

A Clinical **REPERTORY**

to the Dictionary of **Materia Medica**

A black and white portrait of John Henry Clarke, a man with light-colored hair, wearing a dark suit, white shirt, and dark tie. He is resting his chin on his right hand.

John Henry Clarke

A Clinical REPERTORY

to the

Dictionary of Materia Medica

TOGETHER WITH REPERTOIRE OF

ROBERT THOMAS COOPER,

- *Causation • Temperaments*
- *Clinical Relationships • Natural Relationships*

John Henry Clarke, M.D.

A CLINICAL REPERTORY TO THE DICTIONARY OF MATERIA MEDICA

Edition: 2007

1st Impression: 2012

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted, in any form or by any means, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the publisher.

© with the publisher

Printed by Kalyan Jain for

B. JAIN PUBLISHERS (P) LTD.

An ISO 9001 : 2000 Certified Company

1921/10, Okhla Industrial Estate, New Delhi 110024

Tel: +91-11-4387 1000 Fax: +91-11-4387 1010

Email: info@bjain.com Website: www.bjain.com

Printed in India by

B. R. Press, Varanasi



B. Jain Publishers (P) Ltd.

USA—EUROPE—INDIA

ISBN: 978-81-910-1033-7

Preface

I **must** ask my readers to do me the favour to give particular attention to the prefaces to this work—not only to this, the general preface, but also to the introductory notes to each separate division; for, though the uses of each division are fairly obvious, and the arrangements simple, the REPERTORY is capable of subserving other uses besides the obvious ones, and these I shall endeavour to point out. That prince of Repertory-makers, Von Boenninghausen, described his well-known “*Pocket Book*” as being intended for use at the bedside “*and in the study of the materia medica.*” I may in the same way describe my REPERTORY as being designed “for use in the study of the materia medica” no less than as an instrument for finding out the indicated remedies. Homoeopathic practice consists in knowledge of materia medica and knowledge how to use it. This demands unlimited patience and application in the study of drug comparisons. My REPERTORY will enable the practitioner to compare any remedy with any similar remedy in five different points, all of great importance in practice.

In my *Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica* every remedy is described from a number of different points of view. The clinical point of view is one of these, and under the heading “CLINICAL” I have prefixed to each remedy a list of the affections in which it has been found most frequently indicated in practice. In compiling these clinical lists I had in view the project of preparing, later on, an Index of these headings to enable the reader to find at a glance all the remedies which have been accredited with the cure or alleviation of any given state. The CLINICAL REPERTORY herewith presented constitutes this Index.

Whilst the preparation of this work was in progress it occurred to me that it would greatly extend the usefulness of the CLINICAL REPERTORY if I were to add one or two other indices at the same time.

One of the sections under which I have described remedies in the *Dictionary* is headed "CAUSATION." This tells how remedies are related to conditions due to definite *Causes*. I have therefore added an alphabetical list of CAUSES, under any one of which will be found named all the drugs which have been observed to be curative in conditions produced by it.

Another index deals with TEMPERAMENTS. Acute observers, from the time of Hahnemann onwards, have noticed that some remedies act well on some types of persons and not at all so well on others. The respective types of *Nux vomica* and *Pulsatilla* are well known; but many other remedies have preferences more or less well marked for particular temperaments. These are mentioned in the *Dictionary* under the heading "CHARACTERISTICS" as the types of constitutions the particular remedy is specially "suited to." In the second and third volumes I have put the words "suited to" in italics so that they may be more easily found. In the *Repertory of Temperaments* they will all be found completely indexed. This, I think, is of no little importance, since type of constitution is very often a determining factor in the choice of a remedy. There are some patients whose constitutions correspond so accurately to a particular medicinal type, that the corresponding remedy will cure almost any indisposition they may happen to have. But under "SUITED TO" are included not temperaments, persons, and constitutions only, but also *complaints* occurring in persons of particular age and type; so that this section becomes in a way a complement of the *Clinical Repertory*—the first and most important division of this work. The user of the *Repertory*, therefore, who may not find the remedy he is in search of in the *Clinical Repertory*, may possibly find it in the *Repertory of Temperaments* under the heading of the complaint the patient is suffering from.

