Tinker**

I. - While proving *Sanguinaria*, I had a large number of cases of whooping cough, and in several I found symptoms of constricted spasmodic action across the throat, directly beneath the jaws. I gave *Sanguinaria* 3d trit., and it acted in all such cases as if by magic, and in some cases only one or two doses was necessary, given only once or at most twice daily. It was in the latter stage, but the cough was very severe, and it stopped so suddenly, that in four or five cases the parents were alarmed at it, although no unfavorable symptom occurred, and my little patients were restored to health instanter.

I tried it in cases where this symptom did not manifest itself, and some it relieved materially while others it did not seem to affect at all.

II. - In five or six cases of severe protracted cough, very dry, with some pain at the root of the nose and in the frontal sinuses, pain beneath the upper and central portions of the sternum extending into the right breast, very distressing, with frequent desire to take deep inspirations, which gave rise to the peculiar tearing pain in the right breast, and which had resisted nearly all our best remedies, I gave *Sanguinaria* 3d trit. once or twice daily, and in the course of two or three days the pain had nearly or quite all disappeared as well as the cough, and deep inspirations could be taken with the greatest ease.

One lady remarked that she had not breathed so easily for months and wished to keep a supply of the remedy in case of need. Another felt perfectly happy; family thought she had consumption; couldn't sit up. Can now sit erect without any discomfort.

(M. A. Tinker, M.D., Brooklyn, N. Y., *Sanguinaria canadensis*, Transactions of the American Institute of Homoeopathy vol. 23 (1871), p. 416-417)

### **1871 - Experiences in croup and chronic cough - James B. Bell**

"At the meeting of the *Maine Medical Society*, in 1868, Dr. Clark, of Portland, reported some interesting cases of croup cured by *Sanguinaria*, which he was led to select on account of the *whistling* character of the cough, or metallic sound, as though coughing through a metallic tube. I have had opportunity to confirm the same symptoms several times in chronic cough, of which the following case is an example. A gentleman about sixty years of age, of full habit, ruddy complexion, full chest, has been afflicted many years with shortness of breath and cough. When taking cold the distress becomes severe, and the attack resembles croup. It is worse in cold weather, and one winter was spent at the South. Being a man of wealth, he would have continued to go South each winter, but prefers now to take *Sanguinaria* and remain at home. I do not know how better to describe the cough than to call it *wheezy-whistling*, beginning with a wheeze, and ending with a whistle. Worse at night, and when lying with the head low. *Sang.* 2<sup>c</sup> gives immediate relief in every attack, and renders them less and less frequent."

(James B. Bell, M.D., Clinical Cases, The Hahnemannian Monthly vol. 6 (1871), Case 4, Chronic Cough, p. 290)

### **1872 - Some observations on Sanguinaria Canadensis - William V. Drury**

"My attention was directed to sanguinaria some years back owing to its being recommended as a remedy in cancer, not that I expected to find a remedy in it for this dire disease, but I thought it likely that by a little care I might ascertain whether it was a palliative in certain forms of cancer, or what was its real value as an external remedy in other diseases, for I felt sure that both it and another boasted cancer remedy, Hydrastis, had not acquired their reputation without some grounds, and if the cases to which they were suitable could be discovered, they might, after a period of probation and testing on the part of medical men, pass from their position as empiric, or quack medicines into a recognised position in our homoeopathic pharmacopoeia. Hydrastis has, for some reason or another, been very fully tested, and is a favourite remedy with a large number of medical men; but, on the other hand, sanguinaria has been "left out in the cold," and so far as I am aware is but little employed.

The class of cases that I have found this medicine specially useful in comprises those characterised by the presence of fungoid growths or granulations. And it is where such are present in cancer that I believe this medicine may be tried with some hope of temporary benefit. I shall be glad if those who have such cases under their care would use this as a lotion, beginning with the strength of ten drops to the ounce, and increasing the quantity of tincture gradually. I find that the lotion may be considerably increased in strength, but as the object is to secure the curative rather than its escharotic action, it must not be pushed beyond a certain point.

Case 1. - A gentleman consulted me regarding what is generally called "in-growing of the nail" of the great toe. He had visited a corn cutter, who had cut and pared the nail as much as he well could, short of adopting the usual procedure of splitting it and tearing a piece out. The edge of the nail was embedded in some unhealthy granulations, from which an offensive purulent discharge issued. I found it necessary to cut into these granulations to remove several small detached pieces of nail, which gave the appearance of being broken off. Under the use of the sanguinaria lotion the granulations went down, and the whole appearance of the toe altered. It took several days before this gentleman was able to walk about again; but the action of the sanguinaria lotion was most gratifying, and he was saved the necessity of having part of the nail torn out.

Case 2. - The sexton of one of our west-end churches called on me about his hand, which he was not conscious of having hurt, but when I saw it a fungoid growth protruded about a quarter of an inch out of the palm, between the second and third metacarpal bones. This might be the commencement of malignant disease, or it might be of a benign character; but the fact of there being no history attached to it was unpromising. It was a fair case in which to test the sanguinaria. Happily my patient had confidence in what I told him, so that instead of trying half a dozen doctors, as many with more money and less brains might have been tempted to do when told that the case would be tedious, he persevered steadily with the sanguinaria lotion, used, as well as I recollect - for I did not make a note at the time - in the strength of ten, and finally of twenty, drops to the ounce. Several weeks passed before all trace of the fungus was gone, but it entirely disappeared, and there has been no return, about two years having elapsed since he was under treatment.

Case 3. - Having used hamamelis for some time as a lotion for piles in this case, but without the benefit that I hoped, and as they were painful and troublesome, I examined the gentleman, the subject of them, and found an ulcerated, hypertrophied, flattened growth of piles to the side of the anus. I began using the sanguinaria in a weak form, but gradually increased the strength to the proportion of one of tincture to three of water. He steadily improved, and required no other treatment.

Mr. Moore, at my suggestion, has been using this remedy in veterinary practice, and I hope will in time give us the result of his experience.

As an internal remedy sanguinaria has been recommended in a variety of diseases, and promises to be a valuable remedy in rheumatism, paralysis, diseases of the lungs and heart; but there is one class of cases in which I have again and again found it valuable - and that is in cases of vertigo. I have found it of use in vertigo occurring in cold weather, also when connected with the change of life in women, and in vertigo on lying down at night, besides under other conditions. I am inclined to think that it is in vertigo, connected with some disturbance of the circulation, that it will be found especially useful. Like cannabis, it has I believe a useful action in heart disease, and will be found specially valuable in cases of pneumonia so complicated. I have chiefly used it in the 12th dilution."

(Some observations on Sanguinaria Canadensis, by William V. Drury, M.D., Physician in charge of Diseases of Children to the London Homeopathic Review, in: The Monthly Homoeopathic Review vol. 16 (1872), p. 82-86 [abridged])

### **1873 - Sick headache in a reverend - J. Emmons**

"Rev. H. For two years had been troubled with sick headache, as he called it, on every Tuesday.

Had been treated by several allopaths, and like a certain character he had read of in his Bible, had suffered many things at the hands of his physicians, but was nothing benefitted, rather grew worse.

Pain commenced in the back of the neck and head, raising, passed over and settled in the forehead, relieved by sleep, which symptoms, together with its being hebdomadal, led to the selection of *Sanguinaria* cc, one dose a week.

In three weeks cured."

(J. Emmons, M. D., Richmond, Ind., The single similar remedy, Value of reporting cases, The United States Medical Investigator vol. 10 (1873), p. 36)

### **1873 - Sanguinaria in pseudo-membranous bronchitis - Thomas Nichol**

"For a number of years I have been in the habit of relying a good deal on *Sanguinaria Canadensis* in this disease [pseudo-membranous bronchitis], and the following case will be one of the best illustrations of its virtues.

On the evening of March 27th, of the current year, I was called to see P , a little girl of almost four years, who had been subject to bronchial affections since birth. I found her lying on her mother's lap, the countenance pale and livid, the lips very cold, the dyspnoea extreme, while the cough was muffled as if the head had been enveloped in a blanket. No expectoration whatever, and the sibilant râles were remarkably shrill. The hands and feet were quite cold, and the half-delirium told of carbonic acid charged blood circulating in the brain. *Sanguinaria*, prepared as previously indicated in the Observer, was administered every ten minutes, and within two hours improvement had set in. The breathing became easier, the cough clearer and less husky, a tough tenacious mucus was expectorated, and with the return of a freer pulmonary circulation, warmth returned to the extremities of the body. At the same time the hissing diminished and mucous rales - at first faint and afterwards more pronounced - made their appearance. In eighteen hours the little sufferer was out of danger, and in four days she was dismissed.

I place *Sanguinaria* next to *Kali bichromicum* in pseudo-membranous bronchitis, but find some difficulty in giving the differential diagnosis between the two remedies. In practice I am guided a good deal by the auscultation. When the sibilant râle predominates and the faint or almost absent mucous rale shows that the pseudo-membrane is closely adherent to the wall of the bronchial tubes, *Sanguinaria* should be given; should the sibilant râle be less violent and the mucous rale indicate a less tenacious membrane, *Kali bichromicum* is in place. "

(Thomas Nichol, M.D., Montreal Canada, The Respiratory Affections of Childhood, XII. Pseudo-Membranous Bronchitis, The American Observer, vol. 10 (1873), p. 335-336)

### **1874 - Sanguinaria in acute oedematous laryngitis - Thomas Nichol**

"In the sixth volume of the American Observer, will be found an essay on acute oedematous laryngitis by the writer, in which he said, "I have never had an opportunity of testing the virtues of Sanguinaria in this disease, but would expect considerable from it." I have lately had the long-looked for opportunity, and hasten to lay the results before the readers of the Observer.

On Friday, April 17th, I was called to Mrs. C, aged 59, who had been complaining for some few days. I found an inflammation of the cervical glands of the right side, involving the parotid gland to a limited extent, and accompanied by extensive inflammation of the subjacent cellular tissue. The parts were hot, tender, swollen and red - in fact, the well-known calor, dolor, tumor, rubor - and there was reddening of the fauces, with slight pain on deglutition. I prescribed Belladonna 6<sup>th</sup> decimal trituration, and advised rest, quiet and silence. On the following day the situation was but little changed, and Mercurius iodatus ruber 3<sup>rd</sup> decimal trituration was prescribed.

At 6 o'clock of Sunday morning, April 19th, I received an urgent call to the patient - who, I was told, had hardly been able to breathe all night. I found her sitting up in bed, with a characteristic sawing and rasping sound issuing from the larynx; a sound somewhat difficult of description, but which once recognized can never be forgotten. The tonsils and pharynx were swollen, but auscultation showed that the sawing and rasping sound issued from the larynx. The cough was dry and harsh, relieved by sitting up in bed, aggravated by eating and lying down, and it was accompanied by difficult expectoration of tough and glairy mucus. The voice was low and suppressed, and it was with difficulty that I could make out the hurried, whispered sentences. The pulse was feeble and fluttering, and the lips were pale; but on both sides of the cheeks there was a circumscribed redness. The pathognomonic symptom which made the pathological state quite clear to me was the fact, that *expiration was performed more readily than inspiration*. M. Thuillier's test was decisive as to the diagnosis, for "when the forefinger was passed into the larynx, there is a perception of a cushion formed by the tumefaction of the sides of the glottis, a soft, pulpy body, quite distinct from the ordinary hard feel of the parts."

The diagnosis was acute oedematous laryngitis of the supraglottis variety - all the more dangerous because it was an intercurrent disease, and the peculiar respiration arose from the fact that the oedematous membrane which fills the glottis closes like a valve against the entrance of air, but readily permits it to pass out. I prescribed Sanguinaria 1<sup>st</sup> decimal trituration, a dose every half-hour.

At 1 P. M. I found that improvement had commenced almost as soon as the medicine was given. The sawing and rasping sound was now much diminished - the respiration was comparatively easy, inspiration and expiration were performed with the same facility; the cough was less frequent and less severe; the voice was quite audible, and the patient had slept much of the time since morning. The tonsils and pharynx were still red and swollen, but the glottis was clear of the tense and rounded swellings present in the morning. The Sanguinaria was continued in the same dose.

At 7 P M., I again saw the patient and found that the very serious pathological state had almost wholly disappeared. - The Sanguinaria was continued all night, and in the morning, as the acute oedematous laryngitis was no longer present, treatment was directed against the inflammation of the cervical glands and cellular tissue."

(Thomas Nichol, M.D., Montreal Canada, Sanguinaria in Acute Oedematous Laryngitis, The American Observer, vol. 11 (1874), p. 302-303)

### **1874 - Painful enlargement of the breast at the climacteric period - W. S. Craig**

"I have found *Sanguinaria Canadensis* of the greatest service in removing a painful enlargement of the whole breast which frequently occurs at the climacteric period, which often occasions much anxiety and apprehension; but if there is no defined nucleus in the mass it speedily disappears under the use of the drug."

(Dr. W. S. Craig, of Scarborough, Specific medication in relation to surgery, The British Journal of Homoeopathy vol. 32 (1874), p. 308-309)

### **1874 - Sanguinaria as an antidote to poisoning with *Rhus radicans* - A. Hammond**

"Editor Medical Investigator: Allow me to add my mite to the testimony in favor of the power of Sang. can. to antidote Rhus poisoning.

Dr. C., a dentist, while hunting, August 27, 1874, came in contact with *Rhus radicans*. Soon after the characteristic eruption broke out on right wrist, which he treated for sometime by applications of salt water, Phenol sodique, etc., with no success, the eruption spreading into the palm of the hand, palmar surface of the fingers, and upon the dorsal surface of index finger. Came to my office on the evening of September 14, on other business, but incidentally showed me his hand. His symptoms, at this time were, small pimples coalescing into blisters the size of a split pea, filled with a yellow watery fluid, with intense itching; feels as if he could scratch the skin off; worse at night, after 12 P. M. The only relief he can get is to rub it with something rough, until he rubs the blisters open.

Having just read Dr. Geo. H. Carr's article in August number of Investigator, page 419, I determined to try that remedy. Dropped eight or ten No. 0 pellets of Sang. 24000, on his tongue, with directions to do nothing further until I should see him again.

Saw patient September 29, said the itching had not troubled him the night he took the medicine; only a little the next morning, and since had ceased altogether. The eruption had disappeared with the exception of a few dried up scabs where the largest blisters had been. Gave no more medicine.

September 27, skin perfectly clear. Cured.

Yours truly,

A. Hammond. Hagerstown, Md."

(A. Hammond, *Sanguinaria vs. Rhus Poisoning*, The United States Medical Investigator New Series vol. 11 (1874), p. 602-603)

### **1875 - Sick headache in a lady once in every two weeks - Clara C. Plimpton**

"Dr. Clara C. Plimpton spoke of the case of a lady who had been subject to sick headache as often as once in every two weeks. When she over-exerted herself so as to become very tired, she would have a great appetite, and satisfying it would be followed by a sick headache. She was in the habit of eating late in the evening. She would have during the headache hot flashes and a sensation like that of an electrical current shooting very rapidly from one part of the head to the other. This symptom the doctor said she had been unable to find in any of the recent works, but it was given in the original Hull's Jahr.

One dose of *Sanguinaria*, the 200<sup>th</sup> potency, was administered to the lady and she had no recurrence of the headache, although she had made no change in her mode of living."

(Meeting of the Hahnemann Academy of Medicine of New York City, reported by Mary E. Bond, M.D., The Hahnemannian Monthly vol. 10 (1875), p. 212)

### **1875 - Sanguinaria in rheumatism of the shoulder - McClatchey**

"I am under the impression that I have before called attention to the use of Sang. can. in muscular rheumatism of the shoulder. In a proving by a medical student, now in my possession, the symptoms of muscular pains in and about the shoulder joints, and especially in the deltoid

muscles were most marked. This led me to the use of the blood root in cases with similar symptoms, and with very prompt curative results. During the past damp fall we have had an unusual number of rheumatic cases to treat, and among the most unpleasant of these were cases in which the pains were confined to the shoulder, the shoulder-cap and the cervical region. The neck was stiff and pained greatly on movement; the trapezius was sore under pressure and painful at every movement of the head or shoulder; the deltoid and biceps were very tender of pressure, and so sensitive by use other was impossible to raise the arm from the side. These cases, in my hands, were very promptly relieved by Sang. can.

The following very recent case will illustrate: Yesterday I was called to see Eliza D., a young lady of rheumatic tendency, who suffered from the above mentioned symptoms. Her right arm hung at the side or lay on her lap, as helpless as though there had been a fracture of the humerus. She could not raise it an inch without assistance from the other hand. I gave her Sang. can. ten drops in a half tumblerful of water, to take a teaspoonful every three hours. I called to see her this afternoon, and found her braiding her hair before a glass, using both hands, the pain and soreness and inability to move the arm gradually abated from the first dose, until entirely removed. This is but a representative case."

(Dr. McClatchey, Sanguinaria can. in rheumatism of the shoulder, The Hahnemannian Monthly vol. 10 (1875), p. 331-332)

#### **1875 - Headache and rheumatic shoulder pain - W. H. Leonard**

"Patient suffering with headache, especially over the right eye; rheumatic pain in neck and shoulders (more in left); amelioration when lying perfect still. Patient approaching climacteric period. Thought of *Sang. can.* Gave a dose of 200<sup>th</sup>, to be repeated the same night at bedtime. Relief came after first dose, and next morning was quite well. Members of the family called her attention to the unusual whiteness of her teeth, which were usually of a yellowish color. I had noticed this frequently during the last two years, I now noticed a marked change - teeth of beautiful white; this was observed the second day. Saw her again at the end of the week; was free of headache, and teeth nearly as white as ever. Had Sang. can. anything to do with the phenomena?"

