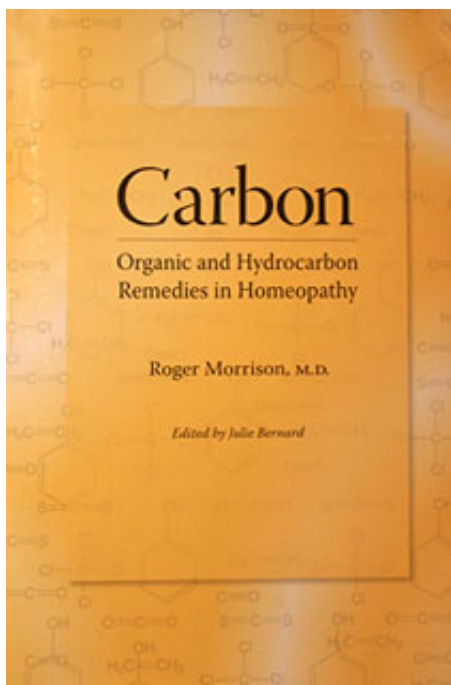


Roger Morrison Carbon

Leseprobe

[Carbon](#)

von [Roger Morrison](#)



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How to Use This Book

Structure of Text

There are eight sections contained in this book:

INTRODUCTION

THEMES

REMEDIES

MEANINGS

GLOSSARY

APPENDIX

BIBLIOGRAPHY

INDEX

INTRODUCTION

The Introduction gives a perspective on the scope of carbon-based substances and defines the various remedies discussed in this book.

THEMES

The Themes section gives the general characteristics of the organic compound remedies. First listed are the Major Themes, describing the characteristics present in almost any case requiring an organic compound remedy. Next listed are Minor Themes which are confirmatory characteristics. Lastly, General and Physical symptoms common to this group of remedies are listed and explained. This is an important process because as in all groups (e.g. snake remedies), the initial presentation of the patient is similar no matter which carbon remedy is required. Furthermore, by considering what is common to the group, we are able to distinguish those characteristics that are truly specific to individual remedies.

HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

REMEDIES

The second section is a detailed description of each of the remedies belonging to the carbon or organic compound group. The remedy descriptions are broken down into the following sections:

Descriptive Paragraph

An introductory paragraph describes relevant data regarding the various organic chemicals listed. I have supplied a great deal of data - including physical data about weight, boiling point, etc. Much more information could have been listed. These are my views on what is useful and helpful.

Common Name

The common names listed are only for the English language. No attempt at finding common names in other languages has been made.

Scientific Name

The various chemical names of each compound are listed. Some compounds may have even further scientific names not listed. An attempt has been made to list the most frequently used names first.

Formula

This provides the chemical formula of the compound.

Structure

Contains an explanatory description of the compound. This description is especially for those who are not familiar with chemical drawings. (Lewis drawings.)

Group

The organic category for each compound is provided. Many compounds have more than one accurate grouping. I have attempted to list first the most prominent group for remedies with multiple possible groupings. In other words, the most likely presentation characteristics of the patient are shown first. A great deal of information is provided concerning the homeopathic characteristics of each of the groups (*see Section V, Homeopathic Meaning of the Organic Groups*).

Provings

Data regarding the proving (or lack of proving data) is provided.

Best Resources

Recommendations are provided for the best text to refer to for more information about each remedy.

Abbreviation

The most common abbreviation found in homeopathic texts is provided.

Diagram

A standard Lewis diagram is provided for each remedy. Some specific data for each chemical is provided. At this stage of our understanding of these remedies, there is no way to use the chemical data provided other than to exactly identify the chemical under discussion. This information, (especially the chemical identity numbers) was added toward the end of this project, partly in the hope of making easier the life of whomever may feel moved to extend this research in the future.

Homeopathic Picture

An attempt has been made to provide both thorough and accurate information about each remedy. Each remedy write-up begins with an overview of the traditional use of the remedy. When experience has allowed, there is a description of the psychology and "essence" of the remedy.

In some of the remedies, a short description is provided in italics. The italics are meant to indicate information for which I do *not* feel certain. In some cases, the descriptions in italics are based only upon hints from a single case or one with insufficient but intriguing results. In some cases, the italicized section may be based merely upon my understanding of a closely related substance. Thus, the italicized sections should be taken with more than a pinch of salt. I would suggest only using these sections when more reliable data has not helped in finding the simillimum. Specifically and emphatically, I would be extremely uncomfortable to find any of this information included in our repertories either in electronic or book form.

Following the introductory paragraph, a standard homeopathic schema of important symptoms is provided. As follows my slightly unorthodox ordering, Generalities are given immediately after the Mentals. At the end are two unusual sections: Clinical and Miasm. The Clinical section provides clinical diagnoses which are not to be taken as complete by any means. The Miasm section provides a suggested miasmatic category following the definitions of Rajan Sankaran.

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Cases

Cases have been included for each remedy when possible. An attempt has been made to include as many modern cases as possible in order to show the nuances and flavor of the remedies.

MEANINGS

The final section of the main body of the text explains the homeopathic characteristics of the various subgroups of the organic compounds. This section will be very useful in understanding poorly proven or even unproven remedies. By understanding these subgroups we can, in a pinch, make educated guesses about little-known remedies.

GLOSSARY

The Glossary lists the main chemical terminology used in this book. I imagine many readers may be unfamiliar with organic chemistry and so I have attempted to keep the technical aspects to a minimum. Mainly these terms are used only when they can add to our understanding of the remedy.

APPENDIX

There are five appendices in this book.

Appendix A: Understanding Organic Chemistry

This is a brief discussion of organic chemistry for those who are unfamiliar with the terms and concepts. Understanding the chemical concepts assists in visualizing the chemical and understanding the various groupings described in this text.

Appendix B: Remedies Excluded from this Book

This chapter gives a detailed list of related chemicals that have been excluded from consideration for various reasons. A detailed explanation of why these substances were excluded is also provided.

Appendix C: Substances that Merit Homeopathic Provings

Many organic compounds are used in everyday life and are likely to be associated with significant pathology. The most common of these substances are listed as well as other important chemicals for proving groups to consider.

Appendix D: Structure and Miasm

This is a short consideration of the relationship of chemical structures and miasmatic relationship.

Appendix E: Case Analysis

This is a short explanation of how to approach cases that appear to require an organic compound remedy.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The bibliography lists the various reference books and websites I found most helpful in compiling this book.

THE INDEX

The index lists only three characteristics: Clinical diagnoses. Food cravings. Fears, dreams, delusions. I believe the inherent structure of the book makes a more detailed index redundant. For example, cross-referencing of the various organic groups such as amines or carbonyls is easily found in the Meanings section. I have tried to make the text user-friendly.

Abbreviations and Punctuation Used in the Text

BP: Boiling Point. The temperature at which the liquid turns to gas. In this book, all temperatures are in celsius unless otherwise noted.

C: When a remedy is made from a substance that cannot be represented with a Lewis diagram - e.g. Fix Liquida is a combination of literally thousands of substances and thus cannot be represented in a drawing. In such circumstances the "C" stands in for the usual drawing, indicating that no drawing is possible.

CAS: Chemical Abstract Services registry number. This number is used as a locator throughout the world though more commonly in the United States.

EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances number. This number is used primarily in Europe.

Italics: Italics are used to indicate a homeopathic textbook or a homeopathic authority. The italicized portions in the Remedy descriptions indicate information about which I am not certain. See further explanation under heading, *How to Use This Book, Homeopathic Picture*.

MP: Melting Point. The temperature at which a solid turns to liquid.

MW: Molecular Weight. The weight of one molecule of the substance (also the sum of the individual weights of the constituent atoms).

[Parenthesis]: The squared parenthesis is mainly used to indicate comments, corrections and explanations made by the author (me) and followed

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by my initials: RM.

"Quotation marks": In the Themes and Meanings sections of the book, quotation marks indicate symptoms or phrases which are taken directly from cured cases. Many (but not all) of these cases are found in the chapter on that remedy in the main body of the text.

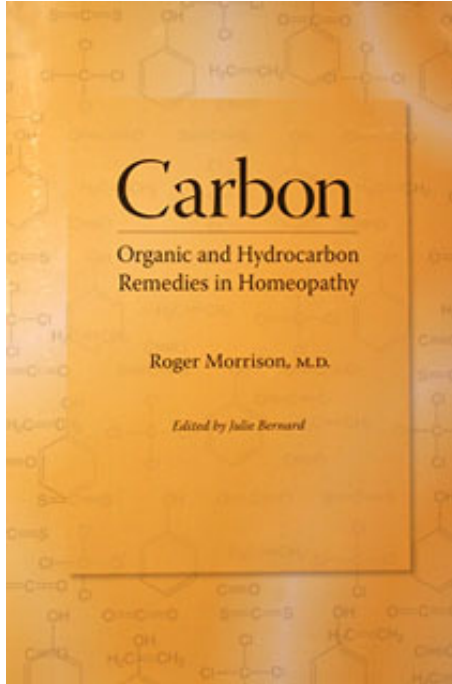
RTECS: Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances number. This number is assigned and used especially by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) - a US governmental agency assigned to protect the health of workers.

SG: Specific Gravity. The ratio of density compared to water (for liquids and solids) and to air at standard temperature - pressure (for gases). For example, a substance with SG of .999 is slightly lighter than water (and, therefore, floats on the top).

(t): In most of the remedies described, significant toxicological data was available from various resources (*see Bibliography*). These symptoms are added to our standard schema and designated by this symbol.

Temperature: All temperatures are in centigrade unless specified.

VP: Vapor Pressure. A measure of the volatility of a liquid (even a solid) or the concentration of a gas. A liquid with a significant VP evaporates easily and reaches a higher concentration at the specified temperature. If no temperature is noted, the figure expressed is for standard temperature and pressure (0 degrees centigrade and atmospheric pressure of 1 mm of Hg).



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Carbon

Organic and Hydrocarbon Remedies in Homeopathy

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