

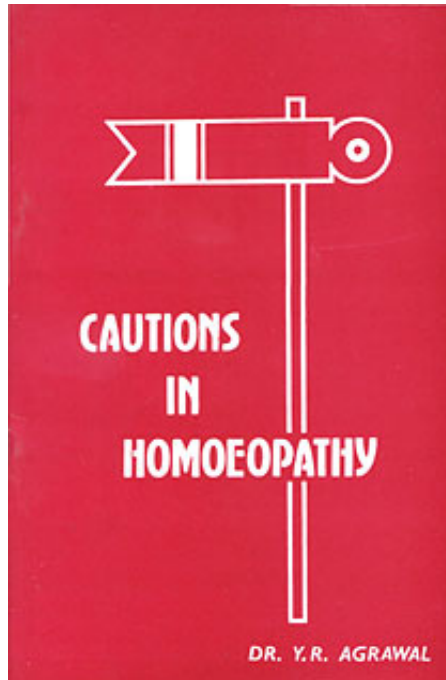
Y.R. Agrawal

Cautions in Homoeopathy

Leseprobe

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von [Y.R. Agrawal](#)



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Acetic Acid—Should not be repeated frequently in other diseases except in whooping cough. (N. C. Ghosh)

Acetic Acid is one of the most dangerous remedies for a pulmonary tuberculosis patient; it predisposes to haemoptysis, (H. C. Marrow & Kent)

Do not prescribe Acetic Acid after Arnica, Belladonna, Lachesis and Mercurius. It aggravates especially the headache after Belladonna. (Allen)

Ferrum and Acetic Acid are dangerous in many cases of advanced phthisis owing to the power of inducing haemorrhages. (R. G. Miller)

Acidum Hydrocyanicum—Highly poisonous, handle carefully, Not to be dispensed below 6X.

Aconite*—(a) Do not alternate Aconite. (b) Do not continue if a few doses do not act. (c) Do not waste time by giving it in a case of typhoid fever. (d) Do not try to control fever resulting from morbid poison by Aconite. (e) Do not give it in fever which are symptomatic of an acute local inflammation. It will do little good.

(Das Gupta)

Aconite will seldom or never cure a quiet, calm, equable patient. Nux vomica will not cure where the disposition is mild and phlegmatic. Pulsatilla will not cure if happy, gay and obstinate. If imperturbable and not easily frightened, do not use Ignatia. (T. K. Moore)

Never give Aconite where the sickness is borne with calmness of the patient.

The type of Aconite fever is sthenic and continuous and not intermittent. It has no symptom in its

* See also Kalmia.

pathogenesis, which points to intermittency. Beginning with the initial chill or chills, the dry heat follows and continues until sweat brings relief..... Then again it must be borne in mind that fever is not the disease itself but merely a symptom, which is necessary for the proper development of the disease. You should no more attempt to remove this fever by the administration of Aconite..... Take scarlatina, for instance, the fever may run high, the skin may be hot and dry and pulse hard. Superficially, Aconite appears to be indicated, yet you know with other Symptoms present, backache, vomiting, sore throat and existence of disease in neighbourhood, that scarlatina is developing. You know by removing this fever, may take away a symptom, which is necessary for the proper development of rash belonging to the disease. Therefore, Aconite is rarely to be thought of in scarlatina. (Farrington)

In hypertrophy of the heart from valvular diseases Aconite may do great harm. (Farrington)

Aconite should never be given first to subdue the fever and then some other remedy to meet the case, never to be alternated with other drugs for the purpose of controlling the fever. If the fever be such as to require Aconite, no other drug would be needed. (Dunham)

Whenever Aconite is chosen homoeopathically, you must above all, observe the moral Symptoms and be careful that it closely resembles them; the anguish of mind and body; the restlessness; the disquiet not to be allayed. (Hahnemann)

Do not think of Aconite in fever unless the patient is present with the Aconite fever. In Aconite fever the Symptoms are : sensitiveness to light, great restlessness with fever, eye staring, with pupils contracted, violent aching and inflammation of the deep structures of the ball. (Kent)

Aconite is never thought of in case of blood poisoning i.e., in scarlet fever, in typhoid fever etc. Never give

Aconite for any form of zymosis, for it has no zymotic history. Aconite is of no use in the slow coming continued fever. In Aconite fever has short and sharp attack and is not related to an intermittent fever. (Kent)

Aconite is useful after tedious and difficult parturition, but should not be given if there is suppression of lochia.
(Kent)

There is a teaching that has long prevailed : Give Aconite for the first stage of an inflammation. It is not good teaching, although it is recommended in all our books. It does not say what kind of a constitution, or how it comes about. Do not practice that way. Get all the elements for an Aconite case, if possible, or give a better remedy The sudden inflammations that come on with thick discharges would never be Aconite.
(Kent)

It is never to be thought of, never to be given in any form of malaria or septic poisoning as it is not a remedy to be used' in any stage of the disease. (Pierce)

Unless indicated by the exciting cause, Aconite is nearly always injurious in first stage of typhoid fever.
(H. C. Allen)

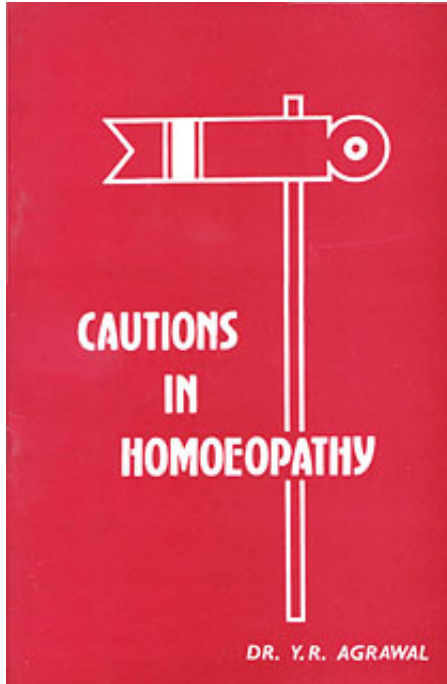
Aconite is contra indicated in fever of patients having chronic pulmonary tuberculosis, because of the liability to contract cold after its use. (Paige)

Much pain due to appendicitis contra indicates Aconite. (Dewey)

Do not alternate Aconite and Ipecac. Aconite is of no use when exudation begins.

Stop the medicine when the skin is moist or when the patient breaks out in sweat. (Ghoshal)

Adrenalin—On account of its affinity for oxygen, the drug easily decomposed in water and dilute acid Solutions. The solution must be protected from air and light. It must not be too frequently repeated owing to



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56 Seiten, Heft
erschienen 1996



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