(W. H. Leonard, Sanguinaria in Rheumatism, The United States Medical Investigator, New Series vol. 1 (1875), p. 441)

#### **1881 - Nausea during pregnancy in a mother who had born before two children with a hare-lip - James C. Burnett**

My friend Dr. Noble, of Trinity Square, had the kindness to send a lady to me at the commencement of the current year. This was in consequence of the paper which was read at the Leeds Congress on the subject of the prevention of hare-lip and other defects by the medicinal and nutritional treatment of the mother during pregnancy.

February 18, 1881. - Mrs. - , aet. twenty-nine, residing in London, has been married four years and a half, and has three children.

First child. - This is a girl, normal in build, but came at the end of the eight month.

Second child. - This is a boy that came at full term, but with single hare-lip at the left side, and cleft jaw.

Third child. - Boy at full term, with very slight hare-lip of left side.

**Status praesens:** She believes herself to be in the family way at about the tenth week.

General health of Mrs. - and of her husband pretty good. She herself tells me that she is subject to headaches in the right temple, and that she has had measles three times. Has a constant

feeling of nausea while carrying all her children, and it is *very* bad with this one; it usually lasts about three months. The veins of her hypogastrium were very much dilated with the second child, and slightly so with the first and third. The irritation therefrom was so great that she was obliged to rise in the night for relief. The veins of her thighs show a good deal. Is subject to piles, and occasionally has prolapse of rectum. The piles were worst with the second child. She is clearly of a venous diathesis. Her bowels are rather constipated. Her hair is brown.

Her husband has very black hair, and says he at times gets a relaxed throat, and suffers from a torpid liver, for which Dr. Noble occasionally treats him.

These are all the relevant particulars which I was able to obtain from the parents, both very intelligent people.

The father is the product of uncle and niece, but that offered no therapeutic basis. Neither psora, syphilis, nor sycosis seemed present in either of the conjugal pair.

It did not seem to me to be a case of want of the nutritional element, either quantitatively or potentially. The cause seemed to me to lie in the *blood life* of the mother. But where, and in what consisting? That lay beyond my ken; it was, in fact, unknowable.

The essentiality of a state may be unknown and unknowable, but **there were symptoms in the mother**, and therefore the scientific application of the law of similars was available. These symptoms were (1) nausea, worse in the evening; (2) sinking at the pit of the stomach before a meal; (3) much salivation; (4) anorexia; (5) aversion to butter. These five symptoms had clearly *some* relationship with the mother's digestive tract, and it is not difficult to suppose that a mother's digestion must necessarily influence the body-fruit within her both for good and ill. The next question was to determine what proved drug has similar symptoms to those of the mother.

I will not make any needless *détour*, but give the drug I diagnosed. It was *Sanguinaria Canadensis*. Take "Allen" and read symptoms: (246) "**Nausea in the evening;**" (294) \*"**Sensation of emptiness in the stomach;**" (244) "**Deathly nausea, with much salivation;**" (230) "**Almost a total loss of appetite;**" and (235) "**Aversion to butter.**" Thus *Sanguinaria* covered the totality of the symptoms, and it was therefore prescribed. I gave five drops of the third decimal three times a day in all water.

March 7. - The sinking at the stomach a little better; salivation no better; there is less aversion to butter; appetite much better; nausea about the same, taste bitter; food acid. *Sanguinaria Can.* 6, twenty-four one-drop powders, one night and morning in water.

March 21. - Nausea better; sinking at the stomach better; salivation better; still dislikes butter. The taste is much better, and the food is no longer acid. Has a left-sided headache; is rather constipated; the rectum protrudes a little. *Sanguinaria* 12, given in the same way as last time.

April 4. - Nausea much better, but not quite gone; sinking very much better; still dislikes butter; the headache is gone. "On the whole I am very different from last visit," she said. She thinks the last prescription did her most good. R. *Sanguinaria* 30.

April 25. - Nausea still continues a little; the sinking is gone, but it recurs now and again; still does not like butter; salivation nearly gone. R. *Sanguinaria* 1, one pillule three times a day.

June 2. - Nausea gone; she now likes butter; very slight salivation at times. R. *Sanguinaria* 1, to continue taking one pillule at bedtime until the end of the eighth month of utero-gestation.

October 14. - The following letter finishes my story:

"October 10, 1881.

I have pleasure in giving the particulars you ask for as under:

1. Born 28<sup>th</sup> September. ". Boy (quite perfect). 3. Weight at time of birth, 8lb. 4. We expected

the arrival about the 15<sup>th</sup>, so reckon the little one took about a fort-night's grace before making his *début*."

I have nothing to add beyond begging my colleagues to publish their practical experience on this very important and hitherto sadly neglected branch of practical medicine.

London, October 15, 1881."

(J. C. Burnett, M.D., Case of feared hare-lip treated by medicine, *The Homoeopathic World* vol. 16 (1881), p. 505-507)

### **1886 - Pain in the ball of right thumb in a woman - E. W. Berridge**

"July 7<sup>th</sup>, 1886. - Mrs., complained of aching in ball of right thumb, which part was swollen, the pain extending round wrist and back of the hand; the pain is most severe in the ball of thumb. Has had it for about two weeks, and it has been worse since the hot weather set in; could not use hand properly from pain and weakness in it.

*Sanguinaria Canadensis* <sup>cm</sup> (F. C.), one dose about noon. About five P.M. began to improve, and at ten P.M. was much better, with no swelling.

July 9<sup>th</sup>. - Hand was quite well, except some weakness.

July 10<sup>th</sup>. - Quite well, and feels better in general health than before."

(E. W. Berridge, M.D., *Sanguinaria in Rheumatism*, *The Homoeopathic Physician* vol. 6 (1886), p. 411)

### **1887 - Attack of diphtheria in a man 17 years old - J. A. Biegler**

"George H., age 17 years, scrofulous diathesis, from infancy breathed with his mouth open, especially during sleep. In later years he was more or less a subject for the above-named affections frequently the latter. Two sisters died of diphtheria. On the last occasion of my attendance, six or seven years ago, for diphtheria, he had the following symptoms:

Intense heat and dryness of the throat, amounting to a burning sensation. Choking feeling when swallowing. Pearly coating on fauces and tonsils, worse on right side, tonsil on that side most inflamed. The general symptoms were not recorded, but the sickness was of the grade of diphtheria, not of catarrh. One dose *Sanguinaria* cm. was given, and then I said if this is the remedy for this attack he should not have another, and I simply state the fact, that this result has been realized, as he has not had one since that time, notwithstanding that I have been called more than twenty times in that period to attend the sister and mother for similar attacks."

(J. A. Biegler, M.D., Rochester, N. Y., *Sanguinaria in Follicular Angina, Tonsillitis, Diphtheritis*, in: *Proceedings of the eight annual session of the International Hahnemannian Association held at Long Branch, New Jersey, June 21-24, 1887, Newark 1888*, p. 316-317)

### **1895 - A domestic remedy for ivy poisoning - J. W. Dowling**

„At this time, quite by accident, I obtained a remedy, the effects of which were so magical I was prompted to give them for the benefit of other sufferers. In a conversation with a student, while speaking of ivy poisoning, he described how in the country when the boys developed the poison ivy eruption, as was often the case, it was their custom to gather the so-called *Blood Root*, *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, and rub it on the affected parts with the result of invariably relieving the itching and burning. Entirely skeptical as to its efficacy in my case, but willing to try it in response to the patient's demands for something, anything, to stop the itching, I took some of the tincture and painted the foot and other regions where there was the most distress. On calling the next day I was greeted with the remark: "Well, doctor, you have hit it this time," and was informed that the application had indeed acted like magic. It had relieved the itching and burning for hours, and several applications had made possible a restful

night.”

(Practical points from the American Institute Transactions for 1894, The Homoeopathic Recorder vol. 10 (1895), p. 226)

### **1908 - Sanguinaria in La Grippe, Diseases of the Chest and Neuritis - Wallace McGeorge**

By request of the chairman of the Bureau of Materia Medica, I give you a few suggestions as to the use of Sanguinaria in the class of cases named in the title, and on account of the brief time allotted me I refrain from any reference to its use in other morbid conditions.

I have selected the Blood Root for two reasons, because it is so pretty when the flowers come out in the spring and because it is so reliable in the class of cases in which it is indicated. I was in hopes I could bring you a specimen of the plant in flower, but those beds that I have seen bloom from the middle to the twenty-fifth of April, and the bloom is over for the year. The petals are white, the stamens yellow, the leaves dark green, the stalk white then yellow when it leaves the root; the root is dull or brick red on the outside, blood red on the inside or when it is cut, hence the popular name Blood Root.

Sanguinaria Canadensis is essentially an American remedy, and has probably cured more cases of the American sick headache than any other remedy, but it will not cure every headache, and is only indicated when there is prostration or exhaustion. Hering, in his Guiding Symptoms, gives all the symptoms calling for its use in our national headache.

In the depressing symptoms of La Grippe, we have a good picture of Sanguinaria. Large doses of the drug reduce the pulse in calibre and frequency, and produce nausea, vomiting, vertigo, faint feelings, irregular heart action with great prostration. “It slows the respiratory movement by prolonging the pause after expiration.”

When there is languor, prostration, headache, cough, pain in the chest with great desire for rest, Sanguinaria will relieve in from four to twelve hours, and next day life will be worth living. When the patient don't care whether he lives or dies give Sanguinaria and next day he will listen to what you say, and won't mind looking at the paper to see what is going on around him. I know of no other remedy so reliable in La Grippe as Sanguinaria. Under Bryonia, he must rest and keep still. The Sanguinaria patient feels better from resting, wants to be quiet, but will move or change his position without complaint if he can make himself more comfortable by the change.

In diseases of the chest the breath and the sputa smell badly. The smell is so offensive he cannot get rid of it, and it makes him sick. When a patient has a dry cough which awakens him from sleep and does not cease until he sits up right in bed, think of Sanguinaria. If in addition the cough continues until flatus is discharged, upwards and down wards, you need seek no further, for Sanguinaria is the only remedy.

In incipient tuberculosis, or consumption in its early stages, when the expectoration and breath are exceedingly offensive, with hectic flush, or circumscribed redness in one cheek, Sanguinaria will win out many times.

Dr. P. W. Andrews used Sanguinaria in lobar pneumonia when there is great hoarseness, or when the expectoration is thick, green, glutinous, offensive. Also in hydrothorax when there is sharp pain in the lungs with shortness of breath, also in severe asthmatic conditions.

In pneumonia, with very difficult respiration, when the cheeks and hands are livid or purple, with offensive breath and sputa, with prostration, think of Sanguinaria.

In patients suffering from valvular troubles, where the heart disease is aggravated by a fresh attack of rheumatism and the lungs have also become involved, Sanguinaria will enable us to

pull our patient through. In cases where all these symptoms are present, and when the kidneys are throwing off large quantities of earthy phosphates, and the patient is losing flesh rapidly, if the face gets the circumscribed redness of one cheek, Sanguinaria will save your patient and start him well on the road to recovery. In one such case, when the homeopathic physicians who had seen the case with me had given an unfavorable prognosis, Sanguinaria snatched the patient from the jaws of death, and in three months he had gained forty of the sixty-five pounds he had lost during his protracted illness.

In neuritis it is a good friend and helps us out of many a hole. When I was in College a patient came to the college clinic suffering with rheumatism, or pain in the right shoulder joint. This man was a shoemaker and he could not work at his bench on account of the pain in the shoulder when he pulled his waxed thread all the way out. The late Professor Henry N. Guernsey, who was conducting the clinic that day, examined this man, and finally gave him Rhus because he understood the man felt better from moving. When the professor went home he studied out this case more thoroughly and went to see the patient at his home. He found that the man could not sleep at night on account of the pain, and it was the pain that made him get up and move about, not that he wanted to move. Dr. Guernsey then gave him Sanguinaria 200, and next week when the man came back to the clinic he said that he got some rest the first night after he got the new medicine, and after that he could sleep all night and could work at his bench without any pain. He was then given seven powders of Placebo and told to return next week if the pain returned. He did not come back, but one of the students who was sceptical of the curative powers of Sac Lac in such severe cases, hunted him up and found him working at his cobbler's bench free from all pain, and then this sceptic admitted there was some power in Dr. Guernsey's high potencies.

We used to call all these pains rheumatism. Now we are more particular in diagnosis, and call these troubles neuritis. Lippe's indications for Sanguinaria in rheumatism or neuritis are as follows: "Rheumatic pain in right arm and shoulder, worse at night in bed; cannot raise the arm; motion (turning in bed) makes it much worse. Rheumatic pain in left hip; rheumatic pain inside of right thigh; rheumatic pains in limbs, pains in those places where the bones are the least covered with flesh, but not in the joints; on touching the painful part the pain immediately vanished, and appeared in some other part." This symptom is a keynote for this remedy. Hering recommends Sanguinaria in acute inflammatory and arthritic rheumatism.

In conclusion let me say that while I use Sanguinaria in the high potencies exclusively, I have seen in other physician's practice good results follow its use in the third and sixth potencies. It would be better to use the low potencies or even the crude powder of the blood root, when it is the remedy, than not to use it at all. When Sanguinaria is indicated the low potencies will do some good, but the high potencies will work quicker, the effects of the drug be more lasting, and there will be less aggravation of the symptoms than when the crude preparations are exhibited. When the high potencies do the work quicker, better and more profoundly than the low, he would be a dolt who would not use that potency which would do the most good.

[What is true of the dynamic power; the curative force or "high potency" of Sanguinaria is equally true of every remedy in the *Materia Medica*. - ED.]

(Wallace McGeorge, M.D., Camden, N. J., Sanguinaria in La Grippe, Diseases of the Chest and Neuritis, *The Medical Advance* vol. 46 (1908), p. 733-736. Read before the New Jersey State Homeopathic Medical Society at Asbury Park, October 6, 1908)

## Hering's Guiding Symptoms



Constantin Hering (1800-1880)

## Hering's Guiding Symptoms

*Sanguinaria canadensis*

Bloodroot. Papaveraceae.

Introduced by G. Bute.

Experiments by Downey, Inaugural Dissertation, 1803; Tully, Prize Essay, Am. Med. Recorder, 1828; Bute, Freitag, Jeanes, Huseman, Helfrich, Hering's Compilation, N. Archiv für Hom., vol. 2, p.114; Tinker, Trans. Am. Inst., 1870; Billing, Thesis; also symptoms by Fincke and Macfarlan.

CLINICAL AUTHORITIES. - *Headache*, Smedley, A. J. H. M. M., vol. 8, p.50; Mills, B. J. H., vol. 36, p.187; Mills (2 cases), Am. Hom., vol. 1, p.113; Smith, M. I., vol. 6, p.344; Leonard, Med. Inv., 1875, p.441; - *Migraine*, Hs., A. H. Z., vol. 109, p.207; Fulton, A. H. Z., vol. 112, p.77; - *Sick headache*, Ehrmann, A. H. Z., vol. 113, p.24; Plimpton, Hah. Mo., vol. 10, p.212; Raue's Rec., 1875, p.244; Chamberlin, N. E. M. G., 1873, p.495; Raue's Rec., 1874, p.259; Beebe, see Hale's Th., p.654; - *Chronic headaches*, Hansen, A. H. Z., vol. 113, p.52; *Coryza*, Sanford, N. E. M. G., vol. 2, p.125; - *Nasal polypus*, Price, N. A. J. H., vol. 15, p.214; Wells, A. H. Z., vol. 109, p.63; 5 cases reported cured, Thomas, B. J. H., vol. 16, p.329; - *Facial neuralgia*, Drumm, A. J. H. M. M., vol. 3, p.62; - *Oedema of glottis*, Nichol, A. H. O., June, 1874, p.302; Raue's Rec., 1875, p.102; - *Pharyngitis*, Hedges, Med. Inv., vol. 8, p.128; Raue's Rec., 1871, p.77; - *Diphtheritis*, Biegler, Hom. Phys., vol. 7, p.477; - *Nausea and vomiting*, Moore, M. I., vol. 6, p.344; - *Neurosis of stomach*, Winterburn, Hah. Mo., vol. 20, p.533; - *Ulceration of os uteri*, Greenleaf, Hah. Mo., vol. 7, p.527; - *Enlargement of breast*, Craig, B. J. H., vol. 32, p.308; - *Use during pregnancy*, Burnett, Hom. Phys., vol. 2, p.147; - *Laryngitis*, Nichols, A. O., June, 1873, p.335; Raue's Rec., 1874, p.120; - *Tracheal irritation*, Blake, Hom. Rev., vol. 16, p.406; - *Influenza*, Mossa, Raue's Rec., 1871, p.79, from Hom. Kl., 1870, p.98; Kleinert, Rück. Kl. Erf., vol. 5, p.705; - *Croup*, Clark, Hah. Mo., vol. 6, p.290; Price, A. H. O., vol. 8, p.235; - *Cough*, Hunt, N. A. J. H., vol. 15, p.211; Sanford, N. E. M. G., vol. 2, p.125; Bell, N. A. J. H., 1873, p.380; Clark, Hah. Mo., vol. 6, p.290; Capen, Mass. Trans., vol. 4, p.376; Wells, Hom. Recorder, vol. 3, p.68; - *Pulmonary congestion*, Blake, Hom. Rev., vol. 16, p.406; - *Pneumonia*, Hering, Rück. Kl. Erf., vol. -E. M. G., vol. 2, p.277; - *Incipient phthisis pulmonalis*, Parsons, B. J. H., vol. 24, p.509; - *Phthisis*, Bute, Rück. Kl. Erf., vol. 3, p.396; *Injury to shoulder*, Hom. Phys., vol. 6, p.294; - *Rheumatism of arm*, McClatchey, Hah. Mo., vol. 10, p.331; - *Fungoid growth on hand*, Drury, Hom. Rev., vol. 16, p.85; - *Affection of toe*, Drury, Hom. Rev., vol. 16, p.85; - *Neuralgia*, Fanning, N. A. J. H., 1873, p.363; - *Anaemia*, Parsons, B. J. H., vol. 24, p.510; - *Rheumatism*, Martin, Hah. Mo., vol. 12, p.473; Berridge, Hom. Phys., vol. 6, p.411; Goodman, M. I., 1875, p.300; - *Syphilis*, Schlosser, Rück. Kl. Erf., vol. 5, p.572; - *Rhus rad. poisoning*, Hammond, M. I., vol. 11, p.603; Raue's Rec., 1875, p.16.

### Mind

Mind confused, relieved by eructations.

Anxiety : and feeling of dread; precedes vomiting and delirium.

Angry irritability; moroseness with nausea; cannot bear a person to walk in room.

Delirium with hot skin.

Mental torpor, stupor, heaviness, sleepiness.

Hopefulness, sanguine of recovery.

Disgusting ideas, and many unpleasant feelings associated with nausea.

ii Sensation as if paralyzed and unable to move while lying on her back, with full consciousness of her surroundings.

- ii With open eyes, one dream chases another; her thoughts constantly returning, however, to the one idea, which seems droll to her, "What will become of my condition, shall I have typhoid fever, inflammation of the brain, or shall I remain paralyzed?"
- ii It seems to her as if the events that transpired in her dreams were not of hours' but of weeks' and months' duration.
- ii It seems to her as if all around her talked very rapidly, and that she is in a railroad car and begs others to hold her.

### **Sensorium**

I Vertigo : with long-continuing nausea, debility and headache; with singing in ears; with diminished vision, before vomiting; with nausea and headache, followed by spasmodic vomiting; with dull, heavy feeling in stomach, as if caused from some hard substance there; on quickly turning head and looking upward; on lying down at night; on rising from stooping; in cold weather; during sleep; during climaxis.  
Head feels dizzy, cannot turn quickly without fear of falling.

### **Inner Head**

Headache with nausea and chilliness, followed by flushes of heat, extending from head to stomach.

Violent pain over upper portion of whole left side of head, especially in eye.

I Headache as if forehead would burst, with chill and burning in stomach.

Pressive headache in forehead.

Frontal headache with considerable vertigo, on rising from a sitting posture.

ii Frontal headache extending into cheek bones.

I Pain in forepart of head, shoulders, chest and stomach.

I Headache over right eye.

I Neuralgia in and over right eye.

I Head aches as if it would burst; amel walking in open air < in temples, especially in right, in afternoon.

I Pains in head in spots; soreness especially in temples.

I Dull headache.

I Wandering pains in head.

I Headache with shuddering.

I Beating headache with throbbing in temporal arteries and bitter vomiting.

I Pulsations in head, with bitter vomiting, < from motion.

I Headache, with rheumatic pains and stiffness of limbs and neck.

I Headache every seventh day.

I Pains like a flash of lightning in back of head.

II Headache begins in occiput, spreads upward and settles over right eye.

I Pain in head in rays, drawing upward from neck.

I Rheumatic headache, running up posterior auricular region.

Feeling as if head were drawn forward.

I Severe headache only relieved by pressing back up against something hard, or by pressing back of head.

II Periodical sick-headache; begins in morning, increases during day, lasts until evening; head feels as if it must burst, or as if eyes would be pressed out; throbbing, lancinating pains through brain, < in right side, especially in forehead and vertex; followed by chills, nausea, vomiting of food or bile; must lie down and remain quiet; relieved by sleep.

A bandlike constriction across forehead just below eyebrows; < by exercise, with violent throbbing of temporal arteries; shooting pains from one temple to other, < in night; < from light, amel from sleep.

I Headache concentrating in a small spot over right eye; eye becomes red and sore, yet hard pressure upon eye relieves.

ii Headache especially over right eye; rheumatic pain in neck and shoulders (more in left); amel when lying perfectly still; patient approaching climacteric period.

ii Intermittent neuralgia coming in morning and lasting four to six hours; pain at internal superior angle of right orbit, acute pressing with occasional darts inward and some throbbing; part sore, but he holds his hand there while pain lasts; conjunctiva considerably injected during pain; catarrhal discharge, thick, mostly from right side of nose; every day for five or six days.

ii Violent pulsation and tearing in right temple, < from motion; the slightest shaking is intolerable to her, so that she cannot bear to have any one walk across the floor. θ Sick-headache.

ii Headache with distension of temporal veins which are painfully sensitive to touch.

ii Pressing pains in head, extending from nape of neck over side of head and settling over left eye, accompanied by nausea and vomiting of food, bile and mucus; must lie down; amel when lying down and vomiting; attacks every eight days for last nine years.

I Severe pains in head, with nausea and vomiting, frequently with bilious vomiting in weekly attacks or at longer intervals, commonly beginning in morning, increasing in violence through day, only diminished by lying quiet and sleeping.

ii Sick-headache from childhood; eyes weak and sore; photophobia, especially with headache; for last six weeks headache every third day, commencing A. M., pains extend from right eye through back part of head; she is in dark room and cannot bear least light; if she is quiet all day is usually amel in evening; nausea, but does not often vomit unless she goes into bright light, or moves about; catamenia every two weeks, blood dark and clotted; constipation; debility.

ii Sick-headache every two weeks; when overexerted so as to become very tired, she has a great appetite, but satisfying it is followed by sick-headache; is in the habit of eating late in evening; during headache hot flashes and a sensation like that of an electrical current shooting very rapidly from one part of head to the other.

ii Pain commencing in right occiput, extending to right temporal bone, a tight drawing, gradually increasing in intensity, like drawing a rope on a windlass as tight as you can get it until it is almost beyond endurance, when it gradually subsides.

ii Sick-headache, commencing in morning on awaking, < during day, amel by sleep at night; pain confined chiefly to temples and vertex, so violent as to cause her to cry out; nausea generally in morning, followed by vomiting, first of food, afterward of pure bile, occasionally considerable acid mucus, with severe burning distress in stomach, great weakness and goneness, even worse to bear than headache; least quantity of food or drink is immediately vomited; attacks come on at irregular intervals.

ii Headache and nausea, symptoms increasing hour by hour; patient groaning and writhing in agony, face very red, head hot, injected eyes, sensitive to light; arteries about head and scalp distended like whip cords, blood coursing through them at a furious rate, giving a sensation to head as if temples and scalp were alive with irrepressible pulsation; pain over whole head; paroxysms of violent retching every few minutes; free flow of clear urine as the attack passes off.

ii Distressing sick-headache, for years; in some degree the symptoms were nearly always present; headache commencing in forenoon, gradually increasing in violence until sunset, when it would either quietly subside or confine her to bed for a day or two; the pains originated low in occiput, drawing upward in rays, locating over r., sometimes over left eye, attended with vomiting, often of bilious matter; subject to sudden flushes of heat, burning of soles of feet and quickly diffused transient thrill felt at remotest extremity; at times sensible throbbing of every pulse in body; urine generally scanty before and during severe headache, but quantities of clear urine pass when getting better.

I "American sick-headache;" rush of blood to head, causing faintness and nausea, even

continuing until vomiting sets in; violent pains begin in occipital region, spread thence over head and settle over right eye; pains sharp, lancinating, at times throbbing; can bear neither sounds nor odors; cannot bear any one to walk across floor, the slightest jar annoys her; at height of headache vomiting of food and bile; is forced to remain quiet in a dark room; sleep finally relieves; sometimes pain is so violent that patient goes out of her mind, or seeks relief by pressing head against pillow or pressing head with hands.

ii Neuralgia in right temple and orbit from getting feet wet.

I Pain commences in back of head, rises and spreads over head and settles especially above right eye, with nausea, vomiting and chilliness; is obliged to seek a dark room and lie perfectly still; flushes of heat; burning of soles of feet; urine at first scanty, later profuse and clear.

ii Frightfully severe headache, the only relief obtained by pressing back of head against head-board of bed.

ii Migraine with bilious vomiting, pains begin in morning, last till evening; eyes feel as if they would be pushed out, < by motion.

I Sick headache, with heat and redness.

I Headaches : gastric; myalgic; rheumatic; congestive; from suppressed menses; at change of life.

I Congestion of blood to head, with ringing in ears; flushes of heat; accumulation of water in mouth.

ii Sanguineous apoplexy with vertigo, dimness of sight, vomiting, burning in stomach, distension of temporal veins.

### **Outer Head**

Soreness in spots, especially in temporal regions.

Distension of veins in temples; feel sore when touched.

Head very painful to touch.

### **Sight and Eyes**

Diminished power of vision.

Dimness of eyes, with sensation as if hairs were in them.

Frequent obscuration of vision.

Retinal congestion, with flushed face and congestive headache.

Pupils dilated.

I Yellowness of sclerotica, with icterus.

Burning dryness in eyes.

I Pain over eyes.

Redness of eyes in morning.

Superficial injection of eyeball, with feeling of soreness.

Burning and watering of right eye, which is painful to touch, followed by coryza.

ii Acute conjunctivitis, with excessive redness and numerous ecchymoses in conjunctiva, tending toward trachoma, with moderate discharge and some pain in eye.

I Catarrhal ophthalmia, granular lids.

I Ophthalmia, followed by ulceration of cornea.

I Copious lachrymation : following the burning and dryness; tears hot; with coryza.

I Blepharadenitis : with a feeling of dryness under upper lid and accumulation of mucus in eye in morning; blepharitis and catarrhal conditions of conjunctiva, with burning in edges of lids, < in afternoon; dependent on stricture of lachrymal duct.

ii Hard swelling like scirrhus over eyebrows.

II Neuralgia in and over right eye.

## **Hearing and Ears**

Beating, humming, with congestion of blood.

I Hyperexcitation of auditory nerves; painful sensitiveness, especially to sudden sounds; sensation as if she were in a railroad car or in some vehicle which was moving and jarring her, with a feeling as if all about her moved rapidly and confusedly; desires to be held in order to remove this nervous vibratory sensation through body; frequently in women in climaxis.

I Earache with headache, singing in ears and vertigo.

Beating under ears, at irregular intervals, often only a couple of strokes.

I Acute internal otitis.

I Catarrhal affections of inner ear and Eustachian tube.

I Throat affections causing deafness and otalgia.

I Increased redness of external ear, with humming and roaring in ears from increased circulation of blood through aural structures.

I Burning of ears, cheeks red.

## **Smell and Nose**

I Loss of smell and taste.

Dislike to odor of syrup.

I Fluent coryza, with frequent sneezing; < right side.

I Coryza, with dull, heavy pain over root of nose, and stinging sensation in nose; severe pain at root of nose and in frontal sinuses, with dry cough and pain in chest.

ii Severe cold in head; sneezing, severe fluid coryza, irritation and watering of eyes; irritation of throat with severe cough.

ii Severe cold in head; high fever; acrid discharge from r. nostril produced soreness of lips and side of face.

ii Fluid coryza alternating with stoppage; eyes painful to touch; soreness in throat; pain in chest, cough and finally diarrhoea. θ Influenza.

I Watery, acrid coryza, rendering nose sore, with copious watering of right eye.

I Coryza with diarrhoea, worse at night.

ii Smell in nose like roasted onion; wheezing, whistling cough and finally diarrhoea, which relieves the cough. θ Influenza.

I Rose cold with subsequent asthma; sick and faint from odor of flowers.

I Acute or chronic coryza, with loss of smell.

ii Severe catarrh in head, following a cold, for some weeks, with some irritation of throat and slight cough.

ii Sensation of stinging and tickling, with irritative swelling of parts, with or without free discharge; yellowish or grayish-white discharge from nose; headache in right hemisphere of brain, with drawing pain in back into neck; bilious vomiting. θ Chronic catarrh.

I Ulcerative ozaena with epistaxis.

I Chronic nasal catarrh with offensive discharges.

II Nasal polypi.

## **Upper Face**

Distension of veins of face, with excessive redness, a feeling of stiffness and soreness of veins to touch.

Circumscribed redness of one or both cheeks.

II Red cheeks : with burning in ears; with cough.

I Cheeks and hands livid. θ Typhoid pneumonia.

I Circumscribed redness of cheeks in afternoon; patient lies on his back; pulse small and quick.

Twitching of cheeks toward eyes.

I Neuralgia in and over right eye.

ii Neuralgia in upper jaw running up to nose, eye, ear, neck and side of head; pain shooting and burning, cannot endure pain except by kneeling down and holding head tight to floor.

I Stitches in left side of face, with pains in forehead.

ii Neuralgia in face for several years; beginning of pain in upper jaw, running up to nose, eye, ear and side of head; pain shooting and burning, cannot stand pain except by kneeling down and holding head tight to floor.

### **Lower Face**

Lips feel dry.

Swelling of lips toward evening.

Under lip burns, is swollen, hard and blistered; blisters dry up and form crusts, which drop off.

Stiffness in articulation of jaws.

### **Teeth and Gums**

I Toothache from picking teeth, or in hollow teeth when touched by food.

I Grumbling toothache with pain in same side of head.

Pain in carious teeth after cold drinks.

Looseness of teeth (with salivation).

I Spongy, bleeding, fungoid condition of gums.

### **Taste and Tongue**

I Loss of taste, with a burnt feeling on tongue.

Sweet things taste bitter, followed by burning in fauces.

White-coated tongue with slimy, fatty taste.

I Red streak through middle of tongue.

Top of tongue burns as if scalded.

I Tongue sore; pains like a boil.

I Red tongue, burns as if in contact with something hot.

Pricking in point of tongue.

### **Inner Mouth**

Fetid breath, clammy mouth, sticky teeth.

Sores on gums and roof of mouth.

I Roof of mouth sore, uvula sore and burning.

ii White patches on mucous membrane of mouth, with salivation; hypertrophy of thymus gland; in a child suffering from hereditary syphilis.

### **Throat**

In evening after lying down, cough from tickling in throat.

Spasmodic constriction directly beneath lower jaws across throat, very distressing, lasting several hours.

I Throat very dry, with tickling cough.

I Burning in throat, especially after eating sweet things.

I Roof of mouth and uvula sore and burning.

Feeling of swelling in throat on swallowing.

Pain with sensation of swelling, in throat, < right side, especially on swallowing.

I Throat feels swollen as if to suffocation; pain when swallowing; aphonia.

I Tonsillitis; promotes suppuration.

Throat feels raw; some difficulty in swallowing; mouth and throat feel almost denuded of

mucous membrane.

I Heat in throat, better on inspiring cold air; throat so dry it seems as if it would crack.

ii Dryness in throat, with soreness, swelling, and redness as in scarlet fever; in one case of six years' standing, in another with hectic fever and cough.

ii General feeling of soreness throughout pharynx; sensation as if burned or scalded by hot drinks; dry, constricted feeling; drinking did not moisten throat, mucous membrane felt as if it might crack; pharynx very red and angry looking, highly inflamed.

I Putrid sore throat.

I Angina; particularly a species of pharyngitis.

I Ulcerated sore throat.

I Tonsillitis, chronic, recurring frequently.

II Suppuration of tonsils; quinsy.

II Burning in pharynx and oesophagus.

ii Intense heat and redness of throat, amounting to a burning sensation; choking feeling when swallowing; pearly coating on fauces and tonsils, < on right side; right tonsil most inflamed. θ Diphtheritis.

I Palate and fauces covered with a continuous coating of pearly fibrinous exudation.

### **Appetite, Thirst, Desires, Aversions**

I Craving for he knows not what, with loss of appetite; wants piquant things.

I Loss of appetite with great weakness of digestion.

ii Aversion to butter.

Sugar tastes bitter and causes burning.

### **Eating and Drinking**

Sweet things aggravate, produce burning.

Soon after eating : feels empty; difficult breathing, nausea, waterbrash, lassitude almost to fainting, cold sweat until 12 P.M., after a little food.

### **Hiccough, Belching, Nausea and Vomiting**

ii Hiccough whilst smoking.

Spasmodic eructations of flatus.

ii Frequent flatulent eructations of unpleasant odor, with disposition to vomit and paleness of face.

ii Pyrosis; a rising of burning, corrosive fluid from stomach, for twenty years.

I Nausea : with a burning at stomach; with much spitting; not amel by vomiting; with headache, chill and heat; intense, in paroxysms, < when stooping, with flow of saliva; followed by nettlerash; with heartburn; followed by vomiting and sometimes diarrhoea; periodic; followed by sneezing; craves food to quiet nausea.