The last of the repertories included in this volume is a REPERTORY OF RELATIONSHIPS. This is twofold, and includes Clinical Relationships and Natural Relationships. The *Repertory*

of Natural Relationships shows at a glance the place in nature of any remedy in question—mineral, vegetable, or animal—and how it stands in regard to its closest congeners. For instance, if a reader wishes to find the nearest botanical relations of any plant remedy he will be able to find them without difficulty. In the *Dictionary* is given the natural order of each plant. In the *Repertory* will be found an alphabetical list of all the natural orders represented, and under each is given in alphabetical order a list of all the plants of that order included in the *materia medica*.

But there is also given a list of the natural orders in their systematic or evolutionary order; so that every order is here given in juxtaposition with its allied orders. In this list I have prefixed a number to each order; and in the alphabetical list I have given each order the same number. Thus on consulting the alphabetical list, not only will all the individual members of that order be found there, but the number attached to the order will enable the reader to refer to the numerical list and find in that the orders most nearly allied to it. On reference to these orders in the alphabetical list, all the members of each will be found.

This is often to importance, since there is a strong therapeutic likeness between members of the same botanical group. The chief function of homœopathy, it is true, is to individualise. This must be effected with the greatest possible completeness. But when once this has been done—and to effect this was one of the main objects I kept before me in compiling my *Dictionary*—grouping can be of the utmost value in the study and use of the *materia medica*. The mistake some first, and thinking that this might prove a short-cut to learning the *materia medica*. It is nothing of the kind: it merely results in muddling the *materia medica* unless each individual remedy has been first of all depicted in full detail.

When this individualising of remedies has been mastered, the grouping becomes of great importance in practice. Of this both Dr. Burnett and Dr. Cooper made the most brilliant use. I need only instance the working out of the *Lobelias* by Dr. Burnett.

Those who wish to follow up the successes of these great therapists will have a light to guide them in my *Repertory of Natural Relationships*.

But, quite independently of all known natural relationships—I say “known relationships” because there is nothing in nature really unrelated to anything else—medicines are inter-related in various ways in point of therapeutic action. A knowledge of these relations is all-important to those who aim at accurate prescribing. Take the antidotal relation, for example. It is often as important to be able to arrest a medicinal action as it is to start it. A prescriber who cannot antidote a drug effect is like a driver of a motor who cannot put on the brake. Hahnemann was always careful to observe and record the antidotes to the remedies he proved, and later observers have largely added to his observations. Some remedies have been observed to prepare the way for other remedies; some to follow others well. Such remedies are termed compatibles. Some spoil the effects of others, and such are called incompatibles. When a remedy has done good and has ceased to be indicated, the choice of the remedy to follow will be greatly assisted by a knowledge of CLINICAL RELATIONSHIPS. I have therefore given a tabulated list of all the remedies in the materia medica with their antidotes and other related remedies. In compiling this table I have made use of the excellent table published by Dr. Gibson Miller in the *Homoeopathic World* of September, 1902. It will be noticed that many of the remedies have no related remedies placed to their credit. This does not mean that such do not exist, but only that they have not been observed and recorded. I have not on that account omitted them from the list, and the vacant spaces will serve the purpose of providing a place of their entry whenever they may be found.

It will therefore be seen the CLINICAL REPERTORY is a clinical repertory and much more besides. The practitioner who consults it will not be tied down to a mere list of names of diseases : he will be able to test his choice of a remedy from other points of view,

and if further information should be required, the *Dictionary of Materia Medica*, which this REPERTORY is designed to make more accessible, will supply it.

A necessary preliminary to the compilation of work of this nature was to fix the abbreviation which should always represent each remedy named. In making choice of these abbreviations I have followed largely those selected by the compilers of the *Cypher Repertory*. The chief object aimed at in the selection has been to choose a combination of letters which shall at once suggest the remedy and not suggest any other remedy. This, as a matter of course, is an ideal which cannot always be attained, but to make identification as easy as possible I have given two lists—first a list of remedies in alphabetical order with the abbreviations appended to each, and next a list of abbreviations in alphabetical order with the remedy it stands for appended. It will be observed that I have followed the *Cypher Repertory* in using the letter “x.” to signify “acid”; “Nt. x.” is “nitric acid”; “Fl. x.” “fluoric acid,” &c. Every time a medicine is mentioned it begins with a capital letter. When a name has two parts the second part always begins with a small letter. Thus, in the text, it will be impossible to mistake where the name of one remedy ends and the other begins.

