

Das Baum-Lungen-Kraut / The Lung-wort



Sticta pulmonaria

"Es ist dies Gewächs auch eine Art Moß / wächst gern an den wilden Bäumen / besonders an den alten Eichen / (welcher auch der beste) wie auch in steinichten Gründen / und wird in den dicksten Büschen gefunden: trocknet / reinigt / zieht ein wenig zusammen und heilet : hat ein sonderlich Lob überkommen wider die Lungensucht und andere Brust-Krankheiten : ist gut wider den starken Husten / Keuchen / Blutspeien / langwierigen und unmässigen Mutterfluß / wie auch weissen Weiber- und Samenfluß : dämpft die Durchbrüche und rote Ruhr : in Bier oder Wasser gesotten und davon getrunken / vertreibt die Gelbsucht. Ist auch ein gut Wund-Kraut / heilet und heftet die Wunden. Die Hirten stossen es zu Pulver / vermischen es mit Salz und geben es dem Rindvieh wider das Keuchen und den Husten."

(Bartholomaeus Zorn, 1714)



"There is our 'lomber loft' among the neglected remedies, one, *sticta pulmonaria*. The 'polychrests,' true to the malign instinct universal among the dominant of this earth - have relegated it to the shades of hazy somnolence, where it exists as a memory only, a possibility, a 'Witch of Endor,' to be consulted in the hour of dire need when the polychrests have failed us. For a number of years now I have been going more and more to this 'familiar spirit,' half unbelievably and faltering at first, because of the little I have seen published concerning it, and the meagre testimony borne in its favor at medical gatherings. It has become a trustworthy remedy to me, and I turn to it with that warmth of heart and expectancy - almost assurance - one feels toward one's tried friend."

(M. D. Youngman, 1893)



"*Sticta* is a form of lichen found growing on the trunks of large trees in the northern mountainous countries of England and in the United States. It rarely grows in big towns and cities where the atmosphere is surcharged with soot and dust and other forms of impurities as it depends on the atmosphere for nutrition. Its existence thus is always an indication of salubrity of the locality."

(N. M. Choudhuri, 1929)



"In stuffy colds with great dryness, nothing surpasses *Sticta*."

(Elisabeth Wright-Hubbard, 1938)

Die Pflanze / The Plant



Die Pflanze / The Plant

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"It grows on the side of trees, as the Acer saccharinum, or American sugar-tree."
(Dr. P. S. Burrick)

Von Lungenkraut - Petro Andrea Mattioli

Gestalt. - Lungenkraut von seiner gestalt und krafft also genandt / ist ein gewechs an mosechten Eich oder Buch bäumen / auch auff steinfelsen / in den duncklen wälden. Hat weyche bletter / die sindt breyt / gerümpffet / obereinander geschossen / weit voneinander zerkerbt / mit vilen grüblen / oben schön grün / unten aber weyß / mit geeler farb vermisch / wie ein leder / und mit vilen mackelen besprengt.

Natur / Kraft / und Würckung

In Leib. Lungenkraut gedörrt / zu pulver gestossen / und eingenommen / heylet die schwürige lungen treffentlich wol. Ist auch gutt / in wein getruncken / für das bluttrechsen / langwirigen Bauchfluß / uñ unmässige weiberzeit.

Die Hirten und Vihemeister brauchen das Lungenkraut oder Lungwurtz gepulvert / mit saltz vermisch / geben solche artzney dem rindvihe wider das keichen / und den husten.

Aussen. - Das pulver von Lungenkraut in die wunden gestrewet / zwinget sie zusammen mit eylender heylung.

Lungenkraut zerknütschtund ubergelegt / ist nützlich den frischen und zunemenden beulen. Aber denen so vollkommenlich außgeschlagen sindt / ist es schädlich.

Lungenkraut heyst Lateinisch Pulmonaria. Behmisch Plichnijk.

(New Kreütterbuch. Mit den allerschönsten und artlichsten Figuren aller Gewechß / dergleichen vormals in keiner sprach nie an tag kommen. Von dem hochgelerten und weitberümbten Herrn Doctor Petro Andrea Mattioli. Gedruckt zu Prag 1563, Cap. LVII, Von Lungenkraut, 448 B)

Das Eichenlungenmoos - Johann Schlegel

"Eichenlungenmoos, Lungenmoos, Lungenflechte, Lichen pulmonarius L.

Diese Flechte besteht aus einzelnen Blättern, die lederartig weich, am Rande lappig zerrissen sind, und stumpfe Spitzen haben. Die obere Seite ist glatt, hin und wieder vertieft, und grün oder braungrün: die untere zeigt dagegen Bläschen oder Blättern, zwischen welchen eine dünne Wolle bemerkt wird, und ist gelblich. Nahe am Rande der Blätter finden sich auf der oberen Seite rundliche, harte, braunschwartzliche, schildförmige Körper. Sie wächst auf den Stämmen alter Bäume; von den Eichen wird sie aber vorzüglich gesammelt. Sie hat keinen besonderen Geruch, aber einen moderichten, etwas salzigen, bitterlichen und zusammenziehenden Geschmack. Die Sibirische ist bitterer, so, dass man sie daselbst dem Biere, statt des Hopfens, zusetzt. Außer der Bitterkeit besitzt sie auch einen Schleim, den sie durchs Kochen dem Wasser mittheilt." (Abbildung: Zorn, Icon. pl. med. T. 494)
(Johann C. T. Schlegel, Johann C. Wiegleb, Deutsches Apothekerbuch Bd. 1 (1793), S. 65-66)

Vom Baum-Lungen-Kraut - Bartholomaeus Zorn

"Muscus pulmonarius, Pulmonaria arborea muscosa, Lungen-Moß, Baum-Lungen-Kraut, Baumflechten, Eichen-Lung.

Es ist dies Gewächs auch eine Art Moß / wächst gern an den wilden Bäumen / besonders an den alten Eichen / (welcher auch der beste) wie auch in steinichten Gründen / und wird in den dicksten Büschen gefunden: trocknet / reinigt / zieht ein wenig zusammen und heilet : hat ein sonderlich Lob überkommen wider die Lungensucht und andere Brust-Krankheiten : ist gut wider den starken Husten / Keuchen / Blutspeien / langwierigen und unmässigen Mutterfluß / wie auch weissen Weiber- und Samenfluß : dämpft die Durchbrüche und rote Ruhr : in Bier oder Wasser gesotten und davon getrunken / vertreibt die Gelbsucht. Ist auch ein gut Wund-Kraut / heilet und heftet die Wunden. Die Hirten stossen es zu Pulver / vermischen es mit Salz und geben es dem Rindvieh wider das Keuchen und den Husten."

(Bartholomaeo Zorn, Botanologia Medica, Oder: Kurze Anweisung wie diejenigen Kräuter und Gewächse welche in den Arzneien gebräuchlich sind / und in den Apotheken befindlich / zu des Menschen Nutzen und Erhaltung guter Gesundheit können angewendet werden, Berlin (1714) S. 448-449)

Die färbenden Teile des Lungenmooses - Johann Halle

"Das Lungenmoos, lichen pulmonarius, welches unter den Waldbäumen, sonderlich an den Eichen und Buchen im Überflusse wächst, und einen schimmlichen, etwas zusammenziehenden Geschmack hat, wird zum Gerben der Leder, und in der Färberei gebraucht. In England färbt man damit die Strümpfe dauerhaft braun.

In England färbt man Leinengarn auf folgende Art braun. Anfangs kocht man das Leinengarn eine Stunde lang in Wasser, worin Alaun und Weinstein aufgelöst worden. Alsdann lässt man das Lungenmoos eine Stunde lang in Wasser kochen, und darauf legt man das Garn in die Farbe, worin man es eine halbe Stunde lang zieht. Zuletzt zieht man es durch eine schwache und kalte Auflösung von grünem Vitriol. Auf diese Art wird das Leinengarn braun.

Zum Schwarzfärben nimmt man von den Eichenstämmen Lungenmoos, man lässt es trocknen, zerschneidet es, gießt hinlängliches Wasser zu, und man kocht weisses Wollengarn zwei Stunden lang in dem Aufgusse. Es wird das Garn davon nur braungelb; wenn man es aber eine halbe Stunde lang, in einer Auflösung von eben so schwerem grünem Vitriole, als das Moos wog, siedet, wird die Wolle braun. Nun koche man sie in einem Dekockte von Blauspänen oder Campechenholz eine Viertelstunde, so wird das Garn völlig schwarz."

(Johann Samuel Halle, Magie, oder die Zauberkräfte der Natur Bd. 4 (1787), S.

Ein Lungenheilmittel - Samuel Hahnemann

"Langwieriger trockner Husten, Blutspeien und eingewurzelte Gelbsucht sind zuweilen glücklich damit bekämpft worden; auch in der geschwürigen Lungensucht hat man sie gebraucht. Die Viehärzte brauchen sie im chronischen Husten der Haustiere."

(Samuel Hahnemanns Apothekerlexikon, Zweiter Teil (1798), S. 43)

Die Lungenflechte - Gerhard Madaus

Botanical name: Lobaria pulmonaria

Name: *Sticta pulmonária* Ach. (= *Lobaria pulmonaria* Hoffmann). Lungenflechte.

Französisch: Lichen pulmonaire; *englisch:* Lung-wort; *dänisch:* Lungelöv, Lungemos; *polnisch:* Plucnica; *russisch:* Dubowaja lapka; *tschechisch:* Důlkatec; *ungarisch:* Tüdö zuzmó.

Namensursprung: *Sticta* wird vom griechischen $\sigma\tau\iota\chi\tau\omicron\varsigma$ (*stiktós*) = gefleckt, punktiert abgeleitet, *pulmonaria* vom lateinischen *pulmo*, *pulmonis* = Lunge, wohl wegen Ähnlichkeit

der Flechte mit dem Lungengewebe, vielleicht aber auch als Hinweis auf die Verwendung gegen Lungenkrankheiten.

Botanisches: Die Lungenflechte gehört zur Gruppe der Blattflechten. Sie bildet keine aufrechten, strauchartigen Polster wie z. B. das Isländische Moos (*Cetraria islandica*), sondern tiefbuchtige, bis handgroße Lappen. Diese weisen oberseits grubige Vertiefungen auf, deren Ränder insgesamt ein Adernetz bilden. Der Thallus ist grünlich, leder- oder rotbraun. Am Rande und auf den Netzleisten ist er oft mit gelblich-weißen, mehligten Häufchen, sogenannten Soralen besetzt. Die Unterseite ist hellbraun und in den Furchen manchmal schwarz filzig. Die Scheibe der Früchte ist rotbraun. Die Flechte lebt als Epiphyt auf verschiedenen Bäumen, meist an Buche und Ahorn. Sie ist bei uns stark im Schwinden begriffen. Häufig ist sie im hohen Norden, in den Alpen und auf dem Balkan. Verbreitung: Europa, Nordamerika, Afrika, Asien.

Geschichtliches und Allgemeines: Die Lungenflechte war als *Herba pulmonariae arborea* früher officinell und wurde hauptsächlich bei Erkrankungen der Atmungsorgane angewandt. Auch in der Tierheilkunde wurde die Droge gegen Husten und Asthma gebraucht.

Wirkung: "Sein Augent ist weychen und auflösen", schreibt **Lonicerus** (Lonicerus, Kreuterbuch, 1564, S. 292 D.) vom Lungenkraut, das er bei Phthisis, Asthma, Atemnot und Husten, bei Leberleiden und äußerlich zum Aufstreuen auf heiße Geschwüre anwenden läßt. Auch **Matthiolus** (Matthiolus, New-Kreuterbuch, 1626, S. 363.) rühmt ihm nach, daß es, auf Wunden gestreut, diese "zusammenzwinget mit eylender Heylung". Innerlich gibt er es mit den gleichen Indikationen wie **Lonicerus**, außerdem bei Lungenabszeß, Blutspeien, chronischer Diarrhöe, Ruhr, übermäßiger Menstruation und bei Vomitus und Diarrhöe nach heftigem Purgieren. v. **Haller** (v. Haller, *Medicin. Lexicon*, 1755, S. 1047.) schreibt ihm magenstärkende, stopfende, schmerzstillende, besonders aber husten- und schwindsuchtlindernde Wirkung zu; es sei Bestandteil eines englischen Präparats, *sirupus de musco querno, ad tussem convulsivam*, das seit vielen Jahren als zuverlässiges Mittel gegen gichtischen Husten berühmt sei.

Auch heute noch ist das Lungenmoos im Volke bei Lungenkrankheiten sehr beliebt (Schulz, *Wirkg. u. Anwendg. d. dtsch. Arzneipfl.*, S. 32.). - Die Homöopathie (Schmidt, *Lehrb. d. hom. Arzneimittell.*, S. 303; Heinigke, *Handb. d. hom. Arzneiwirkungsl.*, S. 617.) bedient sich seiner bei Erkrankungen der Respirationsorgane, die durch Trockenheit und Schmerzhaftigkeit der Schleimhäute charakterisiert sind, ferner bei Rheumatismus des Kniegelenks und Hysterie.

(Gerhard Madaus, *Lehrbuch der Biologischen Heilmittel*, Bd. 3, Leipzig 1938, S. 2613-2616)

Prüfungen / Provings



Prüfungen / Provings

Übersicht

1863 - Dr. S. P. Burdick

1867 - Dr. C. H. Lutes

1879 - Symptom Register - Timothy F. Allen

1900 - Dr. W. A. Dewey

1863 - Dr. S. P. Burdick

"Nov. 9th, 1859, I commenced proving the above described plant, having previously prepared a strong tincture from specimens procured from the sugar tree.

At 7 o'clock, a. m., I took 10 drops of tincture.

About one hour after I had sharp, darting pains in the arms, legs, and shoulders; commencing first in the muscles of the arms, then in the finger-joints and shoulders. Next in the thighs, knee-joints, and toes. Also dull sensation in the head, with sharp, darting pains through the vertex, side of the face, and lower jaw. There was a feeling of fullness at the root of the nose and in the left hypochondriac region. These symptoms were well-marked, they continued from two to three hours, and were followed by a general feeling of dullness of two or three hours duration.

Nov. 10th, 7 o'clock, a. m., took 10 drops.

The symptoms which followed were similar to those produced by the first dose. There were also: a dull, oppressive pain in the cardiac region; slight oppression of the lungs; dull pain in the right hypochondrium. Duration from three to four hours.

Nov. 11th, took at 7, a. m., 20 drops of the tincture.

About one hour after, I experienced the previous dull sensation in the head, with dull, heavy pressure in the fore-head and roots of the nose; darting pains in the temporal region; burning in the eye-lids, with soreness of the ball on closing the lids, or turning the eye. There were burning, biting, sticking pains all over the body. Lancinating pain in the second joint of the middle finger; inability to concentrate the mind upon any one subject; a general confusion of ideas. The above symptoms continued to increase in intensity during the entire day, and most of them continued until the 13th, without repeating the drug.

A few weeks previous to the above experiments, I was attacked with catarrh of the head, to which I was subject, and had been for about five years; at times it was very severe, obliging me to keep my room for a week at a time. The above attack was one of the severest I had ever experienced. I discharged quantities of bloody pus from the nose and throat, and it left me with a distressing cough and oppression of the lungs, causing the feeling of a hard mass collected in them. The cough was at first dry and hacking, from tickling in the larynx, which finally extended to the lungs. During the day I was comparatively free from the cough, but it returned every evening about 6 o'clock, and would continue the entire night, being almost incessant. I could not sleep nor lie down. All treatment failed to afford the slightest relief, and I had become completely worn out from the cough and want of sleep.

I now prepared a tincture from *Sticta*, and put a few drops in a tumbler of water. At 1 o'clock, p. M., I took a teaspoonful, and continued to repeat it every hour during the afternoon. At 10 o'clock, p. m., my cough had not returned, as I had coughed but once or twice during the evening, but on retiring that night, there was a slight return, lasting perhaps for a half hour, after which I slept quietly all night. The next day I took of the medicine several times, and had no return of cough.

Some two weeks after, I took a slight cold, which brought on catarrh in the head again. There came with it a slight cough, which increased, and in the evening it was quite troublesome. I took of *Sticta* two or three times during the evening; and, to my great surprise, I awoke the next morning perfectly free from catarrh and cough.

These results of trials of *Sticta* on myself in disease, induced me to attempt the proving above reported."

(S. P. Burdick, M. D., New York, *Sticta Sylvatica - Partial Proving and Clinical Observations*, The North American Journal of Homoeopathy vol. 12 (1863), p. 203-204)

[Note: Edwin M. Hale writes in his *Homoeopathic Materia medica of the New Remedies*, sec. ed. (1867), on page 991 the following: "The *Sticta pulmonaria* was first presented to the notice of the homoeopathic school, by Dr. S. P. Burdick who published a paper containing a fragmentary proving, and several clinical cases, illustrating its therapeutical influence in disease, especially in coughs, influenza, etc. He described the plant as the *Sticta sylvatica*. Dr. H. M. Smith, however, published a correction, made by Dr. T. F. Allen to the effect that the plant used in the proving was *Sticta pulmonaria*. He remarks that 'the latter may be easily distinguished from the former, by the elevated naked spots, on the under side; the rest is woolly; *Sticta sylvatica* has depressions; *Sticta pulmonaria* is always found on trees; *Sticta sylvatica* never or very rarely,' etc."]