II Vomiting : of bitter water; of sour acrid fluids; of ingesta; of worms; preceded by anxiety; with headache and burning in stomach; head amel afterward; with prostration.

I During vomiting, headache, burning in stomach with craving to eat.

### **Scrobiculum and Stomach**

I Soreness and pressure in epigastrium < by eating.

I Sudden attacks of constriction in pit of stomach as if suffocating.

I Goneness with sick headache.

Sensation of emptiness in stomach : soon after eating; with faint, feverish feeling.

I Pressure in stomach.

Jerking in stomach as if from something alive.

ii Feeling of warmth and heat in stomach.

! Burning in stomach; with headache and chill.

! Gastritis, with nausea, headache, chill and heat; vomiting with severe, painful burning in stomach and intense thirst, red tongue, red and dry lips, hot and dry throat, tickling cough. Pyrosis; rising of burning, corrosive fluid with flatulence.

! Great weakness of digestion, loss of appetite. θ Dyspepsia.

ii Burning sensation accompanied by pressure in epigastrium, coming on soon after lying down and compelling her to rise; pains < at night, but they recurred at any hour when she resumed the recumbent position, though less severe in daytime; amel sitting up; appetite voracious; bowels torpid; peculiar drawing pains in shoulders and arms during sleep, so that when she awoke the fists were tightly clenched and flexed upon the sternal end of clavicle; this cramping up of the arms always occurred during sleep and was followed by a sense of lameness and weariness in the affected muscles. θ Neurosis of stomach.

ii A chronic inebriate; had been drinking steadily for a couple of weeks, beer and whisky; violent emetocatharsis; Nux vomica did not relieve, Arsenic checked the bowels and relieved the intense thirst, but had no effect in quieting stomach; very irritable and angry at not being relieved; everything she took in her stomach, even water, was instantly ejected; about once in fifteen or twenty minutes a spasm of stomach, with gagging and coughing and ejection of some frothy mucus; pain in chest and abdomen from the straining; intense burning extending from stomach up oesophagus to pharynx, which felt swollen and dry; lying slightly turned on left side; impossible for her to lie on right side, and when rising from lying down was seized with vertigo; cheeks and hands livid; believed she was soon to die and was unwilling to be left alone.

### **Hypochondria**

Heat, streaming from breast to liver.

! Liver torpid; skin yellow; colic. θ Jaundice. θ Biliary concretions.

! Cough from affections of liver.

ii Pain in left hypochondrium, < from coughing, amel from pressure and when lying on left side, very copious urination at night.

Violent stitches in splenic region.

### **Abdomen**

ii Flatulent distension of abdomen in evening, with escape of flatus from vagina (os uteri being dilated).

Beating in abdomen.

ii Indurations in abdomen.

Cutting bellyache from right to left of iliac fossa, thence to rectum.

! Soreness in abdomen < by eating.

Colic : followed by diarrhoea; with torpor of liver.

Feeling as from hot water pouring from breast into abdomen, followed by diarrhoea.

### **Stool and Rectum**

! Urging, but no evacuation, with sensation of a mass in lower part of rectum and discharge of offensive flatus only.

Alternate diarrhoea and constipation.

! Hemorrhoids.

! Stools : thin, fecal; bright yellow; undigested; watery; watery with much flatus, preceded by cutting pain.

ii Affection of breast always ended with a feeling as if hot water were poured from chest into abdomen which was followed by diarrhoeic stool.

ii Diarrhoea following coryza, pains in chest and cough.

Ineffectual urging to stool, then vomiting.  
Frequent discharges of very offensive flatus.  
Escape of much flatus upward and downward; also with diarrhoea.

### **Urinary Organs**

I Copious and frequent nocturnal urination, clear as water.  
ii Very copious urine at night, with pain in left hypochondrium; < from coughing; amel from pressure and lying on left side.  
I Dark-yellow urine, with icterus.  
Urine scanty, high-colored, deposits reddish sediment on standing.

### **Male Sexual Organs**

Seminal emissions.  
I Gleet; old cases.  
ii White oval patches on mucous membrane of mouth, particularly at angles, on mucous membranes of lips, on edge of tongue, on prepuce and glans penis; fetid, cheesy secretions from glans penis, later obstinate inflammatory headache, with constant congestions to head, transient heat, throbbing pain < from motion and stooping, extending upward from nape of neck, with swollen veins in temples. θ Syphilis.

### **Female Sexual Organs**

I Os uteri ulcerated; fetid corrosive leucorrhoea.  
Uterine polypi, or cancer.  
I Distension of abdomen in evening, and flatulent discharges per vagina, from os uteri, which was constantly open; at same time a pain passing in rays from nape of neck to head.  
I Metrorrhagia occurring at climaxis; blood bright red, clotted and frequently offensive; sick-headache; flushing of face; face becomes scarlet, this high color passes off with faint, weak, sick feeling.  
I Pain in loins, extending through hypogastric and uterine region and down thighs, followed by appearance of menses (in cases of suppression).  
I Abdominal pains (at night) as if menses would appear.  
ii Catamenia preceded by itching in axillae.  
Menses much more profuse than usual, with less pain and weakness in small of back, but with headache in right side of forehead and side of head, with sensation as if eyes would be forced out of head, < in right eye.  
I Menses : at right time, offensive smelling, bright red flow; clots, like lumps of flesh; later blood darker and less offensive; scanty, headache from occiput to frontal region, head as if bursting, face red and hot; too early, with a discharge of black blood.  
ii Dysmenorrhoea in feeble, torpid subjects, with tendency to congestion of lungs, liver or head.  
ii Amenorrhoea in consequence of pulmonary disease; hectic flush of face.  
I Climacteric disorders, especially flashes of heat and leucorrhoea.  
ii Burning of palms of hands and soles of feet at climacteric period, compelling her to throw bedclothes off.  
ii Painful enlargement of breasts at climacteric period.  
I Corrosive, fetid leucorrhoea at climacteric period; it continues after menses cease.  
Sharp, piercing pain in right breast, just beneath nipple; very difficult to take a deep inspiration, with some dyspnoea.  
Pain in right breast extends to shoulder and is so severe that it is with difficulty hand can be placed on top of head.  
Stitches in mammae.

The nipples are sore and painful.

### **Pregnancy, Parturition, Lactation**

ii Threatened abortion with nausea, pains in loins, extending through epigastric and iliac regions and down thighs.

Mammae : stitches in both; sore to touch under right nipple, and painful soreness of nipples.

### **Voice and Larynx, Trachea and Bronchia**

Chronic dryness in throat, sensation of swelling in larynx and expectoration of thick mucus. Aphonia with swelling in throat.

Dryness in throat with soreness, swelling and redness.

Tickling in throat in evening with cough and headache.

I Tonsils and pharynx swollen; sawing respiration; expiration easier than inspiration; cough dry and harsh, > sitting, < eating or lying down; difficult expectoration of tough, glairy mucus; inflammation of cervical glands. θ Oedema laryngis.

I Acute catarrhal laryngitis.

ii Violent dry cough; sensation of burning behind sternum, craves cold water, which soon is vomited; fauces dark-red, not swollen; little or no fever; headache, almost crazy; eyes look inflamed, upper lid swollen; open air relieves pain; vomits as soon as he drinks or eats; sharp pain over right eye. θ Influenza.

I Tracheal irritation secondary to heart disease.

ii Sensation of dryness, soreness and swelling in larynx and expectoration of thick mucus; redness in throat; stoppage of nose with headache across eyebrows. θ Chronic catarrhal laryngitis.

ii A little girl, aet. 4, who had been subject to bronchial affections since birth; lying on her mother's lap, countenance pale and livid, lips very cold, dyspnoea extreme while cough was muffled as if head had been enveloped in a blanket; no expectoration, sibilant râles remarkably shrill; hands and feet quite cold; half delirium. θ Laryngitis.

ii Chronic dryness of throat, sensation of swelling in larynx with expectoration of thin mucus; aphonia, with swelling of larynx; continual severe cough without expectoration, with pain in head and circumscribed redness of cheeks; tormenting cough with sensation of exhaustion. θ Croup.

ii Pseudo-membranous croup; hoarse, muffled cough; complete aphonia; pulse 132; soft palate and fauces covered with a continuous coating of pearly fibrinous exudate; hissing sound in larynx; great difficulty in breathing; child stretched back his head and grasped his throat in his agony; features dark and swollen.

I Croup : catarrhal, with spasmodic, crowing painful cough and stridulous breathing, with whistling cough; metallic sounding, as if coughing through a metallic tube.

I Chronic dryness in throat and sensation of swelling in larynx and expectoration of thick mucus.

I Chronic laryngitis, bronchitis and trachitis.

I Pulmonary consumption.

### **Respiration**

I Excessive dyspnoea. θ Asthma.

I Short, accelerated, constrained breathing; extreme dyspnoea; cheeks and hands livid; compressible pulse. θ Typhoid pneumonia.

I Asthma, especially after "rose cold, " < from odors.

Painful, sighing respiration.

Inclination to take deep inspiration, which increases constriction of chest, and causes tearing pains in chest, < r. side.

## **Cough**

I Cough : dry, caused by tickling in throat or stomach; evenings after lying down, from tickling in throat; awakening him and not ceasing until he sits up in bed and passes flatus, upward and downward; dry, with considerable tickling in throat pit, and a crawling extending downward beneath sternum; very severe, causing considerable pain beneath upper part of sternum, with no expectoration; teasing, dry, hacking, with dryness in throat; tormenting, with circumscribed redness of cheeks; with vomituration; with headache.

ii Continual severe cough, without expectoration, with pain in breast and circumscribed redness of cheeks, with coryza, followed by diarrhoea which relieves.

I Wheezing, whistling cough; metallic sounding; stridulous breathing.  $\theta$  Croup.

II Severe cough occurring after whooping cough, when patient takes cold, which partakes of the spasmodic nature of whooping cough.

I Whooping cough; constricted spasmodic action across throat beneath jaws; cough < at night with diarrhoea.

ii Severe cough for six weeks, following a cold; coughed for hours at night, keeping whole house awake.

ii Severe, harassing cough, bloody sputa, with pain in occipital region.

ii After exposure, dry hard cough; fever; pain about shoulders and chest; sore throat; headache; < coughing; cough < by eructations of gas from stomach.

I Distressing, dry, spasmodic, exhaustive coughs, especially in children; < toward night, lying down, going into a cold room to sleep; feeling of rawness and burning in bronchi.

ii For many years shortness of breath and cough, from taking cold the distress became severe and the attack resembled croup; wheezy, whistling cough, beginning with a wheeze and ending with a whistle; < at night when lying with head low.

ii Troublesome cough for a number of years; excited by an irritation in region of bifurcation of bronchi; coughs a long time to raise a little whitish-yellow phlegm, sometimes streaked with blood, after which she experiences great relief; coughs day and night; is weak and emaciated. (Nitrate of Sanguinaria, 2d trit.)

I Tough, rust-colored sputa in second and third stages of pneumonia.

I Troublesome, harassing cough, with marked inflammatory action.  $\theta$  Chronic bronchitis.  $\theta$  Incipient tuberculosis.

I Breath and sputa smell badly even to patient.

I Haemoptysis during phthisis pulmonalis.

I Sputa : thick, mucous; rust-colored; offensive, purulent.

### **Inner Chest and Lungs**

Sharp, piercing pain midway between sternum and nipple, myalgic in character, the surface feels tender on pressure.

Pain beneath sternum and in right breast.

Intense burning pain between breasts, < in right side, in afternoon.

Burning sensation under sternum.

Very severe pain in right side of chest and hypochondriac region.

Hot, burning streaming in right side of chest commencing below right arm and clavicle and extending to hepatic region.

Sharp stitches in right side of chest.

Slowly shooting pain in right chest about seventh rib; acute stitches in right breast.

I Pain in right chest to shoulder, can only with difficulty place hand on top of head.

I Stitches in lower part of left breast to shoulder.

Pain shooting from lower part of left chest to left shoulder.

ii Pain in breast with periodic cough.

I Burning and pressing in breast, then heat through abdomen and diarrhoea.

Constant pressure and heaviness in whole upper part of chest, with difficulty of breathing.

I Cramps in chest.

I Pain in breast : with cough and expectoration; with dry periodic cough.

ii Subacute pulmonary congestion in a lady with florid complexion and full habit, aet.50; was much troubled with general flushings.

I Dyspnoea, short, accelerated, constrained breathing; speech ceases to be free; sputa becomes tenacious, rust- colored, and is expectorated with much difficulty; position of patient is on his back; not much pain in chest unless pleurae are involved, then burning stitching pulse quick and small; face and extremities inclined to be cold or hands and feet burning hot, with circumscribed redness and burning heat of cheeks, especially in afternoon. θ Pulmonary affections. θ Pneumonia.

I Pneumonia in second and third stages; with dulness on percussion; bronchial respiration, with red or gray hepatization and infiltration of parenchyma.

ii Pneumonia; rust-colored sputum; distressing dyspnoea; hands and feet burning hot or very cold; sometimes, even before amount of hepatization will account for it, there is failure of the heart's action; heart weak and irregular in action; weak, faint feeling about heart; patient is faint; is covered with sweat and suffers from nausea.

ii Pneumonia, with cold hands and blue nails.

I Typhoid pneumonia with very difficult respiration cheeks and hands livid; pulse full, soft, vibrating and easily compressed.

I Pneumonia : left lung particularly affected; with heart disease.

II Catarrhal irritation in chest; night sweats; after a cold, several months previously.

ii Sick an indefinite period with lung trouble; complete hepatization of one lung; fever; prostration; night sweats.

ii Loose, stringy, sometimes flocculent expectoration, attending a severe cough, which seemed to rack whole frame during the paroxysm; darting pains through both lungs, < in apex of left lung; cough < at night in bed; evening exacerbations of fever, with burning of palms of hands and soles of feet; debilitating night sweats; paroxysms of excruciating frontal headaches; dulness of percussion in left supra- and infra-clavicular regions; fine whistling and long expiratory sounds in apex of left lung; bronchial tubes in middle and lower parts of both lungs contained much mucus; pulse 114, easily compressible; anorexia; insomnia; thirst; urine diminished, changeable in color; marked emaciation; cheeks hollow; limbs and body small and bony; eyes sunken, glassy. θ Incipient phthisis following amenorrhoea.

ii Great emaciation; bloodless skin; aet.15, had never menstruated, but twelve months ago there was a slight discharge with pain in loins, at which time she commenced to fail; severe, painful cough, with profuse expectoration of thick, stringy, yellowish-white mucus, < at night; night sweats; chest sore to pressure; respiratory murmur faint and covered in some parts by mucous râles; bronchial tubes seemed filled with mucus; shortness of breath; headache; evening fever; burning in feet; dryness of throat; anorexia; pulse 100, soft and quick; alternate constipation and diarrhoea; high-colored, offensive smelling urine; sleeplessness; shooting, erratic pains through body and especially in chest; great exhaustion. θ Anaemia with amenorrhoea.

ii For several years cough, < in Summer; a year ago had pneumonia which left a suspicious permanent cough; cannot lie down; face bloated; pupils somewhat dilated; pulse very rapid and weak; night sweats; diarrhoea; pain in calves of legs; pain in chest, and with every respiratory effort there is rattling in chest followed by cough; paroxysms of cough with profuse offensive- smelling expectoration; the breath is offensive, even to himself; retching with the cough, throbbing and sensation of tightness in head; spasmodic belching before and after cough; heat continues for a while after the cough, followed by yawning and stretching.

ii Phthisis florida; hectic; fever usually comes at about 2 or 4 P.M., cheeks having a bright circumscribed flush; cough usually dry at first and seems to be excited by tickling or crawling in

larynx and upper portion of chest, probably in trachea and perhaps in beginning of bronchial tubes; great deal of burning fulness in upper part of chest, as if it were too full of blood, which it really is; sharp stitching pains, especially about right lung and in region of nipple, probably myalgic; muscles of chest are sore with this pain; great dyspnoea.

I Tuberculosis pulmonalis; breath and sputa smell badly, disagreeable to patient himself; before and after coughing, belching of wind; after cough, heat; after heat, gaping and stretching; circumscribed redness of cheeks; diarrhoea; night sweats; pain in lower extremities.

ii Beginning of galloping consumption, cough and violent fever, with circumscribed redness of cheeks; soreness to touch of veins in temples.

I Haemoptoe during incipient phthisis, especially in women suffering from amenorrhoea, or during and after climaxis.

ii Vicarious hemorrhage from lungs from suppressed menstruation in a young consumptive.

I Haemoptysis during phthisis pulmonalis.

ii Syphilitic pulmonary inflammation.

I Chronic pneumonia (rivals Sulphur and Phosphor.).

I Hydrothorax; asthma; pleurisy; intercostal myalgia.

### **Heart, Pulse and Circulation**

Painful stitches or pressing pain in region of heart.

Palpitation before vomiting, with great weakness.

ii Surging of blood and racing palpitation, with dry and burning skin.

I Irregularity of heart's action and pulse, with coldness, insensibility, etc.

I Weak feeling about heart.

Pulse : hard, frequent; small and quick; irregular, with great weakness.

I Extreme reduction of force and frequency of pulse, together with great irregularity of action.

I Metastasis of rheumatism (or gout) to heart, caused by outward applications in inflammatory rheumatism.

### **Outer Chest**

Burning in sternum.

Severe soreness under right nipple, < from touch.

### **Neck and Back**

Pain in nape of neck.

I Rheumatic pains in nape of neck, shoulders and arms.

Soreness of nape of neck on being touched.

I Dull pain along inner edge of left scapula, worse from breathing.

Rheumatic pains in neck, shoulders and arms, < at night.

Shifting pains in back, < when drawing a long breath.

I Pain in sacrum, from lifting.

I Lumbago, from lifting; or, myalgia of great muscles of back.

I Soreness down muscles of back; pains shifting about; feels pain more when drawing long breath.

### **Upper Limbs**

Itching in axillae before catamenia.

II Rheumatic pain in right arm and shoulder; < at night, on turning in bed; cannot raise arm.

ii Pain in right deltoid muscle of long standing; < from lifting; not felt when swinging arms to and fro; < at night when turning in bed, it wakes him; neither warmth nor weather influences it; it gives him no rest by day or night; is not relieved by motion.

I Pain in top of right shoulder.

- ii Pain in right shoulder and upper part of right arm, < at night on turning in bed.
- ii Pain confined to shoulder, shoulder-cap and cervical region; neck stiff, with great pain on movement; trapezius sore under pressure and painful at every movement of head or shoulder; deltoid and biceps very tender to pressure, and so sensitive by use that it was impossible to raise arm from side. θ Rheumatism.
- ii Right arm hung at her side or lay on her lap as helpless as if there had been a fracture of humerus; could not raise it an inch without assistance. θ Rheumatism.
- ii A sensation of coldness in body and right arm, which no amount of clothing could remove; swelling of right arm between shoulder and elbow joint; complete inability to raise arm from lap, although lateral motion could be made; tenderness and soreness of right trapezius and deltoid muscles. θ Rheumatism.
- ii Aching in ball of right thumb, which is swollen, pain extending around wrist and back of hand, most severe in ball of thumb; < since hot weather set in; could not use hand properly from pain and weakness in it.
- ii Burning of palms; redness of hands and severe burning; lividity of hands. θ Pneumonia.
- ii Fungoid growth between second and third metacarpal bones, protruding about a quarter of an inch out of palm.
- Stiffness of finger joints.
- I Ulceration of roots of finger nails on both hands.
- I Panaritium, first right then left fingers.

### **Lower Limbs**

- Rheumatic pain in left hip; also inside of right thigh.
- Bruiselike pain in thigh, alternating with pressure and burning in breast.
- Pain through hips, extending down right limb.
- Wandering pains, < at night.
- Knees are stiff.
- Left leg and foot swelled in evening, with violent burning pain, did not know where to lay limb; limb externally cold; < until 12 P.M.
- ii Indolent ulcer on right shin, with dirty granulations and dry sharp-cut edges, brownish thin discharge, not sensitive, no pain.
- Sharp pain in right ankle and great toe joint.
- I Burning in soles of feet, < in bed.
- Cold feet, afternoon.
- ii Ingrowing toe nail, unhealthy granulations, purulent discharge (lotion).

### **Limbs in General**

- I Burning of hands and feet, < at night.
- Rheumatic pains < in places least covered with flesh; on touching painful part pain vanishes and appears in some other part.
- I Rheumatism in all joints, with swelling and spasmodic pain.
- I Rheumatic pains in limbs, with stiffness and rigidity.
- I Acute, inflammatory and arthritic rheumatism.

### **Rest. Position. Motion**

- Lying still : amel rheumatism.
- Lying down : cough from tickling pressure in epigastrium; cough <.
- Lying with head low : cough <.
- Lies upon back.
- Lying on left side : pain in hypogastrium amel.
- Slightly turned on left side : spasm of stomach amel.

Cannot lie on right side : spasm of stomach.  
Must lie down : headache.  
Sitting up : pain in epigastrium; cough amel.  
Stooping : nausea <; throbbing pain in head <.  
Must kneel down and hold head tight to floor; neuralgia in jaw and face.  
Rising from sitting posture : frontal headache with vertigo.  
Motion : pulsations <; throbbing pain in head <.  
Turning in bed : pain in arm and shoulder.  
Turning head quickly : vertigo.  
Cannot raise arm from side : rheumatism.  
Swinging arm to and fro : pain in arm is not felt.  
Exercise : < headache.

### **Nerves**

I Great weakness; palpitation of heart; fainting weakness.  
II Lassitude, torpor, languor, not disposed to move or make any mental exertion, < in damp weather.  
Limbs weak while walking in open air.  
II Lameness of right arm.  
ii Chronic paralysis of right arm.  
Convulsive rigidity of limbs.

### **Sleep**

Sleepless at night, wakes with fright, as if he would fall.  
Dreams : of sailing at sea; of business matters; frightful.  
Drowsiness causing mental and bodily indolence.  
Time  
Morning : headache begins, < during day, lasts until evening; nausea; redness of eyes; accumulation of mucus in eye.  
Morning and lasting four to six hours : neuralgia.  
Forenoon : headache commences, < until sunset.  
Afternoon : headache; burning of eyelids <; circumscribed redness of cheeks; pain in left breast; cold feet; fever.  
2 or 4 P.M. : fever usually comes on.  
Evening : cough from tickling; violent distension of abdomen; tickling in throat; left leg and foot swollen; shivering in back.  
Night : pain in temples <; pain in head amel; coryza and diarrhoea <; pains in epigastrium <; copious urination; abdominal pains; cough <; shortness of breath <; sweats; expectoration <; pains in neck <; wandering pains <; burning of hands and feet <; sleepless; Rhus poisoning <.  
Until 12 P.M. : cold sweat; swelling of left leg and foot.

### **Temperature and Weather**

Hot weather : pain in thumb <.  
Open air : headache amel; pain in chest amel; limbs weak while walking.  
Damp weather : lassitude <.  
Cold room : cough <.  
Cold air : inspiring, heat in throat amel.  
Cold drinks : cause pain in carious teeth.  
Cold water : craves.

## **Fever**

Chill with headache, nausea, pain under scapula on motion; shivering in back, < evening in bed.

ii Coldness of feet in afternoon, with painful, sore tongue; stiffness of knee and finger joints. Shaking chill.

| Flushes of heat.

| Slight flushes of heat, followed by chills, then face flushed, hands hot, qualmish feeling all over; lassitude.

| Heat flying from head to stomach.

| Burning heat; rapidly alternating with chill and shivering.

| Afternoon fever with circumscribed red cheeks; fever 2 to 3 P.M., daily.

| Paroxysms of fever in afternoon, with circumscribed redness of cheeks; cough and expectoration.

| Burning of palms of hands and soles of feet, compelling him to throw bedclothes off his feet to cool them; these paroxysms generally come on in afternoon or evening.

Slight chill, violent fever, headache and delirium.

| Copious sweat; cold sweat.

| Fevers from pulmonary, hepatic or gastric inflammation; nervous fever; marsh fever; hectic fever; scarlet fever (after Bell.); typhus, with characteristic headache.

## **Attacks, Periodicity**

Alternate : diarrhoea and constipation; pain in thigh and pressure in breast; burning heat and chill and shivering.

Periodical headache.

Every few minutes : violent retching.

Every fifteen or twenty minutes : spasm of stomach.

Every day : for five or six days, neuralgia; fever 2 to 3 P.M.

Every third day for six weeks : sick headache.

Every seventh day : headache.

Every eight days for nine years : attacks of headache and vomiting.

Every two weeks : catamenia; sick headache.

For six weeks : severe cough.

For years : distressing sick headache; neuralgia in face.

For many years : shortness of breath and cough.

For six years : dryness in throat.

For twenty years : pyrosis.

## **Locality and Direction**

Right : headache over eye; neuralgia in and over eye; headache in temple; headache <; neuralgia in orbit; catarrhal discharge from side of nose; tearing in temple; pains from eye through back part of head; pain from occiput to temporal bone; burning and watering of eye; coryza <; headache in hemisphere of brain; pain in throat; diphtheritis <; pain in breast; sharp pain over eye; pain in chest <; burning pain in side of chest; stitches in side of chest; shooting pain in side of chest; stitches in breast; rheumatic pain in arm and shoulder; pain in deltoid muscles; pain in top of shoulder; arm helpless with rheumatism; coldness in arm; swelling of arm; aching in ball of thumb; pain in thigh; indolent ulcer on shin; sharp pain in ankle and great toe joint; lameness of arm; chronic paralysis of side.

Left : violent pain over whole side of head; rheumatism in shoulder; pressing pain settling over eye; stitches in side of face; pain in hypochondrium; stitches in lower part of breast; pain from chest to shoulder; pneumonia; darting pain in apex of lung; dulness of percussion in supra- and infra- clavicular regions; pain on inner edge of scapula; rheumatic pain in hip; leg

and foot swollen.

From right : to left; cutting bellyache in iliac fossa; panaritium.

Sensations

As if paralyzed; as if events that transpired in her dreams were not of hours' but of weeks' and months' duration; as of some hard substance in stomach; as if forehead would burst; as if head were drawn forward; as if head must burst; as if eyes would be pressed out; as of a band across forehead; as of an electrical current shooting through head; pain like drawing a rope on a windlass as tight as you can get it; as if temples and scalp were alive with irrepressible pulsation; as if hairs were in eyes; as if she were in a railroad car or in some vehicle which was moving and jarring her, and as if all about her moved rapidly and confusedly; tongue as if burnt; tip of tongue as if scalded; tongue as if in contact with something hot; throat as if swollen; throat so dry it seems as if it would crack; pharynx as if burnt or scalded; constriction in pit of stomach as if suffocating; as of something alive in stomach; as of hot water pouring from breast into abdomen; as of a mass in lower part of rectum; as if menses would appear; cough as if head were enveloped in a blanket; throat and larynx as if swollen; as if upper part of chest were too full of blood.

Pain : in forehead; in forehead and cheek bones; in forepart of head, shoulders, chest and stomach; over right eye; in head in spots; like a flash of lightning in back part of head; in head in rays; from right occiput to right temporal bone; over eyes; in chest; in teeth; in carious teeth; in left hypochondrium; in loins through hypogastric and uterine region down thighs; in loins; about shoulders and chest; beneath sternum and right breast; in breast; in calves; in lower extremities; in nape of neck; in back; in sacrum; in right deltoid muscle; in top of right shoulder and upper part of arm; from ball of thumb around wrist and back of hand; through hips and down right limb; under scapula.

Frightfully severe headache.

Violent pain : over upper portion of whole left side of head; in temple and vertex; from occipital region over head settling over right eye.

Severe pain : in head; at root of nose and in frontal sinuses; in right breast, extends to shoulder; in right side of chest.

Sharp pain : in right ankle and great toe joint.

Tearing : in right temple.

Throbbing, lancinating pains : through brain.

Darting pains : through both lungs.

Sharp, piercing pain : in right breast, midway between sternum and right nipple.

Cutting pain : from right to left iliac fossa, thence to rectum.

Beating pain : in head.

Shooting pains : from one temple to other; from left chest to left shoulder.

Wandering pain : in head.

Stitches : in left side of face; violent, in splenic region; in mammae; sharp, in right chest about seventh rib; in right breast; in lower part of left breast to shoulder; about right lung and nipple; in region of heart.

Burning stitching : in chest.

Violent burning pain : in left leg and foot.

Intense burning pain : between breasts.

Burning distress : in stomach.

Burning : in stomach; of right eye; in edges of lids; of ears; of under lip; of uvula; in throat; in oesophagus and pharynx; of palms; behind sternum; under sternum; streaming in right side of chest extending to hepatic region; in breast; of hands and feet; in soles.

Burning dryness : in eyes.

Stinging sensation : in nose.

Soreness : in spots on head; in throat; of tongue; of roof of mouth; of uvula; throughout

pharynx; in epigastrium; in abdomen; of nipples; in larynx; under right nipple; of nape of neck; down muscles of back; of right trapezius and deltoid muscles.

Bruiselike pain : in thigh.

Pricking : in point of tongue.

Neuralgia : in and over right eye; at internal superior angle of right orbit; in right temple and orbit; in upper jaw, nose, eye, ear, neck and side of head.

Rheumatic pain : in head; in neck and shoulders; in nape of neck; shoulders and arms; in right arm and shoulder; in left hip; in right thigh; in places least covered with flesh; in all points.

Drawing pain : from back into neck; in shoulders and arms.

Pressive pain : in forehead; from nape of neck over head and eyes; in region of heart.

Dull pain : in head; along inner edge of left scapula.

Grumbling pain : in teeth.

Aching : in ball of right thumb.

Dull, heavy feeling : in stomach; over root of nose.

Heaviness : in chest.

Pressure : in epigastrium; in stomach; in breast; in upper part of chest.

Spasmodic constriction : beneath lower jaw, across throat.

Constriction : in pit of stomach.

Tightness : in head.

Stiffness : in articulation of jaw; of finger joints; of knees.

Heat : in throat; in stomach; streaming from head to liver.

Tenderness : of right trapezius.

Rawness : of throat.

Dryness : under upper lid; of lips; of throat.

Beating : under ears; in abdomen.

Jerking : in stomach.

Throbbing : in temporal arteries; of every pulse in body.

Pulsations : in head; in right temple.

Great weakness and goneness : in stomach.

Faint feeling : about heart.

Weak feeling : about heart.

Itching : in axilla.

Coldness : in body and right arm.

### **Tissues**

Languid circulation, limbs cold, skin pallid, sensitive to atmospheric changes.

Veins distended, feel sore.

Surging of blood.

Red or gray hepatization of lungs.

ii Polypi, nasal and uterine.

ii Carbuncles; warts; fungous excrescences.

I Roundish or oval, whitish or raised patches of mucous membrane of nose, mouth, prepuce and anus.

I Polypi of larynx and nasal fossae.

Pains in places where bones are least covered with flesh.

### **Touch, Passive Motion, Injuries**

Touch : temporal veins painfully sensitive; head very painful; eye painful; nipples sore; soreness of nape of neck; pain vanishes and appears some other part.

Pressure : hard upon eye amel; amel headache; pain in hypogastrium amel; surface of chest tender; chest sore; deltoid and biceps tender.

Pressing back up against something hard : amel headache.  
Rubbing Rhus poisoning with something rough amel.  
Slightest jar : < headache.  
Lifting : pains in sacrum; lumbago.

### **Skin**

Heat and dryness of skin.  
Itching and nettlerash with nausea.  
I Icterus, eyes yellow, stools white, dark yellow urine, during prevailing intermittent fever.  
I Prickling sensation of warmth spreading over body.  
ii Eruption on face of young women, with menstrual troubles, especially deficiency.  
I Rhus poisoning; small pimples coalescing into blisters size of a split pea, filled with yellow watery fluid, with intense itching; < at night after 12 P.M.; the only relief he can get is to rub it with something rough, until blisters are open.  
ii Fungous growths.  
ii Scaly eruptions; carbuncles.  
I Old indolent ulcers, with callous borders and ichorous discharge; dirty granulations, dry, sharp-cut edges.

### **Stages of Life, Constitution**

C.P., aet. 15 months; cold in head.  
Boy, aet. 1 1/2, of syphilitic parents; patches in mouth.  
Girl, aet. 4, subject to bronchial affections since birth; laryngitis.  
Boy, aet. 5; croup.  
Girl, aet. 10, lively disposition; influenza.  
A. R., aet. 12, suffering six weeks; cough.  
Girl, aet. 15, of French extraction, nervo-lymphatic temperament; anaemia.  
Girl, aet. 16, lymphatic temperament, quiet disposition, menses appeared once, a year ago, since then absent; incipient phthisis.  
Boy, aet. 18, scrofulous diathesis; diphtheritis.  
Miss F., aet. 25, suffering since childhood; sick headaches.  
Officer, aet. 26; syphilis.  
Woman, aet. 30; headaches.  
A. S., aet. 30; cold in head.  
Mrs. M. L. S., aet. 30, a chronic inebriate, after drinking inordinately for several weeks; gastric derangement.  
Woman, aet. 34, brunette, single; influenza.  
Woman, aet. 35; migraine.  
Miss S. C., aet. 38; catarrh in head.  
Lady, aet. 47, spare habit, suffering with heart disease; tracheal irritation.  
Mrs. F., aet. 48, sanguino-bilious temperament, woman of much energy and refinement; neurosis of stomach.  
Mrs. H., aet. 50, fleshy, nearly past the climacteric, suffering for years; sick headache.  
Lady, aet. 50, florid complexion, full habit of body; pulmonary congestion.  
Mrs. S., aet. 50; cough.  
Mrs. P., aet. 55, blue eyes, dark-brown hair, nervo-sanguine temperament, full habit, somewhat corpulent, suffering fifteen years; sick headache.  
Mrs. C., aet. 59; oedema of glottis.  
Man, aet. 60, full habit, ruddy complexion, full chest, afflicted many years; cough.  
Young lady, of rheumatic tendency; rheumatism of arm.

**Relations**

It antidotes : *Opium* (dynamic effects).

Compatible : *Bellad.* (scarlatina).

Compare : *Bellad.*, *Iris*, *Paullinia* and *Mellilot.* in headaches; *Ant. tart.*, *Chelid.*, *Phosphor.*, *Sulphur* and *Verat. vir.* in pneumonia.

(Constantin Hering, The Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica, vol. 9 (1890), *Sanguinaria canadensis*, p. 197-222)

## Leitsymptome und Charakteristika / Keynotes and Characteristics



# Leitsymptome und Charakteristika / Keynotes and Characteristics

## Übersicht / Overview

1887 - Henry N. Guernsey  
1899 - Henry C. Allen  
1901 - Eugene B. Nash  
1902 - John H. Clarke  
1915 - Cyrus M. Boger  
1927 - William Boericke

### 1887 - Henry N. Guernsey

We find this very useful remedy where there is a pain rising from the back of the neck over the top of the head, running down into the forehead; this symptom may occur alone, or in connection with some other trouble. Headache begins in the morning, gets worse during the day, and lasts until evening. Comes every seventh day (Sabad., Sil., Sulph.).

This remedy is also often useful for troubles occurring in females at the climacteric period of life - such as flashes of heat, etc.

*Rheumatism of right shoulder.*

(Henry N. Guernsey, M.D., Key-Notes to the Materia Medica, Philadelphia 1887, Sanguinaria Canadensis, p. 160)

### 1899 - Henry C. Allen

*Bloodroot*

*Papaveraceae*

The periodical sick headache; begins in morning, increases during the day, lasts until evening; head feels as if it would burst, or as if eyes would be pressed out; *relieved by sleep*.

American sick headache, > by perfect quiet in a dark room ("tired headache" from over mental or physical exertion, Epigea; sick headache < during rest > by rubbing, pressing, motion, Indigo).

Headache *begins in occiput*, spreads upwards and settles over right eye (Sil. - over or in left orbit, Spig.).

Headaches, *return at the climacteric*; every seventh day (Sabad., Sil., Sulph. - eight day, Iris).

Neuralgia of the face > kneeling down and pressing the head firmly against the floor; pain extends in all directions from the upper jaw.

**Circumscribed red cheeks** in afternoon; burning in ears; in bronchitis, pneumonia, phthisis.

Rheumatic pain in *the right arm and shoulder* (left, Ferr.); cannot raise the arm, < at night.

Pains in places where the bones are least covered, as tibia, back of hands, etc. (Rhus ven.).

Burning in pharynx and oesophagus.

Laryngeal or nasal polypi (Sang-n., Psor., Teucr.).

Climacteric ailments: flushes of heat and leucorrhoea; burning of palms and soles; compelled to throw off bedclothes; painful enlargement of breasts; when Lachesis and Sulphur fail to relieve.

Asthma after the "rose cold," < from odors.

Cough: dry, waking him at night and not ceasing until he sits up in beds and passes flatus;

*circumscribed red cheeks*; night sweats; diarrhoea.

Severe cough after whooping-cough; the cough returns every time the patient takes cold.

Eruption on face of young women, especially during scanty menses (Bell-p., Calc., Eug., Psor.).

**Relations.** - Compare: Bell., Iris, Meli., in sick headache; Lach., Sulph., in climacteric affections; Chel., Phos., Sulph., Verat-v. in chronic bronchitis or latent pneumonia.

After Bell. fails in scarlatina.

As a dynamic remedy for the narcosis of Opium.

(Henry C. Allen, M.D., Key Notes and Characteristics of some of the Leading Remedies of the Materia Medica. 2. edition, Philadelphia and Chicago 1899, Sanguinaria, p. 251-253)

### 1901 - Eugene B. Nash

Sick headache: Pain commences in the back of the head, rises and spreads over the head, and settles down over the right eye (left eye, *Spigelia*) with nausea and vomiting; patient wants to be in a dark room and perfectly quiet. I have made some fine cures in long-standing cases of habitual sick headaches of this kind with this remedy. It will probably cure, or greatly relieve, the ordinary American sick headache as often as any other remedy. I use the 200th. *Loose cough with badly smelling sputa; the breath and sputa smelling badly to the patient himself.* There is sometimes a pain behind the sternum (*Kali hydriod.*). This kind of cough usually comes on after a severe bronchitis or pneumonia, and it looks as though the patient were fast running into consumption. There may also be flushes of fever with circumscribed redness of the cheeks, like hectic fever. Many a case of this kind has been helped by this remedy. Dr. T. L. Brown used the first trituration of the alkaloid with fine effect. The 200th has made just as good cures. In typhoid pneumonia, with great dyspnoea and circumscribed redness of the cheeks, *Sanguinaria* has, in my hands, done good service. The right lung seems to come markedly under its influence, either in acute or chronic troubles.

"*Rheumatic pain in right arm and shoulder, worse at night in bed, cannot raise the arm.*" This condition has often been relieved by this remedy in my hands and has won me much credit. I have seen one dose of the first trituration cure such cases of long standing. I have seen the cm. do the same thing.

Flashes of heat, with hot palms and soles, at the climacteric find a remedy in *Sanguinaria*, Sometimes indicated after Sulphur and Lachesis have failed, especially if the circumscribed redness of the cheeks appears.

(Eugene B. Nash, M.D., Leaders in Homoeopathic Therapeutics, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition, Philadelphia 1901, *Sanguinaria*, p. 204-205)

### 1902 - John H. Clarke

**Clinical.** - Alcoholism. - Aphonia. - Asthma. - *Breast, tumour of.* - *Bronchitis.* - *Cancer.* - *Catarrh.* - *Chest, pains in.* - Climaxis. - *Cold.* - Croup. - Deafness. - Diphtheria. - Dysmenorrhoea. - *Dyspepsia.* - *Ear, polypus of.* - Flushes, climacteric. - Gleet. - Granular lids. - Haemoptysis. - *Headache.* - *Influenza.* - Keratitis. - Liver-cough. - *Menstruation, breasts painful during.* - Nails, ulceration of. - Neuralgia. - Oedema glottidis. - Ophthalmia. - Pharyngitis. - Phthisis florida. - Physometra. - *Pneumonia, acute.* - *Polypus.* - Pregnancy, affections during. - Pyrosis. - Quinsy. - Rheumatism. - Rhus poisoning. - Shoulder, rheumatism of. - *Smell, illusions of; loss of.* - Stomach, neurosis of. - Syphilis. - Tinnitus. - Tumours. - Vomiting. - Whitlow. - Whooping-cough.

**Characteristics.** - The Blood-root, or Puccoon, commonly found throughout the United States and Canada, is the sole representative of the genus *Sanguinaria* of the Papaveraceae. It

is herbaceous, has a thick, branching root stock, which creeps along underground; and in early spring sends up from the ends of the little side branches a single long-stalked leaf, and another stalk bearing a solitary flower. The leaf is wrapped round the flower-bud when it rises from the ground, and is bluntly five to nine-lobed, roundish at first, but afterwards kidney-shaped. The American Indians formerly used the orange-coloured juice of the root for smearing their bodies, and for staining various domestic articles. The plant has also been successfully used by American and French dyers (Treas. of Bot.). Hale says of the root : "It is succulent, and when cut or broken emits from numerous points on the transverse surface a light orange, or rather dark vermilion-coloured juice, which has a bitterish, acrid but peculiar taste, which remains long in the mouth and leaves a persistent burning in the throat. The juice of the stem is between a red colour and a yellow, as that from the stem of *Chel. maj.* is pure yellow, and that from *Papaver somnif.* [Opium] is white." It is well to bear in mind the parallelism observable between these three Poppies, no less in their medicinal than in their physical properties. The time for collecting the root is early spring or late autumn. An alkaloid, Sanguinarin (identical with Chelerythrin of *Chelidonium majus*), has been isolated, and the Nitrate of this has been studied separately.

Hale refers to a paper by Dr. Tully, published in 1813, in which *Sang.* is described as being analogous in its action to Squills, Senega, Digitalis, Guaiacum, and Ammonia, which shows an accurate conception of its range. In doses of from eight to twenty grains of the powdered root, *Sang.* is an active poison producing: Nausea; burning in stomach; tormenting thirst; faintness; vertigo; indistinct vision; violent, spasmodic efforts of the stomach, free vomiting, followed by alarming prostration. S. L. Mitchell has recorded fatal poisoning of four workmen who drank the tincture in mistake for brandy. They were all soon seized with severe racking and burning pains in the stomach and bowels with intense thirst.

"Burning" is one of the leading notes of the remedy, and is found in many different parts. Winterburn has published (H. M., vii. 532) two cases illustrating this indication in the region of the stomach:

(1) Mr. F., 48, of sanguino-bilious temperament, energetic, refined, had been ill with pains in the stomach several months. A clairvoyant had recommended "a decoction of blood-root and bone-set in tablespoonful doses." Each dose produced "intense burning pains in the stomach lasting for hours," and it had to be discontinued. Several weeks later Winterburn was consulted, and this is the condition he found: Burning in epigastrium, with pressure, < at night, but coming on soon after lying down and compelling patient to arise. Eructations gave no >. Appetite great; bowels torpid, an unsatisfactory relief each morning, leaving a sense of discomfort. Peculiar drawing pain in shoulders and arms during sleep, so that when she woke the fists were tightly clenched and flexed on the sternal end of clavicle; lameness and weariness of the muscles followed. *Sang.* 200, chosen after careful comparison with *Nux*, *Graph.*, and others, was given every night at bedtime. After the first dose the symptoms disappeared "like magic," and the patient was soon well.

(2) Mrs. S., 30, a chronic inebriate, had been drinking steadily for three weeks when sickness and diarrhoea set in. *Nux* 1 x aggravated the nausea. *Ars.* 6 checked the diarrhoea and relieved the intense thirst, but did nothing to allay the vomiting. Patient was irritable, angry. Everything she took, even water, was instantly ejected. About every twenty minutes she had a spasm or cramp of the stomach, with gagging and coughing, bringing up some frothy mucus. The straining caused great pain in chest and abdomen. There was, besides, the most intense burning, extending from the stomach up the oesophagus to pharynx, which felt swollen and dry. The only tolerable position was lying slightly turned on her left side. Lying on right side was impossible. Rising from lying = vertigo. Cheeks and hands livid. She believed she would soon die, and was unwilling to be left alone. *Sang.* 200 was given every two hours. By evening the nausea had ceased, but the burning pain remained as before. The smallest particle of

food gave great agony; it seemed as if a spot the size of a florin was ulcerated, and any contact with this was excruciating. She slept better, but awakened next morning in a fright. Next afternoon she was able to take a little solid food, and from that time recovery was rapid.

Burning is a leading note of Sang. Burning of eyes; of ears. Tongue and throat feel as if they had been burnt or scalded. Burning palms and soles. Burning in chest; between breasts, streaming from breasts to abdomen. Leonard (Min. H. Mag., ii. 295) says "a circumscribed burning in the chest, commonly followed by heat through abdomen and diarrhoea," is a strong indication for Sang. in pneumonic conditions. Sang. has also the circumscribed hectic flush on the cheeks, as in phthisis, in which it is frequently indicated. (Sang. has also the "hopefulness" of phthisical patients.) The flushed face, at times dark red or livid, is also a prominent feature of Sang., as it is of Op.

Sang. affects the whole respiratory tract, irritates the nasal mucous membrane, and causes coryza, with pain at root of nose, lost or perverted sense of smell, and sensitiveness to the odour of flowers. Influenza, hay-fever, ozaena, and polypus have all come within its range. Laryngitis and membranous croup have been cured by it; and I have found it meet a greater proportion of the tracheal and bronchial coughs of epidemic influenza than any other remedy. The chief features are: Violent, dry cough; wheezing, whistling, metallic; sputa almost impossible to raise. I have seen several cases of this kind rescued from apparently imminent death by Sang., the relief comes by the expectoration of a thick plug of mucus which was causing suffocation, and which the patient was too weak to dislodge. Like Chel., Sang. is a right-side medicine, and affects especially the right lung; and is suited to pulmonary affections with liver involvement. After influenza children often get a cough scarcely distinguishable from whooping-cough. I have found Sang. the chief remedy for this. It is also the remedy for severe cough after whooping-cough the cough returns with every fresh cold. Sang. also acts powerfully on the outer chest, sternum, and mammae.

Like Chel., it has a reputation for curing cancer, polypi, and new growths. I have seen breast tumours diminish under its action.

Offensiveness and acidity characterise the discharges of Sang.; and the breath and flatus are also offensive. Menses offensive, flow bright red; later blood darker and less offensive. Before menses itching of axillae. Eruption on the face of young women, especially during scanty menses. Climacteric disorders : flashes of heat; leucorrhoea; painful enlargement of breasts.

The headaches of Sang. are of great intensity, and have some striking characteristics. They are (1) periodic every seventh day; (2) begin in the morning, increase to noon, and then diminish; (3) are bursting, or as if the eyes would be pressed out; (4) begin at occiput, spread upwards and forwards, and settle over right eye; (5) like a flash of lightning in occiput; (6) > by sleep; (7) return at climacteric. Hering described the headache of Sang. as the "American sick-headache" rush of blood causing faintness and nausea, pains lancinating or throbbing. Can neither bear light nor odours nor least jar, as anyone stepping across the floor; at height of headache vomiting of food and bile; pain so violent patient goes out of her mind or seeks relief by pressing head against pillow or with the hands. Cooper gives as a keynote : "If he goes without food, gets bilious headaches."

Sang. has also neuralgia of the face > by kneeling down and pressing head firmly against the floor; pain extends in all directions from the upper jaw. The ears are strongly affected by Sang. Cooper gives me this case : Girl, 19, had her throat bad three years from scarlatina, and lately increasing deafness; noises all over head, and vertigo and sudden flushings in daytime; menses too frequent, and profuse leucorrhoea; it pains her to walk from backache; had to give up teaching from this; appetite poor from the headaches and tinnitus; often has pain behind angles of lower jaw and swellings of gland. All disappeared after a single dose of Sang.  $\theta$ , though at first the leucorrhoea was increased. "Fulness and tenderness behind angle of jaws"

is, according to Cooper, a keynote.

Sang. causes many symptoms of rheumatism, but the most characteristic is a rheumatic pain in right arm and shoulder; cannot raise the arm, < at night. Pains in places where the bones are least covered.

*Peculiar Sensations* are: As if paralysed. As if forehead would burst. As of a band across forehead. As if head were drawn forward. As if electric current shooting through head. As if temples and scalp were alive with irrepressible pulsation. As if eyes would be pressed out. As if hairs were in eyes. As if she was in a railway car which was moving and jarring her, and as if all about her moved rapidly and confusedly. Pain like drawing a rope on a windlass as tight as possible. Tongue as if burnt. Tip of tongue as if scalded. Tongue as if in contact with something hot. Throat as if swollen. Throat so dry it seems as if it would crack. Pharynx as if burnt or scalded. As if some hard substance in stomach. Constriction in pit of stomach as if suffocating. As of a mass in lower part of rectum. As if upper part of chest were too full of blood. Larynx as if swollen.

F. Nichol in giving Hale his experience with Sang. in croup, says he used (following Paine, eclectic) a solution of Sanguinarin in vinegar, and he found that the most effective preparation.

The symptoms are < by touch. [A painful sensitiveness is very characteristic of Sang.: Temporal veins painfully sensitive; head and eye very painful; nipples sore.] Hard pressure >; (must kneel down and press head hard to floor in neuralgia). Slightest jar <. Lifting = lumbago. Lying down > rheumatism and headache; but < cough and most other complaints. Cough <. Lying with head low < cough. Lying on left side >. < Lying on right side. Sitting up and passing flatus > cough. Motion; turning head quickly; turning in bed; stooping; coughing; exercise <. Cannot raise arm from side but can swing it to and fro (in rheumatism). Eating <. Going without food = headache. > Eructations (mind confused). Swallowing <. Vomiting > (nausea; headache). Smoking = hiccough. < At night. > After sleep. Headache < by day, sunrise to sunset. Cold open air >. Cold room < cough. Damp weather <. The right side is more affected than the left. Symptoms go from right to left. Periodicity is very marked.

**Relations.** - *It antidotes:* Opium. - *Compatible:* Bell. (scarlatina). - *Compare:* Botan., Chel., Op. In rheumatism of right deltoid, Mag-c. (of left, Ferr., Nux-m.). Headache extending forward from occiput and settling over (right) eye, Spig. (left eye), Sil., Sep. (both eyes); extending forward, Gels., Lac-c.; (backward, Anac., Bry., Chin-s., Naja, Nux). Headache > by hard pressure, Chin., Indg., Mag-m. Paroxysms of headache ending in profuse urination, Ign., Gels., Verat. Menstrual headache, Sep. (Sep. scanty flow; Sang. profuse). Offensive breath with cough, Caps. Faint from odours, Phos., Ign., Valer., Nux. Rightside, throbbing, congestive headache, < light and noise, Bell. (Bell. has "cold feet, hot head," and is > sitting propped up; Sang. headache has more of the gastric form, and is > lying down), Meli. Periodic sick headaches, Iris. (Iris. every eighth day; every seventh, Sabad., Sang., Sil., Sulph.). Pneumonia, Ver. v. (more marked arterial excitement), Phos., Ant-t. (face livid, blood carbonised, rattling cough), Sulph. (resolution imperfect) (Sang. has sputa very offensive, even to patient). Rheumatism of right ankle, Chel. > Lying left side, Lil. t. Painfulness to touch of parts where pain has been, Lcprs. Sensitive to sudden sounds, Borx. Jerking or jumping as from something alive in stomach, Croc. Physometra, Lyc., Bov. Liver-cough (Scil. spleen-cough). Pain in bones covered only with skin, Rhus ven. Laryngeal and nasal polypi, Sang. n., Psor., Teucr. Eruption on face of young women during scanty menses, Bell-p., Calc., Jamb., Psor. Right-side complaints; right to left, Lyc., Chel. > By sleep, Phos.

(John Henry Clarke, M.D., A Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica, vol. 2 (1902), Sanguinaria, p. 1076-1080)

## 1915 - Cyrus M. Boger

### REGION.

RIGHT SIDE: **Head.**  
LIVER.  
Chest.  
Deltoid

### VASO-MOTORS.

Capillaries.  
**Mucous Membranes.**  
Stomach.

### WORSE.

**Periodically:** WITH SUN.  
Weekly.  
Night.  
**Climaxis. Odors. Jar.** Light.  
Raising Arms. Looking Up.

### BETTER.

SLEEP. Lying on Back.  
Vomiting. Cool Air.  
Passing Flatus.

**Redness;** abdominal: tongue, etc. **BURNING HEAT AND EBULLITIONS.** Dry mucous membranes. Burnt feeling; tongue. **Burning;** in throat; under sternum; spot or stitches in chest; **palms and soles,** etc. **General pulsation. Congestion;** to head, abdomen, chest, etc. **Symptoms ascend, or end in bilious vomiting.** Migraine. Internal rawness. **Acrid, blood-streaked** or foul **discharges.** Lies on back with head elevated.

Irritable and bilious. Grumbling. Borrows trouble. **Pain over right eye** or ASCENDS FROM OCCIPUT TO OVER RIGHT EYE, > free urination. Sun pains. Swelled temporal veins. **Pain at root of nose.** Coryza; stopped, then diarrhoea. Sensitive to odors. **Red, burning cheeks.** Hectic spot. Full and tender behind angle of jaw. Anterior tongue looks red, like raw beef. Palate feels scalded. Sore throat (right); pains to ear and chest. Craves spices. Averse to butter. Nausea, < sneezing or blowing nose, > eating. Tension in epigastrium. Stomach pains to right shoulder. Bilious or gushing stools. Acrid leucorrhoea. Larynx full and dry; in singers. Coughs; raises foul air, tough, bloody plugs or purulent sputum, or passes flatus; dry, tickling - behind sternum, in evening. Pneumonia. Phthisis. Itching axillae, < before menses. Cutting, stiff right deltoid, < raising or turning arm. Omodynia; < night. Wrinkled palms. Dry skin; of jaundice. Polypi. Pain in bones near surface. **Flushes of heat, rising into face and head;** with headache. Burning, scanty sweat. General pulsation. Heat of palms and soles, < covers.

Complementary: Ant-t. Phos.

Related: Bell. Phos.

(Cyrus M. Boger, M.D., A Synoptic Key to the Materia Medica, 1st edition, 1915, Sanguinaria, p. 295-296)

## 1927 - William Boericke

Is a right-sided remedy pre-eminently, and affects chiefly the mucous membranes, especially of the respiratory tract. It has marked vaso-motor disturbances, as seen in the circumscribed redness of the cheeks, flashes of heat, determination of blood to head and chest, distention of temporal veins, burning in palms and soles, and has been found very applicable to climacteric disorders. Burning sensations, like from hot water. Influenzal coughs. Phthisis. *Sudden stopping of catarrh of respiratory tract followed by diarrhoea.* Burning in various parts is characteristic.

**Head.** - Worse *right side*, sun headache. - Periodical sick headache; pain begins in occiput, spreads upwards, and settles over eyes, especially right. *Veins and temples are distended.* - Pain better lying down and sleep. - Headaches return at climacteric; every seventh day. [Sulph.; Sabad.] - Pain in small spot over upper left parietal bone. - Burning in eyes. - Pain in

the back of head "like a flash of lightning".

**Face.** - Flushed. - Neuralgia; pain extends in all directions from upper jaw. - *Redness and burning of cheeks.* - Hectic flush. - Fullness and tenderness behind angle of jaws.

**Nose.** - Hay-fever. - Ozaena, with profuse, offensive yellowish discharges. - *Nasal polypi.* - Coryza, followed by diarrhoea. - Chronic rhinitis; membrane dry and congested.

**Ears.** - Burning in ears. - Earache with headache. - Humming and roaring. - Aural polypus.

**Throat.** - Swollen; worse, right side. - Dry and constricted. - Ulceration of mouth and fauces, with dry, burning sensation Tongue white; feels scalded. - Tonsillitis.

**Stomach.** - Aversion to butter. - Craving for piquant things. - Unquenchable thirst. - Burning, vomiting. - Nausea, with salivation. - Sinking, faint all-gone feeling. [Phos.; Sep.] - Spitting up of bile; gastro-duodenal catarrh.

**Abdomen.** - Diarrhoea as coryza improves. - Pain over region of liver. - Diarrhoea; bilious, liquid, gushing stool. [Nat-s.; Lyc.] - Cancer of rectum.

**Female.** - Leucorrhoea fetid, corrosive. - Menses offensive, profuse. - Soreness of breasts. - Uterine polypi. - Before, menses, itching of axillae. - Climacteric disorders.

**Respiratory.** - Oedema of larynx. - Trachea sore. - Heat and tension behind the sternum. - Aponia. - *Cough of gastric origin*; relieved by eructation. - Cough, with burning pain in chest; worse, right side. - Sputum tough, *rust-colored*, offensive, almost impossible to raise. - Spasmodic cough after influenza and after whooping-cough. - Cough returns with every fresh cold. - Tickling behind sternum, causes a constant hacking cough; worse at night on lying down. - Must sit up in bed. - Burning soreness in right chest, through to right shoulder. - Severe soreness under right nipple. - Haemoptysis from suppressed menses. - *Severe dyspnoea* and constriction of chest. - Offensive breath and purulent expectoration. - Burning in chest as of hot steam from chest to abdomen. - Fibroid phthisis. - Pneumonia; better, lying on back. - Asthma with stomach disorders. [Nux.] - Valvular disease with lung development, phosphates in urine and loss of flesh. - Sudden stoppage of catarrh of air passages brings on diarrhoea.

**Extremities.** - Rheumatism of right shoulder, left hip-joint and nape of neck. - *Burning in soles and palms.* - Rheumatic pains in places least covered by flesh; not in joints. soles of feet burn. - Right-side neuritis; better touching the part.

**Skin.** - Antidotes: *Rhus poisoning.* - Red, blotchy eruptions; worse in spring. - Burning and itching; worse by heat. - Acne, with scanty menses. - Circumscribed red spots over malar bones.

**Modalities.** - *Worse*, sweets, right side, motion, touch. - *Better*, acids, sleep, darkness.

**Relationship.** - Complementary : Ant-t.

Compare : Justicia (bronchial catarrh, coryza, hoarseness; oversensitive). Digitalis (Migraine). Bell.; Iris; Meli.; Lach.; Ferr.; Op.

(William Boericke, M.D., Pocket Manual of Homoeopathic Materia Medica, Ninth Edition, New York 1927, Sanguinaria, p. 569-570)

## Kommentare / Commentaries



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### Übersicht / Overview

1845 - Einige diagnostische Bemerkungen - Constantin Hering

1890 - A Study of Sanguinaria - William E. Leonard

1905 - A Lecture on Sanguinaria - James T. Kent

### 1845 - Einige diagnostische Bemerkungen - Constantin Hering

Als eigenheitliche Zeichen treten sogleich beim ersten Durchlesen mehre mit großer Bestimmtheit hervor; andere erscheinen als wahrscheinlich gleich wichtig. Wir wollen sie hier fürs Erste flüchtig übersehen, und nachdem wir eine vollständige Vergleichung werden ange stellt haben, sie aufs Neue betrachten; dies wird zeigen, ob sie dann deutlicher und richtiger sich ordnen und gestalten, und ob man überhaupt mittelst der Vergleichungen in der Charakteristik eines Mittels etwas erlangt.

Schon in b. 7 sehen wir einen Stuhlgang erwähnt, mit dem eine Symptomenreihe schließt; diese ganze Reihe besteht aus Zeichen, die alle bei der Sanguinaria sehr oft und stark vorkommen, selbst bei den Vergiftungen, wo sie bis zur Karikatur gesteigert sind. Diese Folge von Blutandränge bis zum Durchfalle zeigt sich zwar bei mehren Mitteln, ist aber meines Wissens bei keinem als vollständige Kette angegeben, sondern nur in Verbindungen zweier Glieder. So häufig auch bei Krankheiten, und ebenso bei Mitteln, Unterleibsbeschwerden mit einem Durchfall enden, so selten ist es doch, daß Kopfschmerzen u. a. sich nach einem Stuhlgange verlieren. Und bei unserm Mittel sehen wir denselben beschließenden Stuhlgang als **Durchfall** nach einem heftigen Fließschnupfen (b. 223.) mit dem Zusatze: "**Darauf waren alle Symptome vorbei.**" Unter den Heilungen c. 11 ist das letztere bestätigt und noch einmal in c. 16., in einer ganz andersartigen Symptomenreihe. Außerdem ist auch nach dem Riechen schon etwas ähnliches bemerkt worden (d. 9.) Man braucht daher nicht anzustehen, dies als ein diagnostisches Zeichen zu betrachten, so lange bis dasselbe auch von andern Mitteln bekannt wird; erst dann hätte man in den übrigen Zeichen nach den Unterschieden zu suchen. Wir werden das Ähnliche bei Gegensätzlichen in Spig., Sulph., Verat., Merc., Magn., u. a. finden.

Diagnostisch wichtig ist die häufige hülfreiche Anwendung in den verschiedensten **Kopfschmerzen**, deren Gemeinsames noch nicht hat bestimmt werden können. Das Merkwürdigste ist aber ein Reichthum mannichfaltiger Zeichen, durch die ersten und höhern Potenzen verursacht, während nach den massigen Gaben, in den tausenden von Fällen, über die durch die Ärzte berichtet wird, nichts erwähnt ist, außer daß manchmal ein leichtes, unbestimmtes Kopfweh entstand. b. 10.

Und so sehen wir denn auch hier das Gesetz betätigt: **mit der Entfaltung der Arznei, entfalten sich die Symptome.** Und umgekehrt: in den rohen, man möchte sagen, klumpigen Symptomen der Vergiftungen, liegen die eigentlichen Zeichen eingeschachtelt, kaum oder gar nicht kenntlich; wenn dies in Paranosen gilt, muß in Synnosen etwas ähnliches stattfinden.

In den mannichfachen Verbindungen zeigt sich die vorwaltende Neigung des Mittels im Kopfe seine Wirkung abzuspiegeln; mit Schmerzen im Ohre, in den Zähnen, rheumatische Schmerzen in den Gliedern und im Nacken; mit Frost und mit Brennen im Magen, mit Übelkeit und Frost; mit Schwindel; das klopfend mit bitterm Erbrechen; daher fallen sie auch unter entgegengesetzten Bedingungen, manche sind ärger im Liegen, oder besser beim Bewegen; andere im Niederlegen gebessert, schlimmer beim **Bücken** und besonders beim **Bewegen**. Charakteristisch ist das: **anfallsweise**, es mag sich auf kürzere oder längere Intervalle

beziehen. Alles dies erinnert schon den Anfänger an Belladonna, von der sich die Sanguinaria, wie die nähere Vergleichung zeigen wird, doch bedeutend unterscheidet.

Im Gesichte (voll, aufgetrieben; Röthe, Hitze und Brennen) zeigte sich eine der vorigen entsprechende Gruppe; die umschriebene Backenröthe erscheint bei katarrhalischen Beschwerden, die allgemeine Röthe bei rheumatischen, und die Gesichtsbülse bei gastrischen vorzuherrschen.

Das Trockenheitsgefühl der Lippen, die Hitze, Trockenheit und das Brennen im Halse, mit Geschwulstgefühl, schlimmer **rechts**, **Abends** auftretend, mit Stimmlosigkeit; wahrscheinlich auch oft mit Empfindlichkeit des Gehörs, Geruchs und Geschmacks, stellt Sanguinaria ebenso mehr zu Bell. und Verat., als es sich auch eben dadurch wieder scharf absondert.

Ferner sehen wir auch hier, wie bei allen Mitteln, daß wir vergebens uns nach einem sogenannten pathologischen Charakter erkundigen würden. So liegen hier z. B. im Kopfweh, die pathologisch weit getrennten rheumatisch gastrischen, nervösen Kopfschmerzen nicht nur nebeneinander, sondern ineinander, selbst die Elemente zur Heilung aller möglichen Gehirnentzündungen sind zu finden, offenbar beweisend: man dürfe den pathologischen Maasstab gar nicht an die Arznei-Krankheiten anlegen; wirkliche Kenner der Arzneimittellehre haben dies auch nie gethan.

Daß man den physiologischen Maasstab anlegte, ist sehr zu entschuldigen; aber man war beflissen, dies der alten Schule nach zumachen, thats mit ebenso leeren Wortschwall und es fiel ebenso unglücklich aus. Statt nur Thatsachen neben Thatsachen zu stellen, was noch niemand eingefallen ist, wurde mit dem Winde der Theorien in die dünnen Blätter der Symptome geblasen.

Die Kopfschmerzen, vom Blutandrang, Auftreibung der Adern, Vollheit und Schwere, bis zum Zerspringen und Augenherausdrängen gesteigert, vom Drücken, Wühlen, plötzlichem Durchfahren bis zum Stechen und Klopfen, sind entschieden mehr in der **Stirne** und im Vorderkopfe und entschieden **rechts** mehr. Ebenso entschieden gehören sie der Tagseite an, da sie bald Morgens beim Erwachen, bald Abends auftreten, ohne jedoch in der Nacht auf ihre Höhe zu kommen.

Ferner hoben sich hervor: Nächtliches, reichliches Harnen. - Reichliches Monatliche mit Kopf-, Leib und Kreuzweh. - Fließschnupfen, rechts mit Empfindlichkeit und Thränen der Augen, endend mit Durchfall. - Heißes, brennendes Strömen durch die Brust nach der Lebergegend; aus der Brust nach dem Unterleibe; aus dem Kopf nach dem Magen. - Heftige **Stiche**, besonders **in der rechten Brust**. - Das eigenthümliche, rieselnde oder schrillende Gefühl durch die Nerven. - Schmerz in der **rechten** Schulter bis in den Arm, Nachts beim Umwenden im Bette und Schmerzen in der **linken** Hüfte. Dieser Gegensatz ist bei den meisten Mitteln und diagnostisch höchst wichtig.

Während die Kopfschmerzen zum Niederliegen zwingen, sind die Gliederschmerzen oft schlimmer in der Ruhe.

Frost beim Kopfweh, bei rheumatischen und gastrischen Zeichen (Kälte und sinkender, unregelmäßiger Puls), trockener, heißer Haut und gereizter Puls. (Heißer Schweiß und beschleunigter weicher Puls.) Brennen in den Händen und Sohlen, Nachts.

Ablösender Wechsel in den Zeichen.

Keins der jetzt bekannten Mittel hat Obenerwähntes in gleicher Verbindung und Bedeutsamkeit. Die damit ähnlichsten Mittel sind höchstwichtige und alle wieder scharf und bestimmt geschieden.

Also werden schon einige dieser Zeichen, besonders aber wenn mehre sich in einem

Krankheitsfälle vorfinden, die Sanguinaria anzeigen und zur Vergleichung der übrigen Symptome auffordern.

Wenn es darum zu thun wäre, hier einen langen Schwanz pathologischer Namen anzuhängen, so wäre das eine leichte Mühe; man könnte hier mit einer ebenso langen Liste prahlen, als irgend ein anderes Mittel bekommen hat.

Vor allen könnte man hier die sogenannten Entzündungen anführen, von den verschiedenen Hirn- bis zu Hals-, Lungen-, Leber- und Gelenkentzündungen, besonders bei denen der Lungen, wo Sanguinaria gleiche Wichtigkeit hat mit irgend einem der jetzt bekannten Mittel.

Während Aconit, was zwar durch die Pfscherei ohne Weiteres gegeben wird gegen den Namen der Krankheit, aber mit einem Erfolge, der auch ganz darnach ist, das Mittel ändert nämlich sehr oft auch nur den Namen der Krankheit ab, und läßt den Kranken schlimmer, langweiliger und oft gefährlicher krank; während Aconit, Bryonia, Phosphor u. a. fast nur hilfreich sind, wenn (außer andern ähnlichen Zeichen, die da sein müssen), besonders die **linke** Lunge, allein oder überwiegend, ergriffen ist, wird Sanguinaria, wie Bell. Merc., Nitrum u. a., weit entschiedener auf die **rechte** Seite der Brust wirken.

Ein sehr weites Gebiet wird sie haben bei Leiden des Magens, der Leber und anderer Organe des Unterleibes, von den akuten Formen, nervösen und typhösen, bis zu den chronischen. Dasselbe ist es bei chronischen Lungenkrankheiten. In akuten und chronischen Katarrhen, in akuten und chronischen Unterleibsleiden u. s. w., wenn nur die Symptome passen und man diese fleißig und sorgsam vermehren wird, vor allen Dingen aber gehörig bei den einzelnen Fällen vergleicht.

CHg.

(Sanguinaria canadensis. Die Blutwurzel. Von Dr. Constantin Hering in Philadelphia. Archiv für die homöopathische Heilkunst Bd. 22 (1845), 2. Heft, S. 154-160)

### 1890 - A Study of Sanguinaria - William E. Leonard

This drug, *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, the blood root, is closely allied to its botanical relatives, *Opium* and *Chelidonium*. It is indeed, a lesser opium, depressing the cerebral functions, causing stupor, irresistible desire to sleep, frightful dreams, while, like *Chelidonium*, it produces constant pain in the right hypochondrium and, later, a bright yellow, bilious stool, with, however, more nausea and vomiting than either of its relatives cause.

Its physiological action, in general, and from large doses, is upon the mucous membranes of the stomach and air passages where it produces irritation and inflammation. This irritant action evidently extends to the pneumogastric and causes derangement of the liver and digestive tract. But the study of this abnormal physiology, while of some use to the student in grouping medicines for study, is of little or no use in aiding his knowledge of their symptomatology. The moment one begins to catalogue the characteristic symptoms of a drug, its physiological action is forgotten.

For instance, with *Sanguinaria*, the following picture of the migraine, which it so often cures, is not made any more clear or more easily remembered by the foregoing statement as to its physiological action: the day of the sick headache, "The Typical American Sick Headache," may begin with irritability, "She could break things in pieces without cause;" or there is anxiety followed by bitter vomiting. There is often terrible vertigo on rising or turning the head quickly, with a rush of blood up into the head, whizzing in the ears and flushed face. The actual pain may begin without these preliminaries, as an aching on awaking in the morning; beginning in the occiput and spreading rapidly upwards, settles over the right eye; it increases with the day, being worse about noon and declining in the afternoon. Such periodical neuralgias are apt to be worse under *Sanguinaria* every seventh day (as under *Sabad.*, *Silica* and

*Sulphur*) and are accompanied by vomiting of bile, dread of light, motion or noise, and are relieved by sleep and a profuse flow of urine. The location of the pains may vary somewhat, occasionally the vertex, temples or the forehead, (always right side) being affected, but the constant and characteristic condition is the aggravation, increasing and ending with the daylight. Enlarged veins about the head and soreness of the scalp generally accompany the *Sanguinaria* conditions. The pains are like electric shocks, boring, tearing, or, more commonly, bursting.

*Spigelia* is worthy of comparison here as causing a similar headache, beginning at one point and radiating in different directions; generally worse upon the left side, and, like *Sanguinaria*, increasing and decreasing with the daylight. The pains of *Spigelia* are tearing, jerking and severe as in *Sanguinaria* and more apt to come on in stormy weather. *Iris Versicolor* and *Melilotus* also cure similar severe nervous headaches.

*Sanguinaria* has a record in the cure of nasal polypus when accompanied with pain about the root of nose and frequent attacks of acrid, fluent coryza. It may then be used locally in a dry powder, dusted upon the parts and with the internal administration of potencies. In colds or during influenza, when there is much soreness in the roof of the mouth, extending to the pharynx, right side of throat and even down to the lungs, as if parts had been scalded or burnt, *Sanguinaria* is very apt to be the remedy. If, with the burnt feeling, there is rheumatic soreness of the muscles of the palate, much dryness down the air passages, loss of taste and smell, *Sanguinaria* is doubly well indicated.

With, or without, these catarrhal symptoms the cough which I have seen the *Sanguinaria* cure is a constant, dry hacking, from tickling behind the sternum, awakening from sleep.

*Sanguinaria* has also relieved oedema of the glottis, croup, aphonia and kindred troubles when the cough was dry, harsh and rasping, worse when lying down, with scanty, glairy expectorations, as in *Rumex*, *Spongia*, etc.

Its local action upon the air passages is the opposite of *Tartar Emetic*, *Stannum*, *Ipec*, and like remedies, in that it dries up rather than promotes or increases the secretions.

Occasionally *Sanguinaria* is called for in *Pneumonia*. It is of the so-called typhoid or hypostatic form, sub-acute, and *the patient is always better when lying upon his back*. His face is livid and dark red (as in *Opium*), the hands show the engorged circulation by their enlarged veins; the cheeks especially show dusky red flushings and the pulse is full, soft, vibrating and easily compressed. Besides these, a strong indicating symptom is *a circumscribed burning in the chest*, commonly followed by heat through the abdomen and diarrhoea. The cough will be dry and teasing, with the characteristic dryness of the air passages, and tenacious rusty sputa. *Sanguinaria* most nearly resembles *Veratrum Viride* in the early stage of Pneumonia, the latter remedy showing, perhaps, greater engorgement, a stronger but more intermittent pulse, and being better suited to such congestions of the lungs in children, than is *Sanguinaria*.

Later, in pulmonary phthisis, *Sanguinaria* is the remedy when the above circulatory disturbances are present with hectic, offensive breath and expectoration, weak pulse and frequent palpitation and perhaps hemoptysis. Here *Phosphorus* is a very close analogue.

In females *Sanguinaria* is indicated in a metrorrhagia of black blood, with cough, sick headache, flushed face, etc., or an amenorrhoea with similar accompaniments, or, occasionally, as *Sulphur* or *Lachesis*, for the flushes at the climacteric, other indicating symptoms being present.

In rheumatism *Sanguinaria* meets those odd cases in which *the right shoulder and arm* are the parts affected, being worse at night in bed, like *Magnesium Carb*.

Its gastric symptoms are not as decided as those of its analogue *Chelidonium*, and from its exhibition in the nausea of pregnancy, and gastric ulcer, are found to be characteristically

accompanied with heat rising up into the head and *relief of the nausea, etc., from vomiting.*

This by no means exhausts the symptomatology of *Sanguinaria* but includes its leading and well authenticated uses.

Its most common form of use is in dilutions, made from the fresh American tincture of the root, or, as some prefer, triturations of the fresh root. I have found it just as efficacious in the 30th and 200th dilutions as lower, especially in neuralgias and cough. This brief study shows that the Blood Root has a larger range than we are apt to accord it. If the profusion with which nature spreads the pure white petals of this beautiful early spring flower in our woods every year is an index of its general applicability, it should be an everyday remedy.

(Prof. Wm. E. Leonard, A.B., M.D., University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, A Study of *Sanguinaria*, The Homoeopathic Recorder vol. 5 (1890), p. 151-153. Read before the Minnesota State Homoeopathic Institute, May 1890.)

### **1905 - A Lecture on Sanguinaria - James T. Kent**

Blood root is an old domestic remedy. A great many eastern farmers' wives will not go into the winter without blood root in the house. In the cold winter days, when the coryzas come on, a "cold" in the head, throat and chest, then they get the blood root ready and make a tea of it. With them it is a routine remedy for "colds". They give it to combat all complaints, and there is no doubt but that even in this crude form it does break up "colds," because the provings show its relation to chest troubles and "colds" that go to the chest.

Periodic headaches, when the headache comes once in seven days; it begins in the morning on waking or wakes the patient up. It begins in the occiput and travels upward and settles over the right eye and in the right temple. It gets worse during the day and is aggravated by light, so that he is driven into a dark room and compelled to lie down. Vomiting comes on and the vomited matter is bile, slime, bitter substance and food, and then comes relief of the pain. The headaches are relieved from passing flatus up or down. If the patient suffers when he goes to bed with hot palms and soles, so that he must put them out of bed, this is an additional striking feature.

Take an individual who has missed his chronic headache, by some means, for a considerable time, but since then he has become increasingly sensitive to cold, and "colds" settle in the nose, throat and bronchial tube, and these parts feel as if on fire, with rawness and burning; the expectoration is thick, tenacious mucus; disturbance of the belly, with much belching, and the belching is especially noticed after a violent attack of coughing.

It is not a very long acting remedy. When a periodic sick headache is interrupted by *Sanguinaria*, if a deeper drug, an antipsoric, is not given, the headache will return or something worse will come on, as *Sanguinaria* does not go deep into the nature of the case. I remember a case in which the patient missed his *Sanguinaria* headache and an epithelioma developed, which was cured by *Phosphorus*. I am convinced that if *Phosphorus* had been given at the end of the attack the cancer would not have developed, as *Phosphorus* was his constitutional remedy. If a chronic sick headache is interrupted the patient will tend to phthisis. Chest troubles come on and grow worse and worse. Its ability to palliate phthisis is very well known.

A patient much debilitated with bronchial catarrh; susceptible to cold, to every change in the weather, from change to damp weather, to every draft, to change of clothing; always taking new "cold". There is burning in the chest behind the sternum; thick, tough, ropy expectoration; spasmodic cough, and every cough ends in belching; eructations of gas; empty eructations. If to the burning in the chest, the severe pains in the larynx and trachea when talking, and cough ending in belching, you add heat in the palms and soles, *Sanguinaria* will patch him up and mitigate the trouble. Many such cases get *Sulphur*, but to their destruction. There

is a class of remedies that suits these phthisical patients better than *Sulphur*, *Silicea* and *Graphites*; remedies such as *Pulsatilla*, *Sanguinaria*, *Senecio gracilis* and *Coccus cacti*, which palliate, mitigate his sufferings, and may even build him up so that he could take a medium potency of a deep remedy. But the deeper remedies ought to be avoided if the vital force is low, if the body is too much damaged to be repaired. Hahnemann warned against the use of *Phosphorus* in such cases of deficient vitality. *Sanguinaria* is a surface remedy; it does excellent palliation.

Catarrhal conditions of nose and throat, especially those due to colds and to poisonous plants; also rose colds. The *Sanguinaria* patient has "rose cold" in June. Sensitive to flowers and odors; subjects with hay fever. Hay fever patients with burning in the nose, in the throat, as if dry; as if the mucous membrane would crack open. Dryness and burning in the larynx, with hoarseness; dryness and burning throughout the chest, with asthma; associated with burning of the palms and soles. Examination shows the palms to be dry, wrinkled and hot to the touch; so, also, the soles, where the skin is thickened and indurated. Corns that burn; the toes burn and the patient puts the feet out of bed for relief.

When the headache is present it seems to be a general congestive headache; although beginning in the morning, coming up the back and extending to the right eye, the whole head is hot and aches.

*Sulphur*, *Silicea* and *Sanguinaria* have periodic weekly headaches. *Arsenicum* has a headache every two weeks. Not that these remedies will not cure other headaches, for *Sanguinaria* has also a headache every three days. The majority of headaches coming every two weeks are cured by *Arsenicum* or greatly mitigated in broken down constitutions. The attempt to cure a chronic sick headache should be made before the senile decline.

"Pulsations in the head with bitter vomiting; aggravated by motion." The headache is generally aggravated by motion, but not so strikingly as in *Bryonia*. When the *Sanguinaria* headache increases towards the afternoon or night, it becomes so severe he must go to bed; and the head becomes sore, and then a step or jar is extremely painful. A severe headache is likely to be disturbed by light, noise, motion, etc.

"Headache as if forehead would burst with chill, and burning in stomach." "Headache over right eye." This is a characteristic feature. "Periodic sick headache; begins in the morning, increases during the day, lasts till evening; head feel as if it must burst, or as if eyes would be pushed out; throbbing, lancinating pains through brain, worse on the right side, especially in the forehead and vertex; followed by chills, nausea, vomiting of food or bile; must lie down or remain quiet; ameliorated by sleep." Some of these things are not found in every case, but they all go to make up a *Sanguinaria* headache.

All sorts of neuralgic pains; cutting, tearing, lacerating pains; as if the muscles were torn, or put on a stretch. Tearing pains anywhere, neuralgic or rheumatic. Pains about the scalp, but more particularly about the shoulder and neck; stiff neck; cannot turn over in bed; cannot raise the arm, though he can swing it back and forth. Pain streaks up the neck; pain in the deltoid. It prefers the right side, but also cures the left side. Rheumatic pains in the right shoulder so that he cannot raise the arm, and all the muscles of the neck and back of the neck become involved; stiff neck. If the pain comes on in the day it increases as the day advances to night. Complaints are worse at night in *Sanguinaria*.

A patient comes to you after exposure to cold; he cannot raise the arm; it hangs by his side; pain worse at night in bed, worse turning over as he uses the shoulder muscle to turn over. It is probably in the deltoid, but you need not speculate on the tissues involved.

It competes with *Ferrum*. All red-faced, highly-flushed people, who cannot raise the arm and have pain which is worse in the daytime, not night, and ameliorated by slow motion need

*Ferrum*. Sanguinaria is not relieved by motion; it is aggravated by such motion as calls the arm into use. *Ferrum* has relief from slow motion, aggravated from rapid motion and the pain comes in the daytime. While *Ferrum* has a uniformly red, plethoric face, Sanguinaria has a pale face. In the chest complaints Sanguinaria has a circumscribed red spot over the malar bones, such as seen in hectic patients.

Headache from stomach disturbances, overeating, rich food, drinking wine. Almost as useful as *Nux* in old drinkers. Those who disorder their stomachs and weaken their digestion by beer drinking; they cannot eat; vomiting of even a teaspoonful of water. No food or drink stays on the stomach. Headaches associated with such troubles. Vomiting and diarrhoea with complaints.

Catarrhal affections are prominent. Chronic catarrh of the throat; apparent thickening of the mucous membranes of the throat. Nose and pharynx fill with mucus. He hawks it out; there is a dry burning sensation, but the burning is most marked every time he takes a fresh cold.

Acridities of discharges is another feature. Acrid mucus forms in the nose, causing burning in the throat. Acrid, hot fluids eructated from the stomach, excoriating the throat and mouth. The diarrhoea is accompanied by an acrid watery stool; especially in infants; the nates become raw and red. This burning extends all through the bowels; burning in the abdomen and stomach in old gastric troubles; vomiting of even a teaspoonful of water with burning; old gastric irritation; dyspepsia; all sorts of disorders of the stomach.

Tongue red and burns as if in contact with something hot. Burning in pharynx and oesophagus, burning in roof of mouth. Tonsillitis with burning. "Heat in throat, ameliorated by inspiring cold air; throat so dry it seems as if it would crack." This burning excoriated feeling applies to all the mucous membranes affected.

Patient suddenly taken to bed with a chill; burning in the chest; symptoms of pneumonia; rusty expectoration; violent cough; every cough felt as a concussion at the bifurcation of the trachea; as if a knife were in the parts; as if torn asunder; and after the cough copious, loud, empty eructations. No other remedy has this.

"Nausea with burning at the stomach, with much spitting." Nausea not relieved by vomiting. Keeps on vomiting and retching. Burns as if on fire. *Arsenic* is often given by mistake, because of the great burning.

"Vomiting of bitter water; of sour, acrid fluids; of ingesta; of worms; preceded by anxiety; with headache and burning in stomach; head relieved afterwards; with prostration." Such symptoms occur in headache, disordered stomach, sour stomach. The sour stomach is manifested by sour eructations or sour vomiting. A patient often speaks of "a sour stomach," and you must find out whether he means sour eructations or sour vomiting. He says he "spits up" sour food.

With the headache and many complaints Sanguinaria has a faintness; like a hunger, for food. A sinking, faint, "all gone," empty feeling. It is like *Phosphorus* with its "hungry headache". *Psorinum* leads all others in "hungry headaches," but *Psorinum* wants to eat and cannot get enough. Sanguinaria has a hunger, but it is not for food; aversion at the thought and smell of food. *Psorinum* can eat a wolf meal, and so can *Phosphorus*. It is a false hunger with the headache in Sanguinaria. "Burning in stomach; with headache and chill."

Belching up of acrid fluids in asthma; hay asthma. Sanguinaria palliates asthma associated with stomach disorders. Do not forget *Nux* in asthma from stomach troubles.

Liver complaints; pains and aches and sense of fulness. Bilious trouble described in general terms. It seems as if the liver makes an enormous quantity of bile, but there is a gastro-duodenal catarrh, so that the bile is regurgitated into the stomach instead of going down, and it is

eructated as bitter, green, yellow fluid; vitiated bile. This is a peculiar thing. If you watch a chronic Sanguinaria patient you will notice that the stomach will be disordered for a week; spitting up bile; much flatulence; sour hot eructations; then all at once this will disappear, and a diarrhoea, which fairly floods him, comes on suddenly; a bilious, liquid, gushing stool. *Natrum Sulph.*, *Sanguinaria*, *Pulsatilla* and *Lycopodium* cure this alternation of diarrhoea and constipation.

"Os uteri ulcerated; foetid, corrosive leucorrhoea." "Distension of abdomen in the evening and flatulent discharges by vagina from os uteri, which was constantly open; at same time a pain passing in rays from nape of neck to head."

"Chronic dryness in throat, sensation of swelling in the larynx and expectoration of thick mucus when associated with dryness, rawness, burning and smarting." "Whooping cough; constricted, spasmodic action across throat beneath jaws; cough worse at night with diarrhoea." Cough worse at night with diarrhoea is the feature this remedy is prescribed for. "Severe cough occurring after whooping cough, when patient takes cold, which partakes of the spasmodic nature of whooping cough." An adult takes cold and has a spasmodic cough, like whooping cough. He says it is a stomach cough, because there is a gagging with it. In all there is burning and diarrhoea.

"Distressing, dry, spasmodic, exhaustive coughs, especially in children; worse towards night, lying down, going into a cold room to sleep; feeling of rawness and burning in bronchi." The trachea seems so sore; and it is sore; a bolus of food passing down the oesophagus can be plainly felt; he can outline the part where the food passes.

(James T. Kent, M.D., Lectures on Homoeopathic Materia Medica, Philadelphia 1905, *Sanguinaria*, p. 843-849)

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