

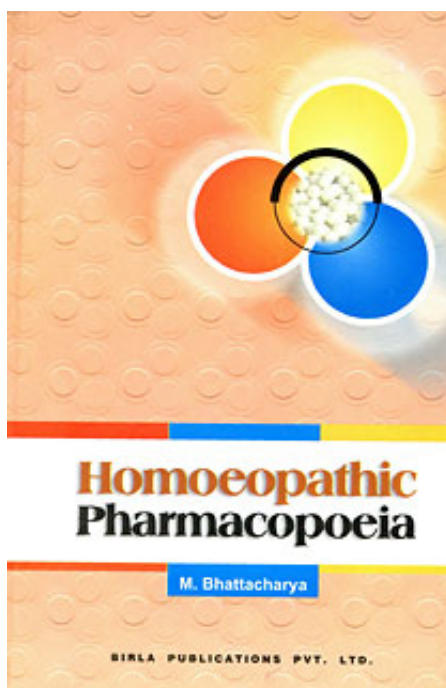
M. Bhattacharya

Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia

Leseprobe

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von [M. Bhattacharya](#)



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Preparation.—*Solution* θ .DRUG STRENGTH $\frac{1}{10}$.

Pure Barium chloride	100 gm.
Distilled water	930 cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of solution.

Dilutions.—2x to contain one part solution, four parts distilled water and five parts alcohol; 3x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

Trituration.—1x and higher.

Old Method—F. 5A. (Solution). F. 7 (Trituration). G. H. P. F. 7. For conversion into liquid potencies see method mentioned therein.

BEBERINUM SULPHURICUM

Synonyms.—Beberiaë sulphas, Beberine sulphas, Bebeerin sulphate, Bebeerinum sulphate, Sulphate of beberine.

Description.—It is prepared from bebeeru bark and from nectandra. It is found as brown, thin translucent scales having a bitter taste. It is easily soluble in alcohol and water. It is decomposed by heat and no residue is left after heating for sometime.

Preparation.—*Powder* θ .DRUG STRENGTH $\frac{1}{10}$.

Sulphate beberine	100 gm.
Dry vehicle (Sacc. Lact.)	900 gm.

To make one thousand gms. of powder.

Trituration.—2x and higher.

Old Method.—F. 7. (Trituration). For conversion into liquid potencies see method mentioned therein.

BELLADONNA

Natural Order.—Solanaceæ.

Synonyms.—Atropa Belladonna, Deadly night-shade, Belladonna baccifera, Belladonna trichotoma, Solanum furiosum, Belladone, Tollkraut. *Indian*—Sag-angur, Angur-Shefa, Yebruj.

Description.—Atropa Belladonna is a herbaceous perennial plant with thick, fleshy branched stem 3 to 5 feet high. Leaves are alternate often in pairs, each consisting of a large and a smaller leaf, green or brownish green; short stalked, mostly 3 to 9 inches long and ovate. Stems more or less hollow and flattened, finely hairy when young. The flowers appear from May to August. In the axils of many of the pairs of leaves a solitary drooping flower upon a short pedicel is seen. Fruit-berries ripen in September. It is a poisonous drug.

Habitat.—Common in Europe. In India it grows in abundance in the Himalayan ranges extending from Simla to Kashmir at an altitude of 6000 to 12000 feet and is also found wild in Kunawar at an altitude of 8500 feet.

Parts Used.—The whole plant when beginning to flower.

Preparation.—*Tincture* θ . DRUG STRENGTH $\frac{1}{10}$.

Belladonna, fresh pulp containing solids	100 gm.	=	667 gm.
and plant moisture approximately	567 cc.		
Strong alcohol			470 cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

Dilutions.—2x to contain one part tincture, four parts distilled water and five parts alcohol; 3x and higher, with *dispensing* alcohol.

Old Method.—F. 1.

BELLIS PERENNIS

Natural Order.—Compositæ.

Synonyms.—English daisy, Daisy, Hen and chickens.

Description.—This is a perennial herbaceous plant, stemless, single headed. Leaves are long, fleshy, obovate, crenate. White flowers appear in Spring and Summer.

Habitat.—Great Britain.

Parts Used.—The whole fresh plant.

Preparation.—*Tincture* θ . DRUG STRENGTH $\frac{1}{10}$.

Bellis perennis, fresh pulp containing solids	100 gm.	=	450 gm.
and plant moisture approximately	350 cc.		
Strong alcohol.			683 cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

Dilutions.—2x to contain one part tincture, two parts distilled water and seven parts alcohol. 3x and higher, with *dispensing* alcohol.

Old Method.—F. 1.

BENZINUM NITRICUM

Chemical Symbols.— $C_6H_5NO_2$.

Synonyms.—Nitro-benzol, Benzinum nitrate, Oil or essence of mirbane, Nitro benzine, Artificial oil of bitter almond.

Description.—This is a yellow, highly refractive oily liquid having sp. gr. 1.2 with odour of bitter almond and a sweet taste. Nitrobenzol

is prepared from benzol and strong nitric acid. Its boiling point is about 210°C. Almost insoluble in water but freely soluble in alcohol. When cooled below 3°C it crystallizes.

Preparation.—Tincture θ . DRUG STRENGTH $\frac{1}{10}$.
 Nitrobenzol 100 gm.
 Strong alcohol 918 cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

Dilutions.—2x and higher with *dispensing alcohol*.

Old Method.—F. 6-a. G. H. P. F. 6-b.

BENZOINUM

Natural Order.—Styracæ.

Synonyms.—Resina benzæ, Benzoin, Gum-benjamin, Benzœ, Gum-benzoin.

Description.—This is a balsamic resin, obtained from the incised stem of *Styrax benzoin*. It is commonly known as Sumatra benzoin. It is obtained as hard brittle masses consisting of whitish or reddish tears embedded in a greyish-brown to reddish-brown translucent matrix. Its odour is aromatic. It is easily pulverised. It is insoluble in water but soluble in 5 parts of alcohol. According to B. P. standard it should contain 30 to 60 per cent of balsamic acids.

Preparation.—Powder θ . DRUG STRENGTH $\frac{1}{10}$.
 Gum-benzoin B. P. 100 gm.
 Dry vehicle (Sacc. Lact.) 900 gm.

To make one thousand gms. of powder.

Trituration.—2x and higher.

Old Method.—F. 7. (Trituration). For conversion into liquid potencies see method mentioned therein.

BERBERINUM

Chemical Symbols.— $C_{20}H_{19}O_8N$.

Synonyms.—Berberine, Berberia, Berberin.

Description.—This is an alkaloid present in *Hydrastis canadensis*, *Calumba*, or *Berberis vulgaris* and some other plants. Berberine is obtained as glistening yellow needles or prisms of a bitter taste. One part is soluble in 300 parts of distilled water and it is difficulty soluble in alcohol.



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