1867 - Dr. C. H. Lutes

"Commenced the proving with the 2nd decimal dilution, increasing the dose from five to sixty drops. After taking it four days without producing any symptoms, it was discontinued, and the 1st decimal dilution taken in like manner four days, without producing any symptoms.

February 6th. - Commenced proving with the mother tincture. 8 a. m., took five drops. 12.30 p. m., 10 drops. 6 p. m., 10 drops.

February 7th. - 10 o'clock, a. m., took 15 drops.

12 p. m., slight headache in the frontal region; dull, heavy, intermitting.

12.30 p. m., took 15 drops.

2 p. m., headache increased; worse in the right supra-orbital region.

3 p. m., headache worse.

4 p. m., headache increased, more acute, seems to extend through the brain; worse in the right side of the head. General feeling of weariness; mind inactive, cannot collect my thoughts.

February 8th. - 7 a. m., took 30 drops; in ten minutes, pain in the right temple; deep, shooting, intermitting.

8 a. m., pain in the head worse; extends through the frontal and right parietal region; seems to extend deep into the brain.

9 a. m., took 40 drops.

11 a. m., headache increased, worse in the right supra-orbital region; pain dull, heavy and intermitting; eyes feel heavy, mind inactive, inability to concentrate the mind. Sensation as if the scalp were too small, or were drawn too tight.

2 p. m., took 60 drops.

5 p. m., headache almost intolerable; seems to extend through the brain."

(Edwin M. Hale, *Homoeopathic Materia Medica of the New Remedies*, second edition (1867), p. 992-993)

1879 - Symptom Register - Timothy F. Allen

Sticta pulmonaria, L.

Natural order, Lichenes.

Common name, Lungwort lichen.

Preparation, Tincture.

Authorities. **1**, S. P. Burdick, M.D., North Am. Journ. of Hom., vol. xii, p. 202, took 10 drops of the strong tincture at 7 A.M. (first and second days), 20 drops at 7 A.M. (third day); **2**, same, administered 1/10th to a very susceptible patient; **3**, C. H. Lutes, M.D., Hale's New Remedies, p. 992, took increasing doses of 5 to 6 drops 2d dec. dil. for four days without results, then 1st dec. in like manner without results, then 5 drops of mother tincture at 8 A.M., 10 drops at 12.30 and 6 P.M. (first day), 15 drops at 10 A.M. and 12.30 P.M. (second day), 30 drops at 7 A.M., 40 drops at 9 A.M., 60 drops at 2 P.M. (third day); **4**, S. Lilienthal, M.D., Am. Journ. of Hom. Mat. Med., vol. ii, p. 234, a lively girl, aged twelve years, had a light attack of influenza and was sleepless, took a few pellets.

MIND.

She got very lively, told her father she felt as if she would like to strike out, only for fun; she would like it just for the fun of it. After awhile she lay down on the lounge, and began, to use a common expression, to kick up her heels; her mother reproaching, said, "Bella, do behave, that is not lady like;" when the child responded: "Ma, I cannot help it; I feel exactly as if I wanted to fly away," [4].

Mind inactive, cannot collect my thoughts (second day); mind inactive, cannot concentrate the mind (third day), [3].

Inability to concentrate the mind upon any one subject; a general confusion of ideas, increasing in intensity all day (after one hour, third day), [1].

HEAD.

**Dull sensation in the head, with sharp, darting pains through the vertex, side of the face, and lower jaw, continuing for two or three hours* (after one hour, first and second days), [1].

**Experienced the previous dull sensation in the head, with dull heavy pressure in the forehead and roots of the nose, increasing in intensity during the day* (after one hour, third day), [1].

12 M., slight headache in the frontal region; dull, heavy, intermitting; 2 P.M., headache increased, worse in the right supraorbital region; 3 P.M., headache worse; 4 P.M., increased, more acute, seems to extend through the brain, worse in the right side of the head (second day). In ten minutes (7.10 A.M.), pain in right temple, deep, shooting, intermitting; 8 A.M., pain worse, extends through the frontal and right parietal region, seems to extend deep into the brain; 11 A.M., headache increased, worse in the right supraorbital region, pain dull, heavy, and intermitting; 5 P.M., headache almost intolerable, seems to extend through the brain (third day), [2].

Darting pains in the temporal region, increasing in intensity during the entire day (after one hour, third day), [1].

Sensation as if the scalp were too small, or were drawn too tight (third day), [3].

EYE.

Eyes feel heavy (third day), [3].

**Burning in the eyelids, with soreness of the ball, on closing the lids or turning the eye, increasing in intensity during the entire day* (after one hour, third day), [1].

NOSE.

**There was a feeling of fulness at the root of the nose, continuing for two or three hours*

(after one hour, first and second days), [1].

STOMACH.

Dull oppressive pain in the cardiac region, for three to four hours (second day), [1].

ABDOMEN.

Dull pain in the right hypochondrium, for three to four hours (second day), [1].

Feeling of fulness in the left hypochondriac region, lasting for two or three hours (after one hour, first and second days), [1].

CHEST.

**Slight oppression of the lungs*, for three to four hours (second day), [1].

EXTREMITIES.

Sharp darting pains in the arms, legs, and shoulders, commencing first in the muscles of the arms, then in the finger-joints and shoulders, next in the thighs, knee-joints, and toes; continued for two or three hours (after one hour, first and second days), [1].

Lancinating pain in the second joint of the middle finger, increasing in intensity all day (after one hour, third day), [1].

Her left leg felt as though it was floating in the air, feeling light and airy, without any sensation of resting upon the bed; this continued for some time, and gradually passed off, [2].

General feeling of dulness of two or three hours' duration (after three or four hours, first and second days), [1].

Very soon after taking it she said, "Doctor, I feel that medicine all over me," [2].

General feeling of weariness (second day), [3].

Burning biting-sticking pains all over the body, increasing in intensity during the entire day (after one hour, third day), [1].

(Timothy F. Allen, *The Encyclopedia of Pure Materia Medica*, Boericke & Tafel, New York and Philadelphia, vol. 9 (1879), *Sticta pulmonaria*, p. 167-169)

1900 - W. A. Dewey

"L'objet de ce mémoire est de présenter les résultats de quelques expérimentations faites l'hiver passé au département homoeopathique de l'Université du Michigan sous la direction de l'auteur. Ces expérimentations peuvent seulement être considérées comme des fragments et sont, nous l'espérons, comme l'introduction d'expérimentations plus complètes qui seront faites l'année qui vient. Il est tout probable que de généreux fonds seront mis de côté pour satisfaire ce travail dans l'avenir.

La préparation employée dans ces expérimentations a été généreusement fournie par MM. Boericke et Tafel, de Philadelphie.

Expérimentateur n° 1.

C. M. W., masculin, 25 ans, tempérament nerveux. Bon état général. Tuberculose chez les grands-parents; mère morte de méningite tuberculeuse. Un rapport des sa propre observation pendant la semaine précédente, du 10 au 17 janvier, ne contient aucun symptôme, sauf une diarrhée du matin après un souper la nuit précédente (10 janvier).

Première série d'expériences

Il prend une tablette de la 3 dil. déc. toutes les trois heures.

17 janvier. - 4 doses, aucun symptôme.

18 janvier. - 7 doses; se lève avec une douleur gravative sur la troisième et quatrième vertèbre lombaire, la souffrance continue toute la journée, soulagée en se tenant debout et en se pliant en avant.

19 janvier. - 6 doses. La douleur gravative du dos continue encore; à 9 heures du soir, douleur dans la glande sous-maxillaire droite, augmentée par la pression; la douleur du dos est mieux.

20 janvier. - 5 doses. La douleur du dos est mieux, presque disparue. La douleur dans la glande sous-maxillaire droite, augmentant à la pression, persiste toute la journée.

21 janvier. - 6 doses. Sensation de contusion dans les muscles, particulièrement en fléchissant et en étendant les avant-bras.

22 janvier. - 2 doses; se sent fatigué.

23 janvier. - Pas de médicament. Orgelet à la paupière supérieure gauche.

Deuxième série

1 tablette de 2^e dil. déc. toutes les trois heures.

24 janvier. - L'orgelet disparaît.

25 janvier. - 5 doses. Légère douleur dans la dorsale inférieure. A 9 heures du soir, les yeux sont fatigués et troubles, bien qu'il n'ait rien lu. L'œil droit paraît fatigué comme s'il y avait un corps étranger sous la paupière supérieure. Toux spasmodique étant au vent.

26 janvier. - 6 doses. Aucun symptôme.

27 janvier. - 5 doses. Rêves la nuit précédente; la peau a une apparence de jaunisse; nombreux gaz dans les intestins; toux paroxystique après avoir été au froid quelques minutes. Yeux fatigués et troubles.

28 janvier. - 5 doses. Sensation dans l'œil droit comme si un corps étranger se trouvait sous la paupière supérieure. À midi, diarrhée, en petite quantité, vert foncé. Sensation de toile d'araignée dans les yeux, principalement à droite; à 9 heures du soir: très somnolent, ne peut rester éveillé (contre son habitude).

29 janvier. - 6 doses. Coryza, même sensation d'enflure à la paupière supérieure de l'œil droit, sans rougeur.

L'apparence de jaunisse a continué pendant les derniers jours. A 6 heures du soir, l'œil droit paraît plus normal, quoiqu'il sente encore comme s'il y avait quelque chose dedans. Sensation de froid sur les poumons.

30 et 31 janvier. - Ni médicament ni symptômes.

Troisième série

X gouttes de la première dil. déc. toutes les trois heures.

1^{er} février. - 5 doses. Les yeux paraissent presque bien, le droit a quelque difficulté pour l'accommodation. Toux par moment; peu de disposition à se lever le matin.

2 février. - 4 doses. Aucun symptôme.

3 février. - 4 doses. Un petit furoncle dur et ferme au-dessous de l'œil gauche, douloureux à la pression.

5 février. - 4 doses. Gonflement dur sous l'œil gauche, un peu plus large et rouge, pâleur de la face; se sent bien, sauf une toux spasmodique de temps à autre en s'exposant au vent.

6 février. - Pas de symptôme.

7 février. - 4 doses. Sensation de lourdeur gravative au-dessus des yeux comme si le cerveau allait tomber; douleur dans les glandes parotides; douleur sur les yeux et dans les os malaires; les mâchoires inférieures sensibles comme si elles avaient mastiqué de la gomme pendant longtemps. Yeux douloureux.

8 février. - Sensation de confusion dans la tête; le gonflement au-dessous de l'œil gauche est plus large (1 quart de pouce de diamètre) localisé dans la peau, douloureux à la pression.

9 février. - Pas de médicament. Nuit sans sommeil; peu d'appétit; le clou sous l'œil ne mûrit pas, plus large et plus douloureux. La température et le pouls ne paraissent pas touchés par le

médicament. L'œil gauche est congestionné, obscurcissement de la vue, pâleur de la face, petits boutons avec une squame blanche sur la paupière supérieure gauche. Mal de tête de 4 à 10 heures après-midi sur le front, comme si la tête était pleine de plomb; mentalement irritable.

10 février. - Pas de médicament. Pâleur de la face, œil gauche enflammé, pas d'autres symptômes.

Quatrième série

X gouttes de teinture toutes les trois heures.

11 février. - 6 doses. Les trois matins précédents, étant somnolent, il n'a pu se lever qu'une heure après son heure habituelle. Le gonflement sous l'œil gauche est bleuâtre, douloureux à la pression, fluctuant: ouvert, il contient un pus sanguinolent; l'œil gauche est congestionné et, en se levant ce matin, était collé par les sécrétions; il est nerveux, les mains tremblent; douleur gravative dans la tête juste derrière les oreilles; l'œil gauche est enflammé.

12 février. - 5 doses. Les yeux sont plus enflammés; le gauche collé par l'écoulement, sensation de pesanteur dans la tête.

13 février. - Yeux douloureux; léger gonflement au point où la tumeur a été ouverte deux jours avant; douloureux à la pression; sensation de pesanteur dans le front.

14 février. - Douleur gravative dans le front. Au point qui a été ouvert se forme un nouveau petit gonflement gros comme un pois, et contenant du pus.

15 février. - Très fatigué, après avoir travaillé l'après-midi au microscope. Il est tout fatigué et ne peut bien voir.

16 février. - Éveille à 5 heures. Rêves agités et remuants; peu disposé à se lever; la tête semble grosse et lourde entre les oreilles,

17 février. - Quelques crises de toux spasmodique qu'il ne peut arrêter.

18 février. - Sensation de chaleur épuisante; il ne peut rester tranquille; sueurs froides au front; douleur gravative entre les oreilles. A midi, il prend un drachme (3 grammes) de teinture. A midi 30, sensation de sécheresse du nez, qui est obstrué; toux sèche qui donne une douleur sous la partie supérieure du sternum, besoin d'éternuer; sensation de pesanteur dans le derrière de la tête: besoins urgents d'uriner.

19 février. - A parlé en dormant la nuit précédente; bouche sèche et paraissant grasse.

Expérimentateur n° 2

E. G. D., masculin, tempérament nerveux. Bon état général. Pouls normal, de 60 à 64.

Les antécédents de famille sont bons, avec une légère tare scrofuleuse se manifestant chez lui par une légère ulcération au sommet de la tête ayant duré deux ans; catarrhe nasal chronique.

Une observation soigneuse d'une semaine (du 10 au 17 janvier) ne montre aucun symptôme anormal, sauf un jour où il a souffert de douleurs gastriques, trois heures après avoir mangé du jambon fumé (17 janvier) et le 17, il note des élancements douloureux dans le globe de l'œil gauche, dans le côté gauche de la poitrine, et du côté droit du cou; pendant environ deux minutes, douleurs très vives.

Première série

Dose: 3 comprimés (*discs*) de la 3^e déc. toutes les trois heures.

18 janvier. - Rien d'anormal n'est noté après avoir pris 6 doses. Selle ce soir moins constipée que d'ordinaire.

19 janvier. - Rien à noter aujourd'hui. Pas de selle après s'être efforcé quelque temps.

20 janvier. Pas de selle ce matin, ni besoins. Après les efforts de la veille au soir, douleur aiguë tétanique dans l'anus pendant ½ heure. À 11 h. ½ aujourd'hui, frisson dans tout le

corps, surtout dans les orteils et les doigts. À 11 h. 50, température 97,6 (36°, 4), pouls 50, irrégulier, manquant tous les 4 battements, quelquefois 2 battements à la fois.

21 janvier. - Dort bien la nuit, pas de rêves; agité et nerveux aujourd'hui, même après avoir dormi 9 heures la nuit passée. À midi, pouls 56, respiration 18. À 9 heures du soir, symptôme d'un refroidissement, éternuements de coryza, pouls 46, très irrégulier.

22 janvier. - Éternuements fréquents, écoulement de mucus du nez, la gorge est comme grattée, le cœur bat à midi plus régulièrement que les deux jours précédents; la selle ce matin était écumeuse et accompagnée de beaucoup de gaz.

23 janvier. - Aucune note prise ce matin; cependant, rhume effrayant dans la tête; éternuements continuels, avec écoulement d'eau, écoulement nasal liquide; pouls examiné à quelques moments, plus régulier. Je fais une longue marche l'après-midi et le rhume en paraît mieux.

24 janvier. - Rhume beaucoup mieux, mais réel.

25 janvier. - Prends *Gelsemium*, 9 déc.

26 janvier. - Rhume beaucoup mieux.

Deuxième série

Je prends 1 tablette de la 2^e déc. toutes les trois heures.

27 janvier. - Pas de symptômes.

28 janvier. - Légère sensation de grattement sec dans le haut du larynx en s'éveillant, continuant pendant trois heures. Cœur très régulier.

29 janvier. - Sensation confuse de lourdeur dans la tête comme d'un brouillard formidable. Le rhume de cerveau continue; expulsion de nombreux gaz avec la selle le matin. À 2 heures, après-midi, désir irrésistible de se coucher; la tête est comme flottant dans l'espace: je m'efforce d'écrire une lettre, mais suis trop nerveux.

30 janvier. - Réveillé dès 2 heures, dors bien depuis 7 heures.

31 janvier. - Rien d'anormal à noter.

Troisième série

Je prends 10 gouttes de la 1^{re} déc. toutes les trois heures.

1^{er} février. - Je prends trois doses; tout de suite je suis très étourdi pendant 2 à 3 minutes; immédiatement, une très particulière sensation à la partie postérieure de la langue et du palais comme la sensation grasse et fraîche qu'on éprouve après avoir mangé un excellent beefsteak. La langue est recouverte d'un enduit jaune épais sur sa moitié postérieure et d'une étroite raie médiane jaune presque à l'extrémité; beaucoup de papilles rouges se montrent à travers; un peu de céphalalgie pariétale vers 8 heures du soir.

2 février. - Une toux sèche et spasmodique commence le matin. Plus je tousse, plus j'en ai envie; arrêts seulement par un effort de volonté. Sensation à la gorge comme la veille, comme si un masse d'*herbe remuante* se trouvait placée juste en face des amygdales et remplissait le passage. Le palais est complètement recouvert d'un enduit blanc perlé, rude, dont il ne peut se débarrasser.

3 février. - Toux comme la veille et une autre crise à 4 heures du soir. Langue encore chargée, mais pas les sensations anormales perçues les deux jours précédents. Douleurs dans l'œil gauche, dans l'angle nasal; céphalée pariétale à 3 heures après-midi et légère douleur gravative dans le vertex; salive profuse et écumeuse; diarrhée épaisse pendant deux jours.

4 février. - Rien de nouveau aujourd'hui; répétition des symptômes de la veille.

5 février. - Diarrhée profuse, fréquente; beaucoup de gaz avec selles jaunes d'une couleur claire; moins de toux; odeur marquée d'hydrogène sulfuré dans les garde-robes.

6 février. - Plusieurs crises de toux spasmodique, courts saignements de nez sans cause apparente, trois fois. Le mal de tête continue, somnolence, diarrhée.

7 février. - Deux ou trois crises de douleur névralgique aiguë dans la mâchoire droite, située plutôt profondément; céphalalgie. Lourd travail pour concentrer son esprit à l'étude; somnolence, assoupissement, anorexie, quoique buvant et mangeant bien. Pendant plusieurs jours, *grande congestion veineuse*. Les veines des mains et des pieds sont gonflées et distendues, ainsi que les veines superficielles des jambes et des bras.

8 février. - Toux comme celle d'Ignatia.

Expérimentateur n° 3

W. H. B., masculin, tempérament sanguin. État physique ordinairement bon; il souffre d'un rhumatisme chronique qui est erratique, augmenté par la marche, diminué par le repos. S'enrhume facilement, ce qui lui a donné une rhinite. Une semaine d'observation, du 10 au 17 janvier, ne montre aucun symptôme anormal. A eu des saignements de nez et une sensation de sécheresse dans le nez et le pharynx; a une ulcération dans la narine droite, a eu quelques douleurs rhumatismales. Pouls normal à 64.

Première série

1 tablette de la 3^e dil. déc. toutes les trois heures.

18 janvier 1900. - 5 doses. Douleurs dans les pieds augmentant par le mouvement; le mouvement continu soulage une sécrétion tenace muco-purulente, non irritante, du nez, qui persistait depuis quelques jours et résultait d'un rhume.

19 janvier. - 6 doses.

Douleur dans les genoux par le mouvement. Sensation de froid le long de la colonne vertébrale, le rhume va beaucoup mieux. Le principal symptôme après avoir pris chaque dose est un goût particulier agréable et familier.

20 janvier. - 6 doses. Douleur le long de la colonne cervicale et dans le pouce gauche.

21 janvier. - 6 doses. Lumbago et douleurs dans les genoux.

22 janvier. - 6 doses. Le genou droit très douloureux en marchant, surtout en descendant les escaliers.

23 janvier. - 5 doses. Douleurs à la partie gauche de rotule droite, augmentant par mouvement et douleurs dans les chevilles.

24 janvier. - Pas de médicaments aujourd'hui. Douleurs dans les chevilles, les genoux et la hanche gauche, ainsi que dans les vertèbres cervicales, très violentes particulièrement dans les chevilles; sommeil un peu troublé la nuit précédente. Je m'endors en lisant ce soir de 4 à 6 heures, ce qui m'arrive très rarement, peut-être une ou deux fois par an.

Deuxième série

Une tablette de 2^e déc. toutes les trois heures.

25 janvier. - 6 doses. Le rhumatisme va mieux, quoiqu'augmenté par le mouvement et diminué par le repos. Les mains toujours froides; léger coryza fluent.

26 janvier. - 6 doses. Rhumatisme mieux; sueur aux pieds avec sensation de froid; le coryza continue.

27 janvier. - 6 doses. Le rhumatisme est un peu moins bien, par ce que j'ai marché un peu trop le matin, plus fort le soir; sueurs aux pieds avec sensation de froid; légère douleur à la région de l'appendice pendant quelques minutes vers 4 heures; la douleur est aiguë.

28 janvier. - 3 doses. Les pieds sont froids et en transpiration.

29 janvier. - 5 doses. Genoux enflés et douloureux; sensibilité derrière le cou, augmentant le soir; je note trois comédons sur le front et une éruption squameuse sur le menton; céphalalgie gravative frontale; sensation de plénitude avec douleur dans les yeux.

30 janvier. - 5 doses. - Douleurs aiguës dans les deux pieds, augmentant par le mouvement; gerçures des lèvres et du dos des mains (temps froid). Les pieds sont humides et froids.
31 janvier. - 3 doses. Rhumatisme mieux.

Expérimentateur n° 4

W. T. R., masculin. J'ai actuellement un catarrhe, autrement bon état. Digestion bonne, selles régulières, urines avec un sédiment phosphatique. Antécédents de famille rhumatismaux. Une semaine d'observation (du 10 au 17 janvier) ne montre aucun symptôme particulier, sauf un furoncle sous-conjonctival qui se développe le 17.

Première série

Trois disques de la 3^e déc. toutes les trois heures.

18 janvier. - Aucun symptôme.

19 janvier. - Céphalalgie dans la région frontale l'après-midi, continuant l'après-midi. Selles un peu plus fermes que de coutume.

Deuxième série

3 disques de 2^e dil. déc. toutes les trois heures.

25 janvier. - Quelques vertiges; les selles sont plus liquides que d'habitude pendant deux jours.

Troisième série

X gouttes de 1^{re} dil. déc. toutes les trois heures.

1^{er} février. - Je dors deux heures l'après-midi et ai une pollution, la première depuis trois mois.

2 février. - Langue chargée, blanche, couleur fraise et propre à la pointe. Écoulement nasal jaune, épais, pendant trois jours. Légère céphalalgie, tendance à avoir les mains et les pieds froids.

3 février. - Embarras dans la gorge toute l'après-midi; une narine bouchée. Pollution la nuit précédente; désir sexuel augmente; suppression du médicament pour cette raison.

Expérimentateur n° 5

P. E. M. G, masculin.

La première série aucun résultat, la deuxième n'a pas été faite.

Troisième série

X gouttes de la 1^{re} dil. déc. toutes les trois heures. Il ne peut noter aucun symptôme. Sauf une brûlure intense après avoir pris le médicament; quand il touche la langue, il semble produire d'abord une hyperesthésie, puis ensuite la perte du goût pendant quelques minutes. Il y avait aussi un constant désir d'aller à la selle sans résultat.

Quatrième série

X gouttes de teinture toutes les trois heures. Le premier jour il ne se sent pas bien; céphalalgie frontale, qui augmente à 1 h. 15 après avoir pris le médicament. Le soir, il y a presque une migraine frontale, avec légères nausées et même une légère sensation d'encombrement au grand air, bien que le froid rende le mal de tête bien plus supportable. A une heure de la nuit,

il est chassé de son lit par de violentes douleurs; il y a une selle profuse, jaillissante, qui l'épuise. Le lendemain il se sent plus faible, quoique sans mal de tête; le soir, en s'étendant sur son lit, il a le cou raide; le lendemain matin, les glandes cervicales du côté gauche sont légèrement enflées et le cou très sensible de ce côté.

Expérimentateur n° 6

A. C. Aucun symptôme à noter pendant la semaine (du 10 au 17 janvier) excepté un léger rhume de cerveau, avec écoulement nasal d'un mucus jaune épais.

Première série

3 disques de la 3^e dil. déc. toutes les trois heures. Pris régulièrement pendant une semaine, ce médicament ne produit aucun symptôme, sauf une petite selle le matin à 3 heures, avec plus d'efforts que de coutume.

Deuxième série

3 disques de la 2^e dil. déc. toutes les trois heures. Aucun symptôme, sauf que les yeux sont douloureux comme s'ils étaient enflammés.

Troisième série

X gouttes de la 1^{re} dil. déc. toutes les trois heures. Un mal de tête sus-orbitaire se montre dix minutes après avoir pris la première dose, les yeux sont comme fatigués d'avoir lu. Sensation de légères aigreurs dans l'estomac, renvois acides ou amers, La douleur entre et au-dessus des yeux se produit toujours après une dose de médicament, et il y avait aussi une émission considérable d'urine.

Expérimentateur n° 7

M.G. B., féminin. Une semaine d'observation ne montre aucun symptôme particulier.

Première série

3 disques de 3^e dil. déc. toutes les trois heures. Le médicament est pris régulièrement du 19 au 21 janvier sans aucun symptôme.

22 janvier. - Légère céphalalgie gravative, profondément située. La tête paraît pleine et troublée après chaque dose. Il y a un peu de malaise dans le petit bassin; il lui semble que la vessie est comme distendue; l'urine est plus abondante et plus foncée que d'habitude.

23 janvier. - Même sensation de distension de la vessie, ni brûlure, ni ténésme en urinant, mais une sensation de sensibilité et une sorte de souffrance.

24 janvier. - Le même trouble pelvien continue; douleur gravative dans la tête après chaque dose. Ne prend plus de médicament.

Deuxième série

X gouttes de 1^{re} dil. déc. toutes les trois heures.

1^{er} février. - Céphalalgie gravative après chaque dose; urines plus profuses et plus foncées que d'ordinaire; quelques douleurs pelviennes; les règles apparaissent.

2 février. - Le médicament est cessé à cause d'un travail pénible inusité et d'une forte migraine; la douleur de la tête est diminuée par la pression des tempes et le décubitus. Les douleurs sont aiguës et semblent occuper toute la tête. Vers minuit, nausées et vomissement

de bile verte. Le repos au lit soulage l'oppression pendant la nuit. L'écoulement des règles est plus abondant et plus pâle que d'habitude; il ne s'accompagne d'aucune douleur.

3 février. - Pas de médicament. Écoulement faible; deux selles molles avec quelques coliques. Les selles se passent en boules.

4 février. - Pas de médicament. Se sent mieux ce matin, les selles sont encore molles, est boules, plus profuses. Urines normales, plus colorées et plus fréquentes.

3 mars. - Prend le médicament (3^e série); pas de symptômes; les règles commencent ce matin avec rien d'anormal.

4 mars. - Plus d'urine que d'habitude.

Expérimentateur n° 8

P. R. W., féminin, 23 ans. Sujette à des diarrhées en prenant froid et antérieurement à des bronchites. Les règles très régulières, sans douleur. Une semaine d'observation ne montre aucun symptôme, excepté un léger relâchement dans les garde-robes.

Expérimentation

Lundi. - Commence à prendre le médicament (1^{re} dil. déc. toutes les trois heures).

Mardi. - Aucun symptôme, sauf un léger mal de tête; bon sommeil.

Mercredi. - Très bien le matin, somnolente après le diner et toute l'après-midi; pas d'appétit pour le souper; bon sommeil, mais obligée de me lever la nuit pour uriner jusqu'à ce que j'aie produit de 6 à 8 onces.

Jeudi. - Très bien toute la journée.

Vendredi. - Grand besoin d'uriner chaque fois que j'y pense; difficulté d'attendre d'être arrivée aux cabinets. Alors de grands efforts et il ne passe qu'un peu d'urine, excepté au moment de me coucher, où je rends 24 à 30 onces d'une couleur très foncée.

Samedi. - Les symptômes urinaires augmentent, émission d'urine à 8, 9 et 11 heures du matin, 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, et 10 heures du soir et trois fois pendant la nuit; produisant en tout 60 onces.

Après le déjeuner, je ressens une grande faiblesse dans le dos et les genoux. Vers midi, je commence à souffrir d'élancements dans les genoux et les jambes. En me levant, sensation d'encombrement dans la tête, qui augmente beaucoup; écoulement aqueux très liquide des yeux et du nez, qui rend la vue et la respiration difficiles. Douleur dans la région frontale au-dessus de l'œil droit.

Dimanche. - Température légèrement accrue; tous les symptômes augmentent; incapable de dormir à cause de l'encombrement du nez et de la tête. Les sinus frontaux paraissent distendus et chauds. Il ne passe pas tout à fait autant d'urine, mais le ténesme est plus grand. Il existe encore des douleurs dans les genoux, ainsi qu'une grande faiblesse. Je ne quitte pas ma chambre après dîner et je dors quelque heures dans l'après-midi.

Lundi. - Je ne me sens plus disposée à suivre les classes. J'ai passé une mauvaise nuit, les symptômes de la vessie étant très angoissants. Je cesse le remède.

Mardi. - Les symptômes de la vessie s'améliorent; la tête et le nez sont moins encombrés.

Tous les symptômes disparaissent graduellement à partir de ce jour."

(Dr. W. A. Dewey, *Sticta pulmonaria*, Compte rendu du congrès international d'homéopathie tenu à Paris les 18, 19, 20, 21 Juillet 1900 (1901), p. 317-347)

Heilungen / Cures



Heilungen / Cures

Übersicht

1866 - Catarrh with stuffed nose and sensation of suffocation in recumbent position, in a woman 36 years of age - Adolph Lippe

1879 - Nasal obstruction and sweaty hands in an actor of note - Adolph Lippe

1990 - Acute sinus trouble in a young woman - Elizabeth Wright Hubbard

1866 - Catarrh with stuffed nose and sensation of suffocation in recumbent position, in a woman 36 years of age - Adolph Lippe

"Mrs. P. thirty-six years of age in robust health, took cold and from it a catarrh - took herself Aconite, Nux v., Merc. v., and had snuffed up some medicated snuff; the nose remaining stuffed up, had inhaled through the nose hot steam, but grew worse; I saw her on the fifth day after she had been taken sick, and found the following symptoms:

Severe pains in forehead and over the nose with much pressing down, the nose is entirely stuffed up, so that she cannot breathe through the nose; great desire to blow the nose, and while there is much mucous rale above, the nose cannot be blown; the nose is very dry, especially at night; loss of smell and taste; pulse 120, full and hard, from five P. M. all the symptoms become worse; she cannot lie down because she has a sensation of suffocation as soon as she is in a recumbent position; unsuccessful desire to sneeze from a titillation in the upper nares; if she falls into a dose while sitting up at night, she awakes with a sensation of suffocation.

Kali bichr. and Lachesis had been administered without producing any good result.

Sticta pulmonaria 30, six pellets were now dissolved in half a tumbler full of water, and she took every two hours one teaspoonful during the ninth day of her suffering. After the fifth dose she felt decidedly worse, especially the severe pain over the eyes and in the root of the nose, with violent pressing down as if the frontal sinuses were pressed down; twelve hours later she felt better, the discharge from the nose was very light, she began to breathe and smell first from the left, later from the right nostril; sleep returned, and in two days she was quite well.

Among the few symptoms in the provings of Sticta by Dr. Hale, we find "fullness at the root of the nose," "dull heavy pressure in the forehead and root of the nose." The great dryness of the nose especially at night is a clinical observation.

(Adolph Lippe, M. D., Clinical Observations, The Hahnemannian Monthly vol. 1 (1865-1866), p. 371)

1879 - Nasal obstruction and sweaty hands in an actor of note - Adolph Lippe

"An actor of note called early in December, 1878, and while he otherwise had enjoyed excellent health, now complained of great obstruction of the nose, which not only interfered with his breathing, but also had changed his voice. He said, 'However severely I blow my nose, it is to no purpose; still I feel all the time as if I should blow it, but very little water can be blown from it; it is worse at night, and deprives me of sleep.' I gave him several doses of *Sticta pulmonaria* C M (Fincke) to be taken at short intervals. He returned in two days, and reported himself much relieved, and now came to see whether I could not relieve him from a constant perspiration of the hands, so severe that it much interfered with his comfort. He could not wear a pair of kid gloves which he had once put on his hands. *As the nasal catarrh was much improved, I gave him no medicine*, but asked him to call again and report about the perspiration of the hands. He called since several times, and his hands no longer perspire!

Comments. - Here is an important symptom cured by accident as it were. Shall we *ignore* such facts? or may we not add *Sticta pulmonaria* to the remedies causing and curing perspiration of the hands? As we will never find a specific for perspiration of the hands, or of any other part of the body, or a specific for single symptoms, or collective names of diseases, we may as well make a note of such accidentally found new symptoms."

(A. Lippe, Clinical Reflections, Case III., The Organon vol. 2 (1879), p. 183-184)

1938 - Acute sinus trouble in a young woman - Elizabeth Wright Hubbard

"Acute sinus trouble. Young woman with a history of pneumonia and pleurisy came for sudden obstructive coryza, constant blowing of her nose but nothing comes, pain at the nose root with stuffed feeling, dry, harassing night cough, sensation as if floating in the air. *Sticta Pulmonaria* 10M, one dose. Next morning patient reported first good night's sleep in a week and nose almost cleared."