It will be gathered from the above that the CLINICAL REPERTORY is intended to serve a purpose of its own. It is given to the world as complete in itself within the range of its aims. A *Symptom-Repertory* to the *Dictionary* is a very different matter and a much larger undertaking. But I do not despair of seeing that work accomplished one day. Some little progress has, in fact, already been made towards the carrying out of this project.

John Henery Clarke

8, Bolton Street, Piccadilly,
London, W.

September 14, 1904.

Contents

Dedication	iii
Publisher's Note	iv
Preface	v
List of Remedies with Abbreviations	xiii
List of Abbreviations with Remedies	xxxii
Part I	
Introduction to The Clinical Repertory	01
Clinical Repertory	07
Part II	
Prefatory Note to Repertory of Causation	133
Repertory of Causation	135
Part III	
Repertory of Temperaments, Dispositions, Constitutions and States	157
Part IV	
Prefatory Note to Clinical Relationships	221
Repertory of Clinical Relationships	222
Part V	
Introduction to Repertory of Natrual Relationships	343
Repertory of Natrual Relationships	345
I. Elements	
(a) Alphabetical List	349

- (b) List According to Atomic Weight
- (c) Mendeléeff's Groups

II. Vegetable Kingdom 353

- (a) Alphabetical List of Natural Orders
- (b) Systematic Arrangement of Natrual Orders

III. Animal Kingdom 375

- (a) Alphabetical List of Natural Orders.
- (b) Systematic Arrangement of Natrual Orders

IV. Sarcodes 381

V. Nosoes 382

A CLINICAL REPERTORY

[The name of a remedy printed in italics signifies that the same remedy may be found mentioned in the Prescriber under the same heading. The name of a remedy appearing in the brackets signifies that the particular affection under which it appears does not occur in the Dictionary of Materia Medica under to the CLINICAL heading, but has been added to my copy since the Dictionary was published.

Abdomen, COLDNESS in—Phel., Ple.

DISTENDED—*Cin., Dio., Fil., Ign., Lyc., Sil., Thu.*

LARGE—*Calc.*

OPERATIONS on, VOMITING after—*Bis. Cep.*

PLETHORA of—*Al.*

SWELLING of—*Prf.*

THROBBING in—*Bru.*

Abortion—*Alet., Asc. s., Fil., Gos., Kou., Lyc., Mur., Nx. M.,
Prt., Pin., 1. Rhs., Rsm., Rum., Sbi., Tan., Thu.*

AFTER-EFFECTS of—*Sbi.*

HAEMORRHAGE after—*Thl.*

TENDENCY to.—*Act. r.*

THREATENED—*Bap., Caul., Cro., Ham., Phyt., Sec., Vb. p.*

See also Miscarriage.

Abscess.—*Anan. Aps., Arn., Ars., Bel., Ca. s., Caln., Chi.,
Elt., Fl. x, Gui., Hep., Hpz., Mat., Mr. Sol., Na.sa., Pyro.,
Sil., Symt., Syph., Thy.*

COLD ABSCESS.—*Ol. J.*

Abscesses, MULTIPLE—*Vsp.*

SUCCESSION of.—Syph.

Acetonaemia.—(Cbl. x.)

Acidity.—*Ag. n.*, *Ca. ar.* *Calc.*, *Cb. v.* *Cham.* *Lo. s.*, *Lun.*, *Par.*, *Pod.*,
Pr., *v.*, *Rob.*, *Su. x.*

INFANTS, in.—*Na. p.*

Acne.—*Ail.*, *Athra.*, *Ant. s. a.*, *Ar.lp.*, *As. br.* *As. r.*, *Ast. r.* *Bel.*,
Bls., *Cb. v.*, *Cbl. x.*, *Crb. s.*, *Chm. u.*, *Cop.*, *Dio.*, *Gph.*,
(*Ign.*), *Ind.*, *Jg.c.*, *Jg. r.*, *K. bi.* *K. br.*, *K. m.*, *Kre.*, *Mld.*, *Pi.*
x., *Pix*, *Pso.*, *Pul.*, *Sil.*, *Sul.*, *i.*, *Sum.* *Tub.*, *Uri.*, *Vin.*

Acne, NOSE, of.—*Caus.*

PUNCTATA—*Sul. i.*

ROSACEA—*Aga.*, *Ars.*, *As. i.* *Cb. a.* *Caus.*, *Eug.*, *Hyd.*, *Nux.*,
Oop., *Rhs.*, *Ss. x.*

Acromegaly—*Thyr.*

Actinomycosis—*K. i.*, *Nt. x.*

Addison's Disease.—*Adr.*, *Ag. n.*, *Bac.*, *Na. m.*, *Ol. j.*, *Pet.*, *Van.*

Adenitis—*Dul.*

Adenoids—*Ag. n.*, (*Calc.*), *Ca. fl.*, *Lo. s.*, *Pso.*, *Sg. n.*, *Spi.*, *Stp.*, *Sul.*

Adhesions—*Thio.*

PLEURITIC—*Ran b.*

Adrenal Neuralgia—*Adr.*

After-Pains—*Caul.*, *Cham.*, *Cro.*, *Cup.*, *Hyp.*, *Lach.*, *Opi.*, *Par.*,
Rhs., *Sbi.*, *Sec.*, *Vb. o.*, *Xan.*

Agalactia—*Agn.*, *Caus.*, *Urt.*, *Ust.*

See also **Lactation**, DEFECTIVE., **Milk**, ABSENCE of ; and
Milk, SUPPRESSED.

Ague—*E. ar.*, *Mr.*, *Plnt.*, *Sul.*, *Trx.*, *Vbn.*

CHRONIC—*Vbn.*

See also **Brow-Ague**; **Fever**, INTERMITTENT; and
intermittent Fever.

Albuminuria—*Ado.*, *Am. bz.*, *Arm.*, *Au.*, *m.*, *Ca. ar.*, *Cnb.*,
Cub., *Evm.*, *Ev. a.*, *E. pu.*, *Fe. i.*, *Fe. pi.*, *Hel.*, *Hlon.*, *Ho.*,
K. chl., *Kis.*, *Lc. v.*, *Lach.*, *Li. c.*, *Lyc.*, *Mth. b.*, *Nph.*, *Na.*
c., *Na. hch.*, *Ocm.*, *Ena.*, *Pet.*, *Phas.*, *Phyt.*, *Pilo.*, *Pip. m.*

Ric., Smb. c., Sec., Sld., Sfn., Ter., Thy., Tub., Ur. n.,
Ure., Ves., Z. st., Zng.

PREGNANCY, of—Thyr. (see also **Pregnancy**, ALBUMINURIA of.)

See also **Retinitis** ALBUMINURICA.

Alcohol, Effects of—Aln., Aur., Calc., Fe. I., Grna., Sep.

Alcohol Habit—Sul.

Alcoholism—Ana., Ant. t., Apm., Ars., Asr., Avn., Bry., Chi., Ch. m.,
Fl. x. Hdr., Lach., Lo. i., Nux, Qer., Rn. b. Rap., Sang.,
Sel., Strp., Syph., Zin.

CHRONIC—Su. x.

HEREDITARY CRAVING FOR ALCOHOL—Syph.

Alopecia—All., Asc. t., Bac., Cup. s., Fl. x., Jab., Lo. i., Ol. j.,
Pilo., Ust., Vsp., Vin.

AREATA—K. ph., Pho.

See also **Baldness** ; and **Hair**, FALLING OFF.

Amaurosis—Aco., Ant. s. a., Au. m., Bel., Bz. n., Cap., Crd. b.,
Caus., Cen., Dph., Dig., Elp., Fe. mg., Gel., Hep., Hyo.,
Men., Nux, Pho., Pb., Pul., So. n., So. t., Spi., Sty., Sul.,
Tab., Up., Ve. v.

Amblyopia—Anag., Bz. d., Crb. s., Chi., