

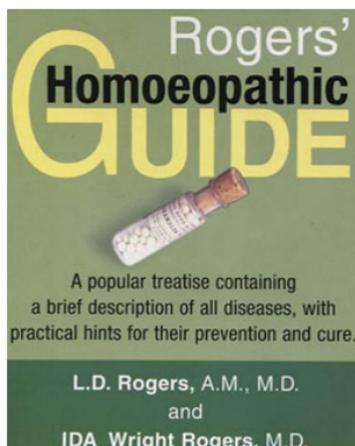
Rogers / Wright Rogers Rogers Homoeopathic Guide

Leseprobe

[Rogers Homoeopathic Guide](#)

von [Rogers / Wright Rogers](#)

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PART L

Description and Treatment of Diseases.

All diseases are divided into two general classes, namely: Local and constitutional. Those affections which are confined to a limited part of the body are classed as local, as for example, a felon. Those which affect the entire organism, such as typhoid fever, are classed as constitutional.

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

A large proportion of the constitutional diseases are infectious. An infectious disease is one that is caused by the presence of a certain specific germ in the organism. Infectious diseases are usually accompanied by fever. While probable yet it is not proven that all fevers are caused by infectious diseases.

FEVERS.

The most positive sign of a fever is a more or less enduring elevation of the temperature of the body above 98° degrees. A fever is usually preceded by a period called incubation, during which

in any other infectious disease. The temperature may run high in some cases while in others it may attain no great elevation, even though they are severe cases. In most febrile diseases the temperature is a better criterion than the pulse by which to determine the severity of the disease. But in diphtheria the pulse is more likely to be the better guide.

The local symptoms begin with a sense of dryness and pricking in the throat. Stiffness and swelling at the angles of the jaw soon follow; also pain on swallowing. White patches scattered over the tonsils appear a few hours later. These rapidly spread and run together, forming one continuous membrane upon the tonsils and adjacent parts. The membrane now becomes a dirty grey and later may become black. If a piece of it be scraped off a raw bleeding surface will be found. The bleeding is considered one of the reliable signs of diphtheria. If the membrane is easily wiped off and no bleeding follows the probabilities are that the case is not one of diphtheria. If, however, there should be swelling on the outside of the throat at the angles of the jaw, along with the swelling on the inside, the chances are ten to one that the case is diphtheria. If a microscopical examination of some of the substance that composes a patch reveals the presence of the specific germs of diphtheria no further evidence is necessary. Such an examination, however, can only be made by an expert microscopist. In diphtheria the tongue is usually clean, while in tonsillitis it is heavily coated.

If albumen be found in the urine of a case of suspected diphtheria it confirms the suspicions. Any physician or druggist may make the test for albumen within a few minutes, by simply holding a little of the urine in a test tube over an alcohol lamp and

SECTION IV,

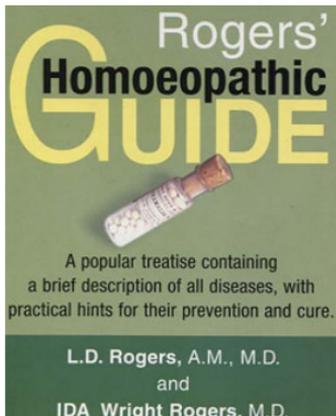


Diseases of the Respiratory System.



DISEASES OF THE NOSE.

The nose may be subjected to the following affections: *Acute Coryza*, commonly called "catarrh" or "cold;" *Chronic Nasal Catarrh*, including the three forms of rhinitis; simplex, hypertrophica and atrophica; *autumnal catarrh* or hay fever, and *epistaxis* or nose bleed. The word catarrh is derived from two Greek words and literally means "flowing down." Any mucous membrane in any part of the body is in a catarrhal state when its excretions are excessive. Catarrh cannot exist without a derangement of the circulation and the rational method of treating catarrh must always include all means tending to improve the circulation. The circulation is controlled by the nervous system. Whatever impairs or improves the nervous system affects, likewise, the circulation. Direct irritation of the mucous surface is a common cause of catarrh. The irritation may be either from dust or from germs. If the skin and bowels are kept in a good condition catarrhal troubles are less



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