

Vol. 8
Jan. to March 2020

QUARTERLY
JOURNAL

“ Talent Wins Games,
But...
TEAMWORK
Wins
CHAMPIONSHIPS ”



dare
DRONA ACADEMY OF RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

Published by : Drona Academy of Research and Education (Regd.)

THERAPEUTICS OF PARALYSIS FROM ALLEN'S KEYNOTE ON THE BASIS OF LOCATION AND SYMPTOMATOLOGY

Materia Medica has a very strong bonding with Practice of Medicine and understanding both the subjects and their linkage with each other, the homoeopathic practice becomes easy and interesting. Hahnemann himself says that the Physician should have Knowledge of disease, Knowledge of medicine and application of drug knowledge to disease knowledge.

We know symptoms of the medicine but are unaware of the cause behind that symptom but when we have the knowledge that why and how this symptom is produced by this medicine and what's the reason behind it in the patient, we can easily reach up to the similar medicine which will cure the patient undoubtedly.

The table given below is extracted from the Allen's Keynote keeping the same theme in mind. We read the book many a times but are unable to grasp this linkage. So, I have selected a single topic of paralysis and made the task of learning easy for you, hope that this will help you.

Medicine	Location	Symptoms
1. Antimonium Tartaricum	Lungs	Asphyxia and the patient is unable to expectorate even the loose mucus
2. Causticum	Single Parts	Aphonia < in the morning, Drooping of upper eyelids;
	Vocal Organs	
	Eye lids	cannot keep them open; Children slow in learning to walk, unsteady walking and easy
	Extremities	falling of little children. Urine involuntary: When coughing, sneezing, blowing the nose.
	Bladder	
3. Cuprum Metallicum	Tongue	Imperfect stammering speech
4. Equisetum Hyemale	Bladder (In Old Women)	Severe dull pain in the bladder, as from distension, not > after urinating. Frequent and intolerable urging to urinate. Constant desire to urinate; large quantity of clear, watery urine, without amelioration. Enuresis diurna et nocturna.
5. Gelsemium	Eye lids	Great heaviness of the eyelids; cannot keep them open.
6. Hyoscyamus Niger	Bladder	After labor, with retention or incontinence of urine; no desire to urinate in lying-in women.

7. Cpium	Intestines (of Children, Corpulent, good natured women) Sphincter Ani.	Constipation, no desire; from lead poisoning; stool hard, round black balls, faeces protrude and recede. Stool involuntary, especially after fright; black and offensive.
	Bladder, Urethral Sphincter	Urine: Retained, with bladder full; retention, post-partum or from excessive use of tobacco; in nursing children, after passion of nurse; in fever or acute illness.
8. Plumbum Metallicum	Rectum	Constipation: Stools hard, lumpy, black like sheep-dung.
9. Rhus Tox	Eyelids	Ptosis (drooping of eyelids)
10. Sepia	Both eyelids	Bilateral ptosis, drooping of both eyelids.
11. Syphilinum	Eyelids (Paralysis of Levator Palpabrae Superioris muscle due to affection of third cranial nerve that is oculomotor nerve)	Ptosis: sleepy look from drooping lids. Diplopia, one image seen below the other.
	Paralysis of Superior Oblique muscle (Due to affection of fourth cranial nerve that is Trochlear nerve)	

- Dr. A.P.S. Chhabra

MD (PGR, Practice of Medicine, Homoeopathy)

**[None of Us is as Smart
as all of Us.]**