(Elizabeth Wright Hubbard, M.D., Results with Unusual Remedies, The Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy vol. 49 (1938), p. 435-440)

Klinische Hinweise - Clinical Hints



Klinische Hinweise - Clinical Hints

Übersicht

- 1863 - Clinical Observations - S. P. Burdick
- 1864 - Epidemic influenza - C. W. Boyce
- 1867 - Sick headache since first menstruation, in a girl 18 years old - S. Lilienthal
- 1867 - Sticta in rheumatism - A. G. Chase
- 1869 - Influenza and feeling as if to fly away - S. Lilienthal
- 1872 - Sticta in rheumatism and effusion into the knee-joint - E. C. Price
- 1872 - Cough - H. V. Miller
- 1873 - Catarrh of the chest - P. Scheurer
- 1875 - Sticta in Hay catarrh - J. M. Dart
- 1875 - Some characteristic Key-notes - G. H. Carr
- 1875 - Two cases of rheumatism - C. T. Corliss
- 1877 - Verified symptoms in a case of Pott's disease - A. F. Moore
- 1877 - Bursitis - E. Hasbrouk
- 1879 - Cough during or closely following influenza - Conant
- 1881 - Bursitis der Kniescheibe - E. C. Price
- 1893 - Harsh, racking, incessant cough after the grippe, whooping-cough or bronchitis - M. D. Youngman
- 1897 - Clinical experience with Sticta pulmonaria - E. C. Price

1863 - Clinical Observations - S. P. Burdick

"The following notes of cases treated by this remedy may show its ordinary operation in the forms of disease in which its powers have been most frequently tested.

1. Dec. 12th, Mrs. S had taken a severe cold, had a hard, racking cough, aggravated by every inspiration, and there was considerable oppression of the chest. At 6 o'clock, p. m., I gave her Sticta tincture, a few drops in a tumbler of water, a teaspoonful to be taken every half hour. The next morning she coughed but very little, said she was well, and the medicine was discontinued.

A few days after, she was caught out in the rain, got her feet wet, took a severe cold, and coughed worse than before. In the evening I gave her Sticta as before; the cough ceased after she had taken a few doses; and the next morning she was feeling quite well.

2. January, 1860, Mr. B., aged fifty-six years, was suffering from soreness of the throat of long standing, I gave Mercurius 3, with favorable results. A few days after, I found him suffering from coryza - I gave him Sticta 0, a few drops in a tumbler of water, a teaspoonful to be taken every hour. But a few doses had been taken when great relief was experienced. He had been subject to frequent attacks of a similar character for ten or fifteen years. I continued the remedy, night and morning, for a week or more, as it appeared to affect his throat favorably. While taking the remedy, he was exposed a good deal, and took a severe cold; but he was entirely free from those distressing symptoms of coryza, which had for many years accompanied the slightest cold.

He had been treated by several homoeopathic physicians, besides taking quantities of allopathic medicines; but he had never experienced any decided benefit from any of them. In February following, he had a slight attack, and I gave him Sticta tincture as before. He said the first dose gave him great relief. This was in the evening. The next morning he was entirely free from all traces of the troubles of the previous evening. I met him almost daily for nearly two years after, during which time he had no return of the disease.

3. The next case was that of a young lady who was subject to coryza. During one of these attacks, which came on in the morning, I was requested to see her. In the afternoon I found

her sneezing almost incessantly, with a feeling of fullness in the right side of the forehead, extending down to the root of the nose, with tingling in the right side of the nose. Sticta tincture was given as in previous cases. Two doses effected the cure, and the next day she was feeling perfectly well. Previous attacks lasted from three days to a week.

4. August 21st, 1862. Mr. F., aged fifty years, came to me, saying he had rheumatism all over him, and could get no relief; he said he had tried everything, had been to two or three allopathic physicians, but was getting worse every day. His troubles commenced about six months ago with sharp, darting, lancinating pain, first in the knee-joints, then in the elbow and shoulder. The finger-joints were next involved, and it gradually extended to every joint in the body; the pain in the neck and head were intense. At the present time the joints are all swollen and stiff. He cannot sleep for the pain, and can scarcely walk.

By comparing the above with the provings of *Sticta Sylvatica*¹⁾, I found a perfect type of the disease before me in this drug, and I at once determined to test its curative power; the following are the results: - I gave *Sticta* 1st, five drops to a tumbler two-thirds full of water, a tablespoonful to be taken every hour.

August 23. Mr. F reports himself greatly improved, pains not so severe, has slept better. *Sticta* 1st, as before.

Aug. 26th. Reports a great deal better, can walk better than at any time during the past five months; pain in the head and neck gone; all the pains are less severe, and the joints are not so much swollen. Continued *Sticta* 1st, as before.

Aug. 28. Reports himself entirely well; has no pain; swelling all gone; says he feels better than at any time during the past nine months; stiffness of the joints all gone; says he is getting young again, and walks as sprightly as a young man.

¹⁾ see *Sticta* - Provings - Note

5. At the time the above case was under treatment, I was also treating a Mrs. G., age about forty, for rheumatism of the wrist-joints. She had been under treatment for nearly three months, with very little if any improvement. The wrists and hands were swollen, with little if any redness; very painful on moving them. I had given her nearly all the remedies that are usually given in rheumatic troubles; none of them had afforded relief to any extent.

After the results produced in the last case by *Sticta*, I determined to try it in the case of Mrs. G. I accordingly gave her five drops 1st, in a tumbler of water, a tablespoonful every two hours. On the second day after, I called, and on entering her room she exclaimed, " doctor, you have done it this time!" To my great surprise, I found her sewing. The pain and swelling were nearly gone. *Sticta* 1st, was continued for a few days, and the cure was permanent. (This last case is reported from memory.)

6. Aug. 26 th. Mrs. M. came to me complaining of headache with severe pain in the eyes, which felt very sore on closing the lids or turning the eyeball. The pains and soreness as she described them, were very similar to those I experienced while making the above provings, and I prescribed *Sticta* 1st, five drops to a tumbler of water, a table-spoonful to be taken every two hours.

Aug. 27th. Reports greatly relieved very soon after taking the medicine. *Sticta* continued as before.

Aug. 28th. Reports perfectly well.

7. In the month of February, 1862, while treating a patient very susceptible to the influence of medicine, I had administered *Sticta* 1/10.

Very soon after taking it she said: " Doctor, I feel that medicine all over me." In a few months after, she said her left leg felt as though it was floating in the air, feeling light and airy,

without any sensation of resting upon the bed; this continued for some time and gradually passed off.

8. Mrs. F., age about forty years, had haemorrhage from the bowels. She had lost large quantities of blood during the two previous weeks, looked pale and ghastly, and could scarcely walk, she had become so reduced. I gave Hamamelis, which arrested the haemorrhage; but she could not sleep, and had not for over a week; saying that as soon as it came night, her feet and legs would dance and jump around in spite of her; so that she was compelled either to hold them down upon the floor with her own hands, or have someone hold them for her; and as soon as she would lie down, her limbs felt as though they were floating in the air as light as feathers. This brought to mind what had happened to the last patient, and I administered Sticta 1st, a few drops in a tumbler of water. To commence taking a tablespoonful as soon as the above symptoms should re-appear, and repeat every hour. The next evening at about 6 o'clock, the dancing commenced. The medicine was repeated every hour until 11 o'clock, when she slept for the first time in over a week, did not awaken until seven next morning. Medicine discontinued during the day. Next evening symptoms returned, but not so severe. Medicine again repeated every hour. Fell asleep at 10, p. m. Slept quietly until awakened next morning. Next evening slight recurrence. Two or three doses of Sticta were given, and she slept quietly all night. Next evening no recurrence; Sticta one or two doses; slept at 7, p. m., did not awaken until the next morning. Medicine discontinued. Recovery rapid without any further medication.

9. A lady about fifty years of age, complaining of attacks of great anxiety about the heart. Very nervous. Had had a good deal of mental trouble. Ignatia and Digitalis afforded great relief; but after two or three months she called, saying that she was troubled at night by awaking with a strange sensation about the heart, and for a few moments after she would feel as though she was floating in the air. A few doses of Sticta 1st, affected a complete cure.

In coughs and colds, it has proved very efficient. And I have never used a remedy which has been so efficacious in procuring quiet, refreshing sleep as Sticta. I have given it when all other remedies have failed, and have never, save in one or two cases, had it disappointed me; and now if I have a patient who cannot sleep, it is my first resort.

I have reported two cases of rheumatism which it has cured almost as by magic. I have also given it in several cases in which it produced not the slightest effect; but in those cases there was not a perfect representation of the drug in the disease.

The following cases are from the Case Book of the *Northern Homoeopathy Dispensary*, New York, where this remedy acquired some reputation:

Stephen McCue, aged four years, had measles five weeks ago, which never came out well. Cough worst night and morning; diarrhoea with pain before each passage, worst in the morning; some emaciation; restless sleep on account of the cough. Sticta. Sept. 15-29. Steady improvement and cure. Sticta 1.

Kate Winkler, aged fourteen. Nasal catarrh. Nose always dry and stuffed up; swollen with tickling in it. Constant dripping down in throat, which feels and looks raw. Tongue clean. Sticta.

August 9. Improving. Sticta. August 12. Discharges a great deal of phlegm with great improvement. Sticta. August 19. Is getting well. Sticta.

Philip West, aged seven months. Oct. 3. Diarrhoea mucosa, and loose cough. Sticta. Oct. 5-6. Some rattling in the throat yet. Cough and diarrhoea improving. Sticta. Oct. 7. Only restless at night now. Sticta. Oct. 9. Cured.

Charles Bennet, aged twelve years. Oct. 20. Catarrh of the head for four years. Sneezing mornings with green discharge; frontal headache and epistaxis. Sticta. Oct. 25. Less bleeding from the nose. Left foot and right arm often benumbed and cold. Sticta. Nov. 4. Free from catarrh, but full of boils. Sticta. Nov. 20. Entirely well."

(S. P. Burdick, M. D., New York, Sticta Sylvatica - Partial Proving and Clinical Observations, The North American Journal of Homoeopathy vol. 12 (1863), p. 204-211)

1864 - Epidemic influenza - C. W. Boyce

"Dr. C. W. Boyce writes, July 17th, 1864: 'Dear Sir, in the July number of your Observer, I notice a reference to Sticta, in Catarrh. This remedy has been of the greatest value in this vicinity, in that troublesome disease. During the past spring, there was an epidemic influenza which affected nearly every one, and which produced symptoms quite unusual here. These consisted of an extensive dryness of the nasal mucous membrane, which became painful. The secretions were so quickly dried, that they were discharged after great effort, in form as hard as scabs; the soft palate felt like dried leather; deglutition became painful from the same cause. Often, the catarrh extended to the chest, leaving an irritation lasting for weeks. There was, usually, a distinct exacerbation in the latter part of the day, and fore part of the night; the morning hours were nearly free from distress. *Sticta was the only remedy that relieved.*'"

(Sticta in Catarrh, The American Homoeopathic Observer vol. I (1864), p. 117)

1867 - Sick headache since first menstruation, in a girl 18 years old - S. Lilienthal

"Miss A. M., 18 years old, is delicate from childhood up. Her mother is a large, fleshy woman of happy disposition, and never knew was sickness was; her father is a healthy and wealthy farmer. She is an only daughter. She menstruated for the first time, when 13 years old, and since then has suffered continually from sick headache. When those dreadful attacks come on, she has to lie down, light and noise aggravating it; perfectly impossible to swallow anything; nausea and vomiting nearly to faintness. Those paroxysms commonly last several days, and leave great debility in their train. She never was a good eater, as her stomach seems deranged; but enjoys otherwise pretty fair health. No cough whatever, although she looks like a phthisical patient. Allopathy and homoeopathy have till now tried in vain to alleviate these attacks. Being on a visit to her aunt here in the city, she got one of the migraines. Sticta being a great favorite in that family, the young lady was prevailed on to try the new remedy, and for a wonder, she appeared that evening at dinner, free from headache, and enjoying the meal. She took a bottle of Sticta home with her, and we hope that her joyful anticipations of eradicating her troubles with it may be verified,"

(S. Lilienthal, M. D., New York, Cases from my Note-Book, The North American Journal of Homoeopathy vol. 15 (1867), p. 72)

1867 - Sticta in rheumatism - A. G. Chase

"Dr. A. G. Chase, of Ada, Kent County, Michigan, sends me several interesting cases illustrating the curative effects of *Sticta pulmonaria* in Rheumatism.

Case 1. - My own; aged 45. During the latter part of last winter and the fore part of spring, suffered severely with rheumatism in right shoulder joint, deltoid and triceps muscles, extending at times to the forearm, commencing to pain me in the night. Towards morning, my arm becoming nearly helpless, could not put on my coat without help, during the day lameness nearly disappearing; this condition lasting nearly two months.

Cimicifuga racemosa, *Phytolacca decandra*, and *Colchicum* were used in succession in small and larger doses, with but temporary relief. I now resolved to try *Sticta*, first dilution, four drops four or five times per day. Improvement commenced at once. Discontinued medicine in a few days; difficulty permanently removed.

Case 2. - Edward P., aged forty-eight, rheumatism in the right ankle joint, swollen and very painful, could only get around with the help of a cane; had applied domestic treatment for several days, without benefit.

Gave him a vial of *Sticta* 1st, dose four drops, five times a day; cured in four days. Says he used no other medicine.

Case 3. - Mrs. C., aged 41; taken very suddenly with pain reaching through the chest from sternum to spinal column; constant, worse on movement; the arms powerless from extreme pain, if an attempt was made to move them.

Gave *Sticta* 1st, three drops five times a day. The first dose gave relief; well in three days. Together with the above symptoms, there was difficult breathing and speaking for some time. Treatment commenced about twelve hours after attack.

In these cases no other medicine was used to my knowledge."

(Edwin M. Hale, *Homoeopathic Materia Medica of the New Remedies*, second edition (1867), p. 994)

1869 - Influenza and feeling as if to fly away - S. Lilienthal

"Dr. Burdick (NAJH XII, 207) relates a case where a lady, soon after taking the medicine, said: 'Doctor, I feel that medicine all over me.' In a few moments after, she said, her left leg felt as though it was floating in the air, feeling light and airy, without any sensation of resting upon the bed. This continued for some time and gradually passed off.

Hale, in his 'New Remedies,' has left this case out. Now, for the verification of it. Bella, a lively girl, 12 years old, suffered from a light attack of influenza, but was sleepless the night before. *Sticta* has frequently produced sleep in my patients, so that they asked me in the morning if I had given them some narcotic; and, as it is also one of our best remedies for influenza,^{*)} I requested the mother to give her some pellets of it in the evening. After taking it she got very lively - told her father she felt as if she would like to strike out, only for fun; she would like it just for the fun of it. After a while she laid down on the lounge, and began - to use a common expression - to kick up her heels. Her mother reproachingly said: 'Bella, do behave; that is not lady-like;' when the child responded: 'Ma, I cannot help it; I feel exactly as if I wanted to fly away.'

A symptom may appear foolish, but it cannot be expunged, for it is a part of a whole, and just as necessary for the whole as any other grand symptom."

^{*)} We can corroborate Dr. Lilienthal's remark regarding the use of *Sticta* in Influenza. The following we regard as characteristic indications: Violent coryza, stuffed feeling at the root of the nose, feels entirely well in the morning, but much worse in the afternoon, and better in the open air. If these symptoms are well marked, a speedy relief will follow the use of this medicine. (H. N. Martin)

(S. Lilienthal, *Sticta pulmonaria*, *American Journal of Homoeopathic Materia Medica* vol.II (1869), pp.234-235)

1872 - *Sticta* in rheumatism and effusion into the knee-joint - E. C. Price

"I have used *Sticta* in rheumatism very extensively for the past three or four years. I find it most useful in those cases, where, in connection with the larger joints, the small ones are also involved. It matters not whether the fingers and toes, there is swelling, heat, and circumscribed *redness* of the joints. The redness appears to be peculiar; it is a little paler than the circumscribed redness of one cheek so characteristic of *Chamomilla*. Like *Bryonia*, it has aggravation by motion.

It appears to me that *Sticta* rheumatism is more acute than that requiring *Caulophyllum*. I have been generally disappointed in using the latter remedy, unless the disease was of a chronic nature and attended with painful stiffness of the fingers when closing the hands; or *drawing* pains. In *Sticta* rheumatism there is also stiffness of the fingers, for they cannot be closed. I have also been disappointed in using the famous *Apocynum androsemifolium*, except in a few cases of the rheumatism of the feet, attended with intense burning pains.

It has certainly been my lot to see an unusually number of cases of rheumatism followed by dropsical effusion into the knee-joints, or else my colleagues have overlooked this complication. For its removal I formerly relied on the use of *Sulphur*. Sometimes I was obliged to follow it by *Calcarea*, *Mercurius* or *Jodium*. I considered the patient fortunate if he get rid of it in a week. In one case I could not keep the patient from following his usual employment (a farm hand), as soon as he begun to improve, it lingered three months.

Nearly three years ago I was called to see a boy about 7 or 8 years old, with a very severe attack of rheumatism. He had had a severe attack a year before, followed by hypertrophy and valvular disease of the heart. The disease affected his knee, ankle, toes, wrist and fingers. Gave *Aconite* and *Sulphur*. The second day I discovered a large collection of water in the knee-joint; patient no better. Gave *Sticta* 10 drops 1st dilution in half a glass of water; teaspoonful every hour, intending, as soon as the acute symptoms were relieved, to give *Sulphur* again to absorb the fluid. To my surprise, in twenty-four hours the fluid was nearly gone. I only attended him nine days, when his rheumatism was well. The winter before he was under the care of three different homoeopathic physicians (who 'always stuck to the old remedies,') about four months.

I have used *Sticta* in a great many cases since; it is now the first remedy that I think of; its action is more prompt than that of any remedy that I previously used, and seldom needs the aid of any other remedy. I suppose I have treated two or three dozen cases of effusion into the knee-joint with it."

(E. C. Price, M. D., Baltimore, Md., *Sticta pulmonaria* in rheumatism and rheumatic hydrarthrus, *The American Observer* vol. IX (1872), p. 162-163)

1872 - Cough - H. V. Miller

"Severe, dry, racking coughs, with splitting frontal headache, occasioned by a tickling sensation in right side of trachea, below larynx. Several cases last fall. *Sticta* ³ gave speedy relief."

(H. V. Miller, *Clinical Experience*, *The Hahnemannian Monthly* vol. 7 (1872), p. 403)

1873 - Catarrh of the chest - P. Scheurer

"The *Observer* for 1864 contains an excellent account of *Sticta Pulmonaria*, which I much esteem, and which helped me through in a very serious case about a year ago. A lady about 30 years of age contracted a bad cold, got very sick, chest much affected, had a peculiar pulsation

from the right side of the sternum down along the ribs to the abdomen. An allopathic physician, - her family doctor, - had the case in hand for some 2 or 3 weeks, but could do nothing with it, and though he dosed her with medicine outrageously according to allopathic style, she grew still worse. At last I was called in to take charge of the case. I did so. But my prescriptions for the first days did not produce much of a change for the better. The description I had read in the Observer about *Sticta Pulmonaria* struck me forcibly. I gave it to the lady in water, and behold! it worked like magic. Almost immediately she commenced improving and on the second or third day she began to attend to her domestic affairs. I consider it a great remedy in all kinds of catarrhal affections."

(P. Scheurer, M. D., *Sticta pulmonaria*, The American Observer vol. 10 (1873), p. 596-597)

1875 - Sticta in Hay catarrh - J. M. Dart

"In all the patients [with Hay Catarrh] I have seen, there was a well-marked scrofulous diathesis, and people possessed of this constitutional disorder are very prone to affections of the mucous membranes, these membranes being more easily irritated in individuals of this class.

Case 1. The first and most aggravated of the three cases I have mentioned, and which I shall now proceed to describe, was my father's. He is a farmer, 58 years of age. For the last twelve years he has had an annual attack of hay catarrh, commencing in common with the other cases, as I before stated, simultaneously with the flowering of the timothy [*Phleum pratense*].

The attack is characterized by the following symptoms:

First, a slight itching and tingling in the anterior nares, followed almost immediately by a paroxysm of sneezing. These sensations and paroxysms of sneezing are frequently repeated for the first forty-eight hours, during which time, if we examine the mucous membrane lining the nose, we find it reddened and swollen, showing a very high state of hyperaemia. There is a dull headache and stuffed-up feeling in the frontal sinuses, the conjunctiva is reddened, swollen and dry, the pulse is accelerated, the temperature above the normal, and there is great thirst.

Following this there is, during the day, a profuse, thin, excoriating discharge from the nose, sufficient in quantity to thoroughly saturate several handkerchiefs in the course of twelve hours, burning lachrymation, and a hacking cough preceded by burning and tickling in the larynx, showing that the disease is further invading the air passages. The sneezing, though continued at intervals, is not so frequent during the day as at first. But at night the discharges almost cease, the air passages become dry, the paroxysms of sneezing become more frequent, the explosions seem to number more at each paroxysm, until the sneezing and coughing are almost incessant. The patient gets, even at this early period, very little sleep until towards morning, when the hyperaemic stage gradually subsides, the air passages become more moist, and at sunrise there is again a profuse discharge from the eyes and nose. But each day marks a further invasion of the mucous lining of the respiratory organs, and at the end of the first week if the patient continues, as he frequently has done, to expose himself to the irritating influence of the hay, his sufferings are intense.

The cheeks, borders of the nose and upper lips are made raw and sore by the hot, excoriating discharges from the eyes and nose, the throat and mouth smart and burn as if scalded, the sneezing and coughing continue, and considerable thin glairy expectoration is now brought up by the cough during the day. At night the dry stage again comes on, the breathing is more labored and difficult, wheezing, whistling, sibilant sounds are heard in the chest, with rhonchus sufficiently loud to be heard across a large room.

These, I imagine, are the asthmatic symptoms spoken of by Moore and others, but which I believe to be caused by the dry, swollen, tumid condition of the mucous membrane, lining the bronchial tubes.

The air passages are thus narrowed to such an extent that respiration becomes very difficult, and the collection of thickened, dried mucous which cling to this lining make a sufficiently rough surface for the air, in passing over, to produce all the above-mentioned sounds. The sneezing and coughing are still continued. The patient is obliged to breathe with the mouth open. He drinks often but not in large quantities, becomes weak and irritable, is worn out with coughing and sneezing and for want of sleep. He has a horror of night, for it is then he suffers most. With the dawn, the secretions again pour forth, the mucous linings are moistened, and relief to some extent is obtained. In this pitiable condition he has been obliged to remain until the blossoms disappear from the timothy, his only method of protection and relief for nine years, having been to tie a wet sponge tightly over his mouth and nose, all the time he was in the hayfield. This afforded no protection to the eyes, and there was very often further exposure from the sponge being removed for the purpose of drinking and expectorating, so that at the end of a week, even with this alleviate, his sufferings were very severe.

Having been from home for a number of years, I only saw him in the condition described for the first time three years ago - in the summer of 1872. I at once sought to relieve him, and searched faithfully for some remedy, the pathogenesis of which bore a semblance to his symptoms. Under Arsenicum album, I found the sneezing, the thin excoriating discharge from the nose and eyes, drinking little and often, with asthmatic breathing at night. I prescribed the third centesimal dilution ten drops in three ounces of water, two teaspoonfuls to be taken every two hours. This was continued two days without producing any relief. Having used *Sticta pulmonaria* on myself, for catarrh, with good results, and having heard it praised by physicians in acute catarrhal affections, I resolved to try it in this case, and prescribed ten drops of tincture in three ounces of water, two teaspoonfuls every two hours. I also advised him to wear the sponge while in the hayfield.

The medicine was taken regularly as prescribed, and the next morning he reported himself better. The remedy was continued in the same manner, and the second morning, to my astonishment and his gratification, he was almost entirely relieved. By the continued use of this remedy, his work in the hayfield for the next four weeks was continued with comparatively little suffering, although for the first two weeks he was quite as much exposed to the emanations from the grass as he had previously been.

The next year - summer of 1873 - the customary attack came on. The same remedy was again used with the same result as before.

When the attack of 1874 came on, I was from home, and as he had no *Sticta*, the disease was quite well advanced before I saw him, but upon the remedy being promptly administered as before with the addition of a nasal douche of *Sticta* ten drops to the ounce of water to be used three or four times daily, relief was obtained in twenty-four hours.

He is now continuing the remedy in a higher potency at intervals through the fall and winter.

Case 2. Mr. M. - had suffered from two attacks of hay catarrh previous to 1872. In the attack of that year I gave him *Sticta pulmonaria*, with the same good result as in the other case. I also advised him to take a higher potency at intervals for the next year. He did so, and although he has since worked in the hayfield for two seasons, he has had no recurrence of the disease.

Case 3. Mrs. P. - has suffered from hay catarrh for a number of years, the attack is generally brought on by going into the field to gather wild strawberries. Although she has suffered severely, her case is much less aggravated than the first one described; probably from her

exposure being much less. During the summer of 1873, I asked, and received, permission to test the virtues of *Sticta* in her case. It afforded prompt relief, especially from the chest and eye symptoms. There was still left some sneezing and discharge from the nose, which was entirely relieved by a few doses of *Arsenicum*. During the haying season of 1874, she was confined to the house by other illness, and I did not learn whether she had any symptoms of hay catarrh or not.

From the generally unsatisfactory results of medical treatment in the disease under discussion, a residence on the sea shore, or the mountain elevation has come to be almost universally prescribed, but I believe with properly selected homoeopathic remedies during the attack, followed by thorough constitutional treatment between the periods, nearly every may be cured.

The remedies whose pathogenesis bear the nearest similarity to this disease are *Arsenicum album*, *Arsenicum jodatum*, *Arum triphyllum*, and *Mercurius solubilis*. There is nothing mentioned in the provings of *Sticta pulmonaria* that shows any marked similarity to hay catarrh as I have described it, but so well satisfied am I with the results obtained by the use of this remedy, that I strongly recommend others to give it a fair trial."

(J. M. Dart, M. D., Hay Catarrh, *The North American Journal of Homoeopathy* vol. 23 (1875), p. 535-539)

1875 - Some characteristic Key-notes - G. H. Carr

"Great desires to talk about anything and everything; doesn't care if any one listens or not, must talk any way; feels as if she *cannot* keep her tongue still.

Severe pain from sternum to spinal column, and a feeling of rumbling, turning, in stomach as if full of yeast."

(George H. Carr, Some characteristic Key-notes, *The United States Medical Investigator New Series*, vol. 1 (1875), p. 245)

1875 - Two cases of rheumatism - C. T. Corliss

"Florence B., aet. 10 years, nervous sanguine temperament, size medium, skin pale, transparent, freckled; hair auburn. Was attacked with rheumatism about the first of August, 1872 in the inferior extremities. Large joints principally affected.

She was treated by the best Allopathic physician of this city with only temporary relief. Was most of the time on crutches till in June, 1873, when she went from home on a visit and received some relief. Had a fresh attack August 10th, 1873, from which she suffered much for several weeks.

In the mean time the parents thought seriously of taking her to the hot springs of Arkansas.

Influenced by friends of the family they were induced to give Homoeopathy a trial.

Sunday, Sept. 14th, I was called. Patient came hobbling in on crutches. Examined the case and found they ranged under the head of *Sticta Pulmonaria*. Pains in the large joints, no appetite, feeling of general malaise, listless, with none of the sportive feelings of young girlhood.

Prescribed *Sticta* 1st 3 drops every two hours till amelioration should set in.

In forty-eight hours after she commenced treatment, threw aside her crutches and has not had occasion to use them since, now, eight months ago. There was no variation from the first prescription, except Oct. 1st when she had slight headache which was relieved at once by *cimicifuga*, and on the 25th when there was some pain in the hip joints for which prescribed *Calcarea* with prompt success.

Attended dancing school all winter without experiencing the least inconvenience. Appetite good and in the more full enjoyment of physical and social life than she has been for years.

A young married lady, aet. about 20 years. Nervous sanguine temperament, slightly built, hair deep auburn. Had been suffering with what her physician - who by the way is one of our leading Allopaths or regulars - called rheumatic neuralgia (if any one knows what that is) for some five or six months. I was called to see her on the 9th of April, 1874. Found her suffering from much pain in the head, to all appearance of a catarrhal nature evidently aggravated by the treatment she was under, which was the very scientific one of quinine and morphine in a combination pill.

As in the former case the larger joints were principally affected. Dull heavy pains, no appetite and the taste of her beefsteak was like sand or no taste at all. Nights restless, little or no sleep. Weak, debilitated and that feeling of general malaise.

After full examination I determined to apply the *sticta* treatment. Gave the 1st 3 drop doses every 2 hours till amelioration etc. Saw her again on the 11th, reported better, continued same; 13th found her to-day very much better, slept well last night, appetite returning, little or no pain in the head and elsewhere; 15th saw her again, improvement continued, directions the same except 5 hours between the doses; 17th called for the fourth and last time patient convalescent. Medicine five times a day two drops.

Friday April 18th called at my office with the remark, that it was the first visit down town since last Christmas."

(C. T. Corliss, M. D., Rheumatism, The Cincinnati Medical Advance vol. 2 (1875), p. 461-463)

1877 - Verified symptoms in a case of Pott's disease - A. F. Moore

"General confusion of ideas. Her legs felt as if floating in the air; she felt light and airy; (staggering gait). Complete and permanent relief from these symptoms in an undoubted case of Pott's disease."

(Arthur F. Moore, M. D., Sandy Hill, N. Y., Some verified symptoms, The United States Medical Investigator New Series, vol. 6 (1877), p. 344)

1877 - Bursitis - E. Hasbrouk

"Dr. E. Hasbrouk, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes (*Homoeopathic World*, Oct. 1877): 'I have had considerable experience in its (*Sticta*) use in cases of rheumatic bursitis, and know of no remedy which will so quickly and pleasantly cure a majority of cases of the above named variety.'

Dr. E. C. Price, Baltimore, Md., who first recommended *Sticta* for bursitis, has used it several years with great satisfaction. A further endorsement of it in this disease will be found in Hering's Condensed Materia Medica."

(*Sticta pulmonaria* in Bursitis, The United States Medical Investigator New Series, vol. 6 (1877), p. 465)

1879 - Cough during or closely following influenza - Conant

"Dr. Conant gives the following characteristics of *Sticta pulmonaria*: During or closely following influenza, is a very incessant, short, dry, hacking cough; sputa very scanty, whitish, frothy, or absent; dull aching or heaviness in upper chest; sometimes frontal headache worse by coughing."

(The Organon vol. 2 (1879), p. 229; from: *Homoeopathic Times* Nov. 1878 - Febr. 1879)

1881 - Bursitis der Kniescheibe - E. C. Price

"Eine 38jährige Frau fiel vor 2 Jahren auf ihr Knie, das seitdem schmerzhaft und empfindlich ist. Einige Monate nach dem Fall fing es sehr langsam an zu schwellen. Jetzt ist eine ziemlich grosse Ansammlung von Flüssigkeit in der Bursa vorn an der Kniescheibe. Die Anschwellung

ist wenigstens 1 ½ Zoll im Durchmesser und steht auch fast so viel vor. Fluktuation sehr deutlich. *Sticta pulmonaria* IX. Dil., 10 Tropfen auf ½ Glas Wasser, 2stündlich 1 Esslöffel voll. Deutliche Besserung in 2 Wochen, in 5 Wochen fast völlig Heilung, die Patella blieb jedoch empfindlich gegen Druck.

Ein 38jähriger Neger hatte seit 4 Wochen eine grosse Geschwulst auf der rechten Patella. Das Knie ist ziemlich schmerzhaft, besonders im Gelenk; letzteres ist sehr steif, besonders nachdem er einige Minuten gesessen hat. Er muss das Bein ausstrecken, oder aufstehen und umhergehen, um Erleichterung zu haben. Linimente eigener Wahl haben verschlimmert. *Sticta pulmonaria* wie oben heilte fast völlig in einer Woche. Die Ansammlung ist fast völlig verschwunden. Kein Schmerz, keine Steifigkeit im Sitzen. Kann das Knie gebrauchen ohne alle Beschwerden.

(..)

In ähnlichen Fällen war *Sticta* von gleichem Erfolg und sie dürfte deshalb im Hydrpericardium nach rheumatischer Carditis, bei pleuritischen Erguss und im Glaucoma zu berücksichtigen sein."

(E. C. Price, Allgemeine homöopathische Zeitung Bd. 102 (1881), S. 119; aus Homoeopathic Times vol. 8, p. 249)

1893 - Harsh, racking, incessant cough after the grippe, whooping-cough or bronchitis - M. D. Youngman

"There is our 'lumber loft' among the neglected remedies, one, *sticta pulmonaria*. The 'polychrests,' true to the malign instinct universal among the dominant of this earth - have relegated it to the shades of hazy somnolence, where it exists as a memory only, a possibility, a 'Witch of Endor,' to be consulted in the hour of dire need when the polychrests have failed us. For a number of years now I have been going more and more to this 'familiar spirit,' half unbelievably and faltering at first, because of the little I have seen published concerning it, and the meagre testimony borne in its favor at medical gatherings. It has become a trustworthy remedy to me, and I turn to it with that warmth of heart and expectancy - almost assurance - one feels toward one's tried friend. And I mean in this brief paper to speak of its virtues, particularly as signally exemplified one year ago, at this season of the year.

March 2nd, 1892. - Mr. N., of Detroit, Michigan, aet. 53, had the grippe in December preceding, which left him with a hard racking cough, some dyspnoea and expectoration of glairy, tough, stringy mucus, worse during the evening and early part of the night; cough gave him great pain all through the chest and particularly under the arm-pits, when he supported the chest with his hands while coughing. Said he felt hot, scraped, and dry under the sternum, expectorated some blood in the morning; sublingual temperature 101.5 at 11 a. m., had lost twenty pounds in weight, was nervous, anxious about himself, and slept poorly at night; was taking at the time *rumex*. I gave him 5 drops tr. *sticta* in water, one teaspoonful every two hours. Cough was better in twenty-four hours, second night slept well, and cough entirely disappeared, taking all the other chest symptoms with it in one week from first visit.

March 2nd. - Miss A. P., aet 30, of Pittsburgh, Pa., had had pneumonia she said (probably capillary bronchitis), from which she was very slow in recovering; as soon as she was sufficiently recovered to stand the journey, her physician sent her to Atlantic City. On my first visit, I found her with a hard, spasmodic, racking cough, almost incessant, which came on in paroxysms of coughing and ended in violent coughing, choking and sneezing, during which she quite lost her breath, the tears flowed from the eyes, and after which she had dyspnoea and an asthmatic constriction of the throat. She said prior to leaving home, her

physician, who had been extremely attentive to her, had the cough under complete control, and she ascribed its recurrence to our stimulating climate. As arsenicum jodatatum was the remedy she had received at home, that was prescribed, but the effect was nil. The third day, spitting of bright-red blood having set in, millefolium was given, but without benefit, and on the fourth day sticta 1x was prescribed when all the symptoms rapidly disappeared.

March 6th. - Mr. J. McC., aet. 38, of Philadelphia, had the grippe in the early days of February; convalescence retarded, suffered with hard, dry, racking cough, which came in paroxysms, worse from 6 p. m., until nearly morning; sleep much disturbed; this man was of rheumatic diathesis and his cough had a peculiar 'throaty' sound which was very distressing to hear. Upon being asked, 'what made him cough,' he said, 'a tickling spot on the left side of his throat,' and that he tried in coughing to direct the cough to that side to 'scratch' the spot. Sticta \emptyset gtt. v. ad. aq. cured him in eight days.

March 9th. - Miss B. M., aet. 12, of Philadelphia, had the whooping-cough in fall preceding, 'took cold' afterward and had bronchitis, which left her with a hard, dry, racking cough, dyspnoea after coughing, expectoration of a tough, colorless, glairy mucus; auscultation discovered an emphysematous condition of lungs; cough wheezy and almost incessant. Sticta cured in three weeks.

March 11th. - Mr. H., Pittsburgh, almost a duplicate of first case mentioned. Sticta cured in ten days.

March 15th. - Mrs. W. B. C., Rochester, N. Y., had the grippe in February; found her suffering with dry, racking, incessant cough, expectoration glairy, profuse, and streaked with blood, dry asthmatic wheezing in chest; cough caused headache. Sticta 1x dil., gtt. v. quadrihor, gave great relief, five days it was followed by sulphur 6, which completed the cure.

March 17th. - Miss H. B., aet. 28, Boston, had the grippe, which left her much prostrated and with a hard, racking cough, paroxysmal, occurring in the morning; raw, scraped feeling under sternum and scapulae, expectoration scanty, yellow; the evening cough often brought on nose-bleed which relieved the coughing, and the headache which cough produced. Sticta tinct. gtt. v. ad. aq. relieved all her symptoms and patient was well in two weeks.

March 21st. - Mr. C. B. N., aet. 50, Chicago, had just had an aggravated attack of 'influenza.' Said he had rose cold every spring, hay-fever all summer, autumnal catarrh all the fall, and a succession of colds during the winter. Was much emaciated, had a harsh, dry, racking cough, little expectoration, was much worried about himself, said 'he had everything to live for and nothing to die for.' Gave him sticta tinct. 5 gtt. in water, forced feeding and inhalation of compressed air, and in a month was discharged well of cough, and in better general condition than for some years.

March 25th. - Miss. C. A., aet. 19, Chicago, has as sequelae of grippe, hard racking incessant cough, which produced asthmatic constriction of throat. Sticta 3x cured.

March 27th. - Mrs. K., aet. 40, Cleveland, O., had pneumonia in January. Presented herself with dyspnoea, worse upon walking; hard, dry-sounding cough, but considerable yellowish expectoration, no appetite, sleep disturbed, sweat at night; arsenic jod. was prescribed; but on the second visit a collection of fluid was discovered in right pleural cavity, which was aspirated and a pint of straw-colored fluid withdrawn. Contrary to expectation the cough and

dyspnoea did not improve and bry. 3x was prescribed, but without relief. Sticta tinct. was then given, together with careful inhalations of compressed air, which eventually cured.

March 29th. - Mrs. H. H., aet. 42, Albany, N. Y., had an attack of bronchitis in January, which left a harsh racking cough, with pain all through the chest upon coughing, has a spongy condition of the mucous membrane of pharynx, which bleeds easily, has had several attacks of asthma, has hay fever each August, paroxysms of cough often terminate in convulsive sneezing, which she dreads because it is followed by asthmatic symptoms. She 'takes cold' in her head, which in a day or so goes down in the throat, and thence into the chest. Every 'cold' she gets serves her in this way. Sticta 1x dil. promptly (five days) relieved her, and she was advised to continue its use together with douching three times a day with R. soda bicarb. aq. therm. oss., which resulted in great improvement and she almost entirely escaped the usual visitation of hay fever.

In conclusion

1. Sticta is indicated in harsh, racking, incessant, 'unprofitable' cough, of spasmodic type.
2. It is particularly adapted to neurotic, rheumatic, gouty individuals.
3. It is more valuable in subacute and chronic cases.
4. It is more suitable to old age.
5. It allays irritation, soothes irritable tissue, removes hypersensitive conditions of the respiratory mucous membrane, and promotes sleep.
6. It might prove a remedy for whooping-cough."

(M. D. Youngman, M. D., Atlantic City, N. J., Sticta pulmonaria, The North American Journal of Homoeopathy vol. 28 (1893), p. 360-363)

1897 - Clinical experience with Sticta pulmonaria - E. C. Price

"In the early part of February, 1869, I was called to see a son of Mr. A. R., president of one of the fire companies of Baltimore. The patient was seven or eight years old, was suffering with acute rheumatism of one knee, ankle, toes, wrist and fingers; also valvular disease of the heart, the result of an attack one year ago. There was pain and stiffness of the joints; inflammation and redness of affected parts.

Having used sticta in the treatment of rheumatism from a very early period after Dr. E. M. Hale published the first edition of his work on the 'New Remedies,' I was favorably impressed with its virtues. There was one symptom I had often noticed accompanying cases I had cured with sticta which I had never observed in any proving, and that was a spot of inflammation and redness over the affected joint, which resembled the hectic fever cheek in cases of consumption. I began to look upon it as an indication for sticta.

In this case my first prescription was acon. and sulph. Next day no better; prescribed sticta one part of dilute alcohol, 10 drops of this in half a glass of water and gave one teaspoonful every hour. The next day I discovered there was a considerably quantity of fluid in the knee-joint, but otherwise the patient was better. I concluded to give the sticta one or two days longer to reduce the inflammation and then follow it with sulphur. The next day one half of the fluid had disappeared; I continued the sticta. The following day all the fluid had disappeared, and as the patient was in every way better I continued the sticta and in nine days dismissed him cured. The winter before he was under the care of three different homoeopathic physicians (who always stick to the old remedies), about four months.

I had treated nearly half a dozen cases while practicing in Baltimore county. I had given sulph., iod., merc. viv., and calcarea as seemed indicated, but the cure had always been very slow.

For three or four years I had a rapid succession of cases, and they were nearly all cured in a few days with sticta alone, except a few cases that appeared to be of a scrofulous constitution; then a few intermittent doses of sulph. 30th were given, when the sticta would seem to wake up and go to work and cure the case in a very short time. I also cured with sticta two cases that might be called house-maid knee, the bursa was on the outside of the knee-cap.

For three or four years I had many cases, then for several years I saw very few. After that time they became more numerous again; now I rarely see a case.

In chronic cases sticta is entirely useless. I saw one case in which the bursa in each knee-joint extended a considerable distance below the joint and about one-third the way up the thigh; there must have been at least a quart of water in each joint."

(...)

"I have often verified the curative power of sticta in dryness of the roof of the mouth, soft palate and uvula.

During the past winter I have in several cases had excellent results, in the hacking, tickling, annoying cough of patient that prevented sleep, sometimes it is equally bad in the day time.

Sticta may be given in incessant cough coming on from a cold, irritation in the larynx, and also in tubercular consumption, either with or without the splitting headache."

(Elias C. Price, Clinical experience with Sticta pulmonaria, Southern Journal of Homoeopathy vol. XV (1897), p. 88-91)

Hering's Guiding Symptoms



Hering's Guiding Symptoms

1891 - Constantin Hering

(Constantin Hering, *The Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica*, vol. 10 (1891),
Sticta pulmonaria, p. 29-36)

Lungwort Lichen.

Lichens.

The tincture is prepared from the fresh lichen grown on the sugar maple.

Introduced by S. P. Burdick, proved by him, *N. A. M. J. of Hom.*, vol. 12, p. 202; Lutes, *Hale's N. R.*, p. 992; observations by Lilienthal, *Am. Jour. of Hom. Mat. Med.*, vol. 2, p. 234.

CLINICAL AUTHORITIES. - *Talkativeness*, Carr, M. I., 1875, p. 245; *Catarrh of head and chest*, Burdick, N. A. J. H., vol. 12, p. 203; *Headache*, Burdick, N. A. J. H., vol. 12, p. 207; *Nasal catarrh*, *Sweating of hands*, Lippe, *Org.*, vol. 2, p. 183; *Chronic nasal catarrh*, Smith, *Hom. Phys.*, vol. 9, p. 37; *Coryza*, Burdick, N. A. J. H., vol. 12, p. 205; *Pain in stomach*, Carr, M. I., 1875, p. 245; *Influenza*, Martin, A. J. H. M. M., vol. 1, p. 234; Boyce, A. H. O., vol. 1, p. 117; *Hay fever*, Dart, N. A. J. H. vol. 23, p. 532; Lewis, B. J. H., vol. 34, p. 168; *Affection of chest*, Scheurer, A. H. O., vol. 10, p. 596; *Rheumatic pain in chest*, Chase (see *Hale's Therap.*); *Cough, Whooping cough*, Blake, *Hom. Rev.*, vol. 16, p. 406; *Cough*, Miller, *Hah. Mo.*, vol. 7, p. 403; Conant, *Org.*, vol. 2, p. 229; *Cough in consumption*, Blake, H. M., vol. 10, p. 375; *Cough after measles*, Burdick, N. A. J. H., vol. 12, p. 210; *Affection of heart*, N. A. J. H., vol. 12, p. 208; *Rheumatic bursitis*, Hasbrouck, *Hom. Times*, vol. 3, p. 94; Price, A. H. O., vol. 9, p. 163; *Bursitis*, Price, A. H. Z., vol. 102, p. 119, from *Hom. Times*, vol. 8, p. 249; Hasbrouck, M. I., vol. 6, p. 564; *Pott's disease*, Moore, M. I., vol. 6, p. 344; *Chorea and sleeplessness*, Burdick, N. A. J. H., vol. 12, p. 207; *Rheumatism*, Corliss, C. M. A., vol. 2, p. 459; Price, A. H. O., vol. 9, p. 162; Burdick, N. A. J. H., vol. 12, p. 205.

Mind

General confusion of ideas, inability to concentrate them.

ii Great desire to talk about anything and everything, does not care whether anyone listens or not, she must talk; feels as if she cannot keep her tongue still.

Inner Head

Dull sensation in head, with sharp darting pains through vertex, side of face and lower jaw.

Darting in temporal region.

Dull heavy pressure in forehead and root of nose, increasing during day.

I Catarrhal headache before nasal discharge sets in.

ii Sick-headache; must lie down, agg from light and noise; nausea and vomiting, nearly to faintness.

ii Headache, with severe pain in eyes, felt very sore on closing lids or turning eyeball.

Sight and Eyes

ii Burning in eyelids, with soreness of ball on closing lids or turning eyes.

ii Profuse mild discharge; catarrhal conjunctivitis.

Smell and Nose

II Constant need to blow nose, but no discharge results on account of dryness.

I Excessive and painful dryness of mucous membrane; secretions dry rapidly, forming scabs difficult to dislodge. θ Influenza.

II Nose is stuffed up, nasal secretion drying up so rapidly that it cannot be discharged.

ii Almost incessant sneezing, with a feeling of fulness in r. side of forehead, extending to root of nose, tingling in r. side of nose. θ Coryza.

ii Desire to put finger in nose to clear out gluish secretion.

I Acute coryza with fever.

I Chronic catarrh of head.

I Influenza : excessive and painful dryness of mucous membrane; secretions rapidly dried and formed scabby concretions, requiring great effort to discharge them; soft palate felt like dried leather, making deglutition painful; irritation in chest, more in evening and night.

ii Violent coryza, stuffed feeling at root of nose; feels well in morning, much agg in afternoon, amel in open air. θ Influenza.

ii Catarrh of head for four years; sneezing mornings with green discharge; frontal headache and epistaxis.

ii Obstruction of nose, blows to no purpose; interfered with breathing and changed his voice; agg at night, depriving him of sleep; constant perspiration of hands so severe as to interfere with comfort; could not wear a pair of kid gloves a second time.

ii Chronic catarrh of fifteen years' standing; constantly blowing his nose, without secretion; dry scales frequently formed upon mucous surface, which not only added greatly to his misery, but also prevented his smoking with any degree of comfort on account of obstruction of breathing.

ii Constant desire to blow nose without discharge. θ Tertiary syphilis.

Upper Face

Darting pains in side of face.

Lower face

Darting pains in lower jaw.

Throat

I Excessive dryness of soft palate, feels like dried leather, causing painful deglutition.

I Dropping of mucus from posterior nares, throat feels and looks raw.

ii Soreness of throat; coryza from slightest cold; subject to attacks for last ten to fifteen years.

Scrobiculum and Stomach

ii Severe pain from sternum to spinal column, and a feeling of rumbling, turning in stomach, as if full of yeast.

Hypochondria

Dull pain in right hypochondrium. θ Catarrh.

Full feeling in left hypochondrium.

Abdomen

Rumbling as if full of yeast, with severe pain from sternum to spine.

Stool and Rectum

ii Diarrhoea mucosa, and loose cough.

Voice and Larynx, Trachea and Bronchia

I Tickling in larynx and bronchi causing cough.

Tickling in right side of trachea below larynx.

I Clergyman's sore throat, characterized by great dryness of mucous membranes.

ii For last twelve years, annual attack of hay catarrh; slight itching and tingling in anterior nares, followed immediately by paroxysms of sneezing, frequently repeated for first forty-eight hours; mucous membrane of nose reddened and swollen, highly hyperaemic; dull headache; stuffed up feeling in frontal sinuses; conjunctiva reddened, swollen, dry; pulse

accelerated, temperature above normal; great thirst; during day profuse, thin, excoriating discharge from nose; burning lachrymation; hacking cough, preceded by tickling and burning in larynx; at night discharges almost cease, air passages become dry, paroxysms of sneezing more frequent, explosions seem to number more at each paroxysm, until sneezing and coughing are almost incessant; very little sleep until toward morning; when hyperaemia gradually subsides, air passages become moist, and at sunrise there is again a profuse discharge from eyes and nose, which is hot and excoriating, causing rawness and soreness of cheeks, borders of nose and upper lip; throat and mouth burn as if scalded, sneezing and coughing continue, and considerable thin, glairy expectoration is coughed up during day; at night dry stage again comes on, breathing is more labored and difficult, wheezing, whistling, sibilant sounds in chest, with rhonchus sufficiently to be heard across a large room; obliged to breathe with mouth open; drinks irritable, is worn out with sneezing and coughing and often but not in large quantities; becomes weak and for want of sleep; has a horror of night, for then he suffers most. θ Hay catarrh.

ii Severe catarrh of head, obliging him to keep his room for a week at a time; discharge of quantities of bloody pus from nose and throat; distressing cough and oppression of lungs, causing sensation of a hard mass collected in them; cough at first dry and hacking, from tickling in larynx, which finally extended to lungs; during day comparatively free from cough, but returned every evening about 6 o'clock, continued entire night, almost incessant; could not sleep or lie down; completely worn out.

Cough

I Cough : dry, agg evening and night, can neither sleep nor lie down; dry, noisy; severe, dry, racking, caused by tickling in right side of trachea, below larynx; splitting frontal headache; loose morning, less free during day; pain left side, below scapula; tickling in larynx and bronchi; incessant, wearing or racking, in consumptives; croupy; incessant, at night, comparatively free during day; hard, dry, barking; dry and noisy, spasmodic stage of whooping cough; causing splitting headache.

ii During or closely following influenza, incessant, short, dry, hacking cough : sputa scanty, whitish or frothy, or entirely absent; dull aching or heaviness in upper chest; frontal headache, agg from coughing.

ii Cough, agg night and morning; diarrhoea, pain before each passage, agg in morning; emaciation; restless sleep on account of cough. θ After measles.

ii After taking a severe cold, hard, racking cough, agg at every inspiration; considerable oppression of chest.

I Cough at first dry and hacking, from tickling in larynx, which finally extends to lungs.

ii Barking cough, like whooping cough, after catching cold.

Inner Chest and Lungs

Oppression of chest and feeling of a hard mass there; hard, racking cough, excited by inspiration.

ii Sudden pain reaching through chest from sternum to spinal column; constant, agg on movement; arms powerless from extreme pain, if an attempt was made to move them; difficult breathing and speaking.

ii A lady contracted a bad cold, characterized by a pulsation from right side of sternum down to abdomen.

ii Every cold, damp spell brings on a cough, with expectoration of dark blood; loose cough in morning, expectoration less free during day; pain in left side, below scapula; foul taste in mouth; tickling in larynx and bronchi; constipation; menses regular; nervous headache in temples; haemoptysis three years ago.

Heart

Pulse and Circulation. Dull, oppressive pain in cardiac region.

ii Attacks of great anxiety about heart; very nervous; has had much mental trouble; awakes at night with a strange sensation about heart, and for a few moments after feels as if she were floating in air.

Upper Limbs

ii Rheumatism in right shoulder joint, deltoid and triceps, extending at times to forearm; commencing at night; arm nearly helpless, could not put on coat; during day lameness nearly disappears; no heat or swelling.

ii Rheumatism of wrist joints of three months' duration; wrists and hands swollen, little redness, very painful on moving.

Lower Limbs

ii General confusion of ideas; legs felt as if floating in air; she felt light and airy, staggering gait.

ii Rheumatism, larger joints principally affected; dull, heavy pains; no appetite; steak tastes like sand, or has no taste at all; restless at night, little or no sleep; weak, debilitated, general feeling of malaise; much pain in head, catarrhal.

ii Rheumatism in right ankle joint, swollen and very painful; could not get about without help of cane.

ii Severe rheumatic inflammation of knee in a boy aet. 8; pain, soreness to touch, redness, followed by an effusion, patella being lifted up, with elastic swelling underneath and around.

ii Two years ago fell upon knee, which has since been painful and sensitive; several months after fall knee began slowly to swell until there was a large collection of fluid in patellar bursa; swelling about an inch and a half in diameter, and also projects forward about so much; distinct fluctuation. θ Bursitis.

ii Large swelling over right patella; knee painful, especially in joint, which is very stiff, particularly after having sat a few minutes; must stretch leg, or get up and move about for relief; had applied some liniments, which were followed by aggravation. θ Bursitis.

II Bursitis in knee joint, simple or diffused.

Limbs in General

I Darting pains in arms, fingers, joints, thighs and toes.

I Swelling and stiffness of hands and feet.

I Heat, swelling and circumscribed redness of joints; subsequent synovitis with exudation of serum. θ Inflammatory rheumatism.

ii Rheumatism affecting knee, ankle, toes, wrists and fingers; on second day large collection of water in knee joint.

ii Sharp, darting, lancinating pain, first in knee joints, then in elbow and shoulder; finger-joints were next involved, gradually extended to every joint in body; intense pain in neck and head; joints swollen and stiff; cannot sleep for pain, can scarcely walk; of six months' duration. θ Rheumatism.

Rest. Position. Motion

Lying down : limbs feel as if floating in air.

Motion : pain in chest agg; of wrists, rheumatism agg.

Must get up and move about for relief from pain in knee.

Turning eyeballs : eyes feel sore.

Attempt to move arms : they are powerless from excessive pain.

Nerves

Legs as if floating in air; she felt light and airy, without any sensation of resting on bed.

I General feeling of dullness and malaise, as when a catarrh is coming on.

I Hysteria : after loss of blood; strange sensation about heart;

I hysterical chorea; migraine; she has to lie down; light and noise aggravate; nausea and vomiting with faintness.

ii After severe hemorrhage from bowel controlled by Hamamelis : could not sleep for over a week; as soon as night comes on feet and legs dance and jump around in spite of her, so that she is compelled to hold, or have them held to floor; on lying down, limbs feel as if floating in air; as light as feathers. θ Hysterical chorea.

Sleep

I Sleeplessness; from nervousness; from cough; of children; after surgical operations, e.g., sitting fractured leg.

Time

During day : pressure in forehead and nose agg; profuse thin, excoriating discharge from nose; coughing up glairy mucus; comparatively free from cough; cough agg; pain before each passage agg; rheumatism of arms agg.

Afternoon : influenza agg.

Evening : irritation in chest agg; cough agg.

Night : irritation in chest agg; obstruction of nose agg; discharge almost ceases; dry stage of catarrh; incessant cough; awakes with strange sensation about heart; rheumatism of shoulder commences; restless; feet and legs dance and jump around.

Temperature and Weather

Open air : influenza amel.

Attacks, Periodicity

Every evening about 6 o'clock : cough returned.

Second day after rheumatism : large collection of water in knee joint.

Three months : rheumatism of wrist joints.

Six months : rheumatism.

Two years ago : fell upon knee, swelling and painfulness.

For twelve years : annual attack of hay catarrh.

Fifteen-years' standing : chronic catarrh; attacks of coryza.

Locality and Direction

Right : feeling of fulness in forehead; tingling in side of nose; dull pain in hypochondrium; tickling in side of trachea; pulsation from side of sternum down to abdomen; rheumatism of shoulder joint; rheumatism of ankle joint; large swelling over patella.

Left : full feeling in hypochondrium; pain below scapulae; pain in side.

Sensations

As if she cannot keep her tongue still; as if stomach were full of yeast; throat and mouth burn as if scalded; as of a hard mass collected in lungs; as if floating in air; legs as if floating in air.

Pain : left side below scapula; in head.

Intense pain : in neck and head.

Severe pain : in eyes; from sternum to spinal column.

Splitting pain : in forehead.

Sharp darting pains : through vertex; side of face and lower jaw; in temporal region; in side of face; in lower jaw; in arms, fingers, joints, thighs and toes; in knee joints, then elbow and shoulder and finger joints.

Sudden pain : through chest, from sternum to spinal column.

Rheumatic pain : in right shoulder joint, deltoid and triceps; of wrist joint.

Dull aching : in upper chest.

Dull oppressive pain : in cardiac region; in joints.

Dull pain : in right hypochondrium.

Burning : in eyelids; in larynx; of mouth and throat.

Soreness : of eyeball; of throat; of cheeks; of nose and upper lip.

Tingling : in anterior nares; in right side of nose.

Tickling : in larynx and bronchi; in right side of trachea, below larynx.

Dryness : of nose; of soft palate; of mucous membranes.

Dull, heavy pressure; in forehead and root of nose.

Dull sensation : in head.

Strange sensation : about heart.

Pulsation : from right side of sternum down to abdomen.

Stiffness : of hands and feet.

Heaviness : in upper chest.

Fulness : in side of forehead and root of nose.

Full feeling : in left hypochondrium.

Stuffed feeling : in nose; in frontal sinuses.

Itching : in anterior nares.

Touch, Passive Motion, Injuries

Touch : knee sore.

After a fall upon knee : swelling.

Stages of Life, Constitution

Boy, aet. 4, after measles; cough.

Boy, aet. 7, after catching cold; cough.

Boy, aet. 7 to 8, had severe attack year before, followed by heart disease, was under treatment four months, present attack cured in nine days, rheumatism.

Boy, aet. 8; rheumatic bursitis.

Girl, aet. 10, nervous sanguine temperament, medium size, skin pale, transparent, freckled, hair auburn; rheumatism.

Boy, aet. 12, suffering four years; catarrh of head.

Girl, aet. 12, lively; influenza.

Girl, aet. 19, scrofulous, had haemoptysis three years ago; cough.

Young lady, aet. 20, married, nervous sanguine temperament, slightly built, hair deep auburn, suffering six months; rheumatism.

Woman, aet. 30, after catching cold two or three weeks ago; pulsation in chest.

Woman, aet. 38, two years ago fell upon knee, since then suffering; bursitis.

Negro, aet. 38, suffering four weeks; bursitis.

Mrs. G., aet. about 40, suffering three months; rheumatism.

Mrs. F., aet. 40, after hemorrhage from bowels, which was arrested by Hamamelis.; chorea.

Woman, aet. 41; rheumatic pain in chest.

Man, aet. 45, rheumatism of arm.

Man, aet. 48, rheumatism.

Lady, aet. 50, nervous, has had much mental trouble; affection of heart.

Man, aet. 50, suffering six months, rheumatism.

Man, aet. 56, soreness of throat.

Farmer, aet. 58, hay fever.

Relations

Compare : *Drosera*, *Nux vom.*, *Rumex*, *Sambucus*, in catarrhs and coughs; *Act. rac.*, in rheumatism; *Asarum*, *Tarent.*, in nervous phenomena.

Leitsymptome und Charakteristika / Keynotes and Characteristics



Leitsymptome und Charakteristika / Keynotes and Characteristics

Übersicht

1902 - John H. Clarke
1913 - Eugene B. Nash
1915 - Cyrus M. Boger
1927 - William Boericke

1902 - John H. Clarke

Characteristics. - There cannot be much doubt whence *Sticta* received its name of Pulmonaria. The likeness of the plant to lung tissue is self-evident. It was a popular remedy of great repute in catarrhs and coughs when Hale introduced it to homeopathy. S. P. Burdock, C. H. Lutes, and S. Lilienthal proved it and elicited some very remarkable and valuable symptoms. Hering added many no less valuable clinical symptoms. Dewey (Trans. Paris Int. H. Cong. 1900, p. 317) conducted another proving on several persons which has further enriched the pathogenesis.

"It was first used," says Hale, "for severe, harassing cough," and such good results accrued that provings were made to ascertain its full value. It was found to cause severe coryza, with violent sneezing, intense headache, and conjunctivitis. These attacks were preceded or followed by rheumatic pains and swelling of the small joints." The catarrh of *Stict.* is for the most part obstructive; and if there is discharge it dries quickly, and forms crusts or scurf. Constant need to blow the nose, but no discharge comes on account of dryness. In syphilis, or any other disease where this condition is present, *Stict.* will be the remedy. A grand characteristic both of headaches and catarrh is a "dull, heavy pressure (or stuffed feeling) in root of nose." The cough of *Stict.* is also dry. "Dry night cough" is a keynote: cough dry, < evening and night; can neither sleep nor lie down; must sit up.

P. C. Majumdar (Ind. H. R., v. 109) cured two cases of whooping-cough with *Stict.* 6x. The cough began just after sunset, and went on till vomiting occurred, and all the contents of the stomach were thrown off. *Stict.* will often cure coughs left by measles, whooping-cough, influenza. Hard, dry barking coughs following colds. In cases of phthisis and haemoptysis it is of great service. "Oppression at chest; sensation as if a hard mass on it. Sudden pain from sternum to spine, constant, < on movement," are leading symptoms in such cases, in addition to those of the cough. Phthisis and rheumatism not infrequently occur in different members of a phthisical family; and rheumatism (as the word implies) is related to catarrh. *Stict.* meets all these conditions; and it has, like *Bacil.*, "a deep-in headache."

Elias C. Price (in Southern J. of H.) relates this case: Boy, 8, had acute rheumatism with inflammation and redness of one knee, ankle, toes, wrist, and fingers; valvular heart disease from a previous attack. *Acon.* and *Sulph.* failed to relieve. *Stict.* 1 x was given every hour. Next day there was a considerable quantity of fluid in the knee-joint [an aggravation by *Stict.* apparently], but otherwise the boy was better. *Stict.* was continued. Next day half the fluid was gone, and the third day it was all gone, and the boy was cured in nine days. Price remarks that he had noticed one symptom so frequently present in the cases he cured with *Stict.* that he began to regard it as a characteristic although it was not in the provings: A spot of inflammation and redness on the affected joint like the hectic flush on the cheeks in phthisis. In housemaid's-knee *Stict.* comes as near being a specific as a remedy ever can.

M. D. Youngman (H. M., 1893, p. 360) related a number of cases of catarrhal and pulmonary affections cured with *Stict.* í, the indications being: Harsh, racking, incessant, "unprofitable" cough of spasmodic type. He considers it especially Suited to neuralgic, rheumatic, gouty

individuals. Here is one of his cases: Mrs. H., 42, had an attack of bronchitis in January, and when seen, March 29th, had a harsh, racking cough, with pain all through chest on coughing; spongy state of mucous membrane of pharynx, which bleeds easily; has had several attacks of asthma; has hay-fever every August; paroxysms of cough often end in convulsive sneezing, which she dreads because it is followed by asthmatic symptoms. "She takes cold in her head, which in a day or so goes down in her throat, and thence into her chest." Every cold she gets does this. *Stict.* 1 X gave relief in five days. Hale says *Stict.* is indispensable in February, March, and April in the American climate.

L. O. Rogers (S. J. of H.) prescribed *Stict.* for a patient with the cough of the remedy at the time she was nursing her seventh child. She had always been annoyed because of a scantiness of milk; it had been occasionally entirely suppressed. Whilst taking *Stict.* the flow became ample, and remained so as long as an occasional dose was being taken. Rogers subsequently verified this effect in a number of cases.

Another use of *Stict.* is in sleeplessness, which is due to nervousness, or to cough. This is part of its action on the nervous system. *Stict.* is one of the remedies which produce the levitation symptom: the legs feel as if floating in the air; head as if floating off; as if the body and limbs did not touch the bed. Hysterical chorea coming on after profuse haemorrhage has been cured by *Stict.*

Peculiar Sensations are: As if she cannot keep her tongue still. As if stomach full of yeast. Throat and mouth burn as if scalded. As if hard mass collected in lungs. As if floating in air. The right side is more prominently affected. The symptoms are: < By touch. < Motion (also: must get up and move about for relief from pain of knee). < Turning eyes. Pressure >. Lying down > headache; < cough. Influenza is > in open air. Many symptoms are < as the day advances, lasting all day. Cough < nights (comparatively free from it during day). Coughing < cough (the more he coughs, the more he wants to).

Relations. - *Compare:* Lung affections; deep-in headache, Bac. Catarrhs and coughs, Dros., Nux-v., Rumex, Samb., Meph. Rheumatism, Cimic., Stellaria. Nerve symptoms, Asar, Tarent. Asthma of consumptives associated with splitting headache, Rumex., Meph. Levitation symptoms, Calc., Sil., Cann-i. Sensation of lightness of body, Cocc., Gels. The more he coughs, the more he wants to, Ign. Heaviness from front to back, Naja. Headache as if skull being raised and lowered, Cann-i.

Causation. - Fall. Haemorrhages.

(John Henry Clarke, A Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica, vol. 3, London 1902, *Sticta pulmonaria*, p. 1265-1267)

1913 - Eugene B. Nash

- Heavy full feeling, and pain and pressure in forehead and root of the nose > by discharge.
- Secretions in the nose dry up and form crusts; constant inclination to blow the nose, without result, on account of the excessive dryness.
- Dry night cough; can't sleep or lie down; must sit up; cough after measles (*Coff.*).

"This remedy, although never anywhere fully proven, has become to be a very useful one. In acute catarrh it is one of the best.

Its characteristic symptom here is *heavy pain and pressure in the forehead and root of the nose*. This is in the beginning of a cold; when the nose begins to discharge freely the pain ceases or becomes much less.

It is also of great value in the form of nasal catarrh, if when the discharge dry up there is this same pain in forehead and frontal sinuses. In these cases the nasal secretions incline to dry up

and are hard to discharge, but the irritation is so great that there is a constant inclination to blow the nose, with little result. These secretions become so hard and dry as to form scabby concretions. This condition is next door to the plugs and clinkers of *Kali bichromicum*, which often go on to ulceration of the septum. I have relieved many cases of chronic catarrh with *Sticta*; some of years' standing.

You will remember that *Kali bichromicum* also has a severe frontal headache at the root of the nose, especially from suppressed catarrh, so that all the other symptoms must be considered in choosing between them. The other remedies that resemble *Sticta* in the acute form of catarrh are *Aconite*, *Ammonium carb.*, *Camphor*, *Nux vomica* and *Sambucus*, and in the chronic form *Ammonium carb.* and *Lycopodium*.

There is never with *Sticta* the watery or fluent form of coryza, such as calls for *Euphrasia*, *Mercurius*, *Arsenicum* and *Kali hydroiodicum*. Nor have I ever found it of use in the thick, bland kind of discharge that calls for *Pulsatilla*, *Sepia* and *Kali sulphuricum*.

Sticta is also one of our cough remedies, and one of the best indications for its use, especially in acute catarrh, is the aforementioned nasal catarrh attending it. The *Sticta* cough is also worse at night when lying down and keeps the patient awake, though I do not think the wakefulness is entirely owing to the cough, but that a nervous condition which also comes under the curative range of *Sticta* contributes to it.

This remedy is one of the best for the obstinacy of cough attending or following measles, and here we remember that sleeplessness is a frequent concomitant. In this respect *Sticta* is like *Coffea cruda*, which is wonderfully efficacious here. The cough of *Sticta* is at first dry, but later on may become loose; hence it is often found of use in the incessant, racking, wearing coughs of consumptives. In hay fever it is the remedy when the trouble centres in the head and frontal sinuses; the nose is completely *plugged up*, though there is continual sneezing.

I have found *Sticta* promptly curative in inflammatory rheumatism of the knee joint. It is very sudden in its attacks, and unless promptly relieved by *Sticta* will go on to the exudative stage and become chronic in character. In one case the pain was so severe that the patient, though a strong, resolute man, become delirious with the pain. *Sticta* relieved and completely cured him, so that he was able to attend his business (teamster) within a week. *Sticta* deserves a thorough proving. There is a nervous symptom that has been several times verified, viz. - 'legs felt as if floating in the air, or *she* felt light and airy as if not resting on the bed.' See *Asarum* and *Valerian*. Such sensations are often found in hysterical conditions and are very distressing."

(E. B. Nash, Leaders in Homoeopathic Therapeutics, 4. ed. (1913), p. 381-383)

1915 - Cyrus M. Boger

<p>REGION Nerves. Membranes - Nose. - Chest. Bronchi. - Joints. Shoulder (Right).</p>	<p>WORSE Night. Lying Down. Motion. Change of Temperature.</p> <p>BETTER Free Discharges. Open Air.</p>
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Nervous, stiff and rheumatic; develops catarrhs. Painful, dry mucous membranes. Diagonal pains.

Must talk. Seems to be floating. Burning eyelids. **Pressure or stuffy fulness at root of nose;** blows it without relief. Coryza; that dries up again. Hay fever. Tickling high up in pharynx. **Incessant, dry, hacking cough; prevents sleep; < coughing** and inspiration; croupy; < if tired; after measles. Numbness in air-passages. Bronchitis. Sore, stiff neck; pains to shoulder. Restless hands and feet. **Rheumatism.** Red spot on affected joint. Bursitis. Cold, moist limbs. Profuse sweats on hands.

Related: Cetraria. Elaps. Guaj. Sang. Thuj.

(Cyrus M. Boger, M.D., A Synoptic Key to the Materia Medica, 1st edition, 1915, Sticta, p. 309)

1927 - William Boericke

Offers a set of symptoms like coryza, bronchial catarrh and influenza, together with nervous and *rheumatic* disturbances. There is a general feeling of dullness and malaise, as when a cold is coming on; dull, heavy pressure in forehead, catarrhal conjunctivitis, etc. *Rheumatic stiffness of neck.*

Mind. - *Feels as if floating in air.* [*Datura arborea; Lac-c.*] Confusion of ideas : patient must talk.

Head. - Dull headache, with dull heavy pressure in forehead and *root of nose.* *Catarrhal headache before discharge appears.* Burning in eyes and soreness of balls. Sensation as if scalp were too small. Burning in eyelids.

Nose. - *Feeling of fullness at the root of the nose.* [*Nux-v.*] Atrophic rhinitis. [*Calc-f.*] *Dryness of nasal membrane. Constant need to blow the nose, but no discharge.* Dry scabs, especially in evening and night. *Hay-fever; incessant sneezing.* [*Sabad.*]

Female. - Scanty flow of milk.

Abdomen. - Diarrhoea; stools profuse, frothy; worse, morning. Urine increased, with soreness and aching in bladder.

Respiratory. - Through raw; dropping of mucus posteriorly. *Dry, hacking cough during night; worse, inspiration.* Tracheitis, facilitates expectoration. Loose cough in morning. Pain through chest from sternum to spinal column. Cough after measles [*Sang.*]; *worse towards evening and when tired. Pulsation from right side of sternum down to abdomen.*

Extremities. - Rheumatic pain in right shoulder joint, deltoid, and biceps. Swelling, heat, redness of joints. *Spot of inflammation and redness over affected joint.* Pain severe and drawing. Chorea-like spasms; legs feel floating in air. *Housemaid's knee.* [*Rhus-t., Kali-hyd.; Slag.*] Shooting pains in knees. Joints and neighboring muscles red, swollen, painful. Rheumatic pains precede catarrhal symptoms.

Modalities. - Worse, sudden changes of temperature.

Relationship. - Compare: *Datura arborea - Bougmancia candida* (cannot concentrate thoughts; brain floats in thousands of problems abdomen grand ideas. Floating sensation as if ideas were floating outside of brain. Headache, heartburn. Burning sensation around cardiac end of stomach, extending to oesophagus with sense of constriction. Heat and fulness over liver region.) - *Cetraria:* Iceland Moss (chronic diarrhoea, phthisis, bloody expectoration. Is used as a decoction and boiled with milk as an expectorant and nutrient in bronchorrhoea, catarrh, etc.). Also compare: *Eryng.; Dros.; Stilling.; Rumex; Samb.*

(William Boericke, M.D., Pocket Manual of Homoeopathic Materia Medica, Ninth Edition, New York 1927, Sticta, p. 610-611)

Kommentare / Commentaries



Kommentare / Commentaries

Übersicht

1889 - C. Carleton Smith

1929 - N. M. Choudhuri

1889 - C. Carleton Smith

"As we are entering upon the season in which catarrhal diseases are very rife, I propose to call your attention to a remedy which has a most marked action upon the mucous membrane, viz., *Sticta pulmonaria*, which, when judiciously employed, has displayed marked curative effects in nasal and bronchial catarrhs, whether administered in the lowest, highest, or medium potencies. It is an indigenous plant, and, therefore, meets many of those cases of sudden colds ending in catarrh of the head and chest, which are so common during our changeable winter weather. And not only do we find it frequently indicated in acute attacks of the character just mentioned, but also equally efficacious in chronic nasal catarrh which lasted many years.

All the provers felt a dull, heavy pressure in frontal region and at root of nose, similar to that occasioned by *Nux vomica*. This was followed by darting pains in the temporal region, burning in the eyelids with soreness of the balls in closing the lids or turning the eyes, and also marked inability to concentrate the mind. These symptoms continue to increase in severity until a cough is developed, which is very severe in its nature, hard and racking, provoked by constant tickling in the larynx, and finally extending into the chest. These symptoms, given in a general way, are the result of various provings, which, though fragmentary in their nature, have, nevertheless, enabled our school to make some important cures. But, to be more specific, and in order to get a clearer idea of the remedy, let us place the symptoms in a group as far as we are familiar with them.

Under mind we find a general confusion of ideas, the patient must talk, even though no one is listening to him. Under head we find sensation as if scalp was too small, or drawn too tight over the skull. Pains in right side of head of a darting and shooting character. Catarrhal headache, even with nausea and vomiting. Under eyes we find severe burning in the lids, with soreness of the balls, worse on closing the lids or looking from side to side. Under nose, we find that the patient wants to blow that organ constantly, but no discharge results. And the mucous membrane becomes so dry as to be quite painful, while scabs form quite rapidly, which are difficult to dislodge.

Under throat we find that the soft palate becomes so intensely dry patient cannot swallow without great pain. Now, take this group of symptoms as we have recorded them, and you cannot fail to observe a vivid picture of influenza as we so frequently meet with it in this latitude.

The cough of this drug is always dry, and invariably worse at night, preventing sleep. It is noisy and racking, accompanied with a splitting headache in frontal region. The tickling which causes the cough is so incessant that the patient soon shows sign of being completely worn out, and if not speedily controlled in some cases, becomes croupy in sound; can neither lie down * nor sleep on account of it.

* Must lie down with the headache, but cannot with the cough.

There are several remedies which we may compare with *Sticta*, and observe at the same time the points of difference.

The stuffed feeling at the root of nose we also find prominently under *Nux vomica*, but this latter drug has the fluent coryza by day, and the dry coryza at night, and the three a. m. aggravation, which do not obtain under *Sticta*. The *Sticta* patient feels better in the morning and worse in the afternoon. Sensitiveness to the inspired air we also find under *Rumex*, *Kali-bi.*, *Phos.* and *Dulcamara*. But under *Rumex* the parts are so exquisitely sensitive to the *warm air* of the room that the patient is forced to cover his head and face with the bed-clothes or stuff a handkerchief in his mouth; while under *Kali-bi.*, *Phos.* and *Dulc.*, the patient must needs to be exposed to the cold, damp outer air in order to bring about this aggravation.

The inspired air in the case of *Actaea racemosa* does not affect the larynx as we find under the remedies just alluded to, but the air seems to penetrate into the skull and upon the brain, causing a cold sensation.

As to the dryness of the nostrils, we must compare with *Sticta Arum triphyllum*, which is very important. The patient who requires *Sticta*, constantly blows his nose, but no discharge follows the repeated efforts. While the *Arum triphyllum* patient has a stuffed and perfectly dry nose (breathing through his mouth), yet there is a constant discharge, which excoriates the nostrils and skin of upper lip. A similar symptom is found under *Nitricum acid.* And in differentiating further with regard to excoriating discharges, I would add just here, that *Cepa* excoriates the *upper lip*; *Mercurius* the *alae* and *columnae* of the nose, while *Arum triphyllum* excoriates *both nostrils and upper lip*, the *left nostril* generally the worst.

There are several peculiar symptoms belonging to this drug which we will enumerate together, viz.:

1. The patient feels as if her legs were floating in the air.
2. Pain passing through from sternum to spine, with sensation as if abdomen were full of yeast, fermenting.
3. Pulsation, right side of sternum down to abdomen.

Remarks: - A great many persons who have had sad experience with the old school fully believe that nasal catarrh cannot be cured by any method. But, by showing our skill in the use of carefully selected homoeopathic remedies, we will win many a patient over to Homoeopathy. Shortly after the first fragmentary proving of *Sticta* was published many years ago, I obtained a vial of the tincture for the purpose of potentizing it, but, before I had the opportunity to do this, I came across a lady who was suffering most intensely with all the acute symptoms of a fully developed attack of influenza. I remarked to her that she ought to be treated for it, to which she replied that it would be of no avail, as all previous attacks had to get well of themselves, her physician being incapable to afford her the slightest relief, besides informing her that catarrh could not be cured. I urged Homoeopathy upon her, and, after a little persuasion, she consented to try my prescription, which consisted of a drop or two of *Sticta* tincture in half a glass of water, a teaspoonful once in two hours. The result was a speedy cure, to the patient's great astonishment.

A gentleman consulted me with regard to a chronic catarrh of fifteen years' standing. He explained that he was constantly blowing his nose, but no secretion took place. Besides this, dry scales frequently formed upon the mucous surface, which not only added greatly to his misery, but also prevented his smoking with any degree of comfort, on account of the obstruction to his breathing. If, said he, you can improve my condition so that I can hold a cigar in my mouth and smoke it without the necessity of removing it every moment, I will be satisfied. I put him on *Sticta*, and when I was through with him he could hold a cigar between

his teeth until it was reduced to the merest stump. He expressed himself as well pleased with the result.

To anticipate a question which is no doubt in some of your minds, I would say, that my favorite potency in prescribing this remedy is Fincke's 6 M."

(C. Carleton Smith, M. D., Philadelphia, *Sticta pulmonaria*, Read before the Lippe Society, December 10th, 1888, *The Homoeopathic Physician* vol. 9 (1889), p. 37-39)

1929 - N. M. Choudhuri

Notes

- A catarrhal remedy; coryza is strictly dry.
- Excessive and painful dryness of the nasal, buccal and throat mucous membranes as secretions dry up very rapidly, leaving thick crusts in the nose.
- Almost a specific for hay fever with great dryness at night and secretion during the day.
- Dry, incessant, titillating cough; after measles, influenza or in consumptives.
- Subject to strange ideas, lower limbs feels so light, that they seem to hover in air.
- Talkative due to inability to keep the tongue quiet.
- Acute and chronic inflammatory rheumatism of the right shoulder joint, wrist, ankle and knee joints.

„This is comparatively speaking a little known and rarely used remedy, but that does not render it any less important, for those cases that will call for *Sticta* will need *Sticta*; there *Sticta* and none but *Sticta* will help.

Sticta is a form of lichen found growing on the trunks of large trees in the northern mountainous countries of England and in the United States. It rarely grows in big towns and cities where the atmosphere is surcharged with soot and dust and other forms of impurities as it depends on the atmosphere for nutrition. Its existence thus is always an indication of salubrity of the locality.

Its preparation is very simple. The fresh lichen is finely chopped and covered with five parts by its weight of dilute alcohol. This is allowed to remain in a well stoppered bottle for eight days after which period the tincture is poured off and filtered.

Sticta is as great a catarrhal remedy as *Aconitum*, *Ammonium carb.*, *Arum trif.*, *Allium cepa*, *Euphrasia* and a few others, but this big list need not disconcert us for they are each one of them different in their own way and the symptoms are so distinctly peculiar that there is scarcely any danger of confusion. Unlike these remedies *Sticta coryza* is strictly dry. The excessive and painful dryness of the mucous membrane is not due to any want of secretion; for secretions occur but they dry up very rapidly leaving thick crusts behind them. The whole of the buccal cavity and the throat are so dry, parched and leather like that our patient finds it hard to sleep. He sits up all night, unfortunate man sneezing and coughing. It is only towards the latter part of the morning when the palate and the throat get a bit moistened that he is able to sleep.

In consequence of this deposit of thick crusts in the nostrils the patient blows his nose violently but to no purpose.

Sticta is almost a specific for hay fever, if we could have a specific in homoeopathy; what we mean is that the catarrhal symptoms of *Sticta* are so very similar to the symptomatology of hay fever that we use this remedy with success in that ailment. The peculiarity, as we have already noticed, is the great dryness at night and secretion during day. Dr. Hering says:

“At night discharges almost cease, air passages become dry, paroxysms of sneezing more frequent, explosions seem to number more at each paroxysm, until sneezing and coughing are almost incessant; very little sleep until morning when hyperemia gradually subsides, air passages become moist and at sunrise there is again a profuse discharge from eyes and nose

which is hot and excoriating, causing rawness and soreness of cheeks, borders of nose and upper lip.”

We find quite a bit of coughing in this remedy and the cough is rather dry, incessant and titillating. It has proved very successful in that distressing, teasing cough that follows in the wake of measles and influenza. Sticta is also reputed to have a soothing effect in the distressing, hacking cough of consumptives. We know cure is not possible in those cases where the disease has advanced to a critical stage, but relief is not denied and it is relief that is sought and Dr. Hale assure us that Sticta brings much relief in such cases.

Hale give Sticta a very high place in the therapeutics of rheumatism. Hering also testifies to its great usefulness in that complaint. We use this remedy with success in rheumatism of the right shoulder joint, wrist joint, ankle and knee joints.

The marvelous cures, that this remedy is reported to have made in such cases, at once secure for it a very respectable place in our therapeutics. We are told by Hale of a middle aged gentleman who used to suffer severely with rheumatism in right shoulder joint, deltoid and triceps muscles extending at times to his forearm, making him almost helpless towards morning. Improvement commenced immediately after the administration of Sticta and he was cured permanently in a wonderfully short while. I have had a similar experience. A lady aged about 45 came to me for a similar complaint. For years she could not lift up her right hand. Various remedies, useful in such cases, were tried but no improvement was noticed till Sticta was given when in an incredibly short time she got well. Hering cites a case of bursitis that resulted from a fall on the knee. There was a distinct collection of fluid in the patellar bursa. Sticta cured the patient. He mentions another instance on an unlucky patient bed-ridden for six months with intense, darting, lancinating pain in all the joints of the body where Sticta proved highly efficacious.

We must not think that this remedy is good only in chronic rheumatic ailments. We use it also in acute inflammatory rheumatism. The symptoms are heat, swelling and circumscribed redness.

It will be an unjustifiable omission to neglect the mental side of this remedy. The patient is very talkative, but this talkativeness is different from the garrulity of Lachesis and Stramonium.

In Lachesis it is the great over-flow of ideas that keep him going; in Stramonium it is the imbecile garrulity of a deranged mind, whereas under Sticta it is due to his inability to keep his tongue quiet. Further he is subject to certain strange ideas. His lower limbs feel so light and airy that they seem to hover in the air. In this respect Sticta is similar to Asarum, Lac caninum and Valeriana - the only difference is that in these latter remedies it is not a part of the body but the whole body that feels light and seems to hover in the air. Such symptoms are very common in hysteria and in hysterical chorea. Before we close our remarks, we would like to add that this medicine needs further proving and many of its symptoms stand in need of verification.”

(N. M. Choudhuri, M.D., A Study on Materia Medica, Second Edition 1929, Sticta pulmonaria, p. 990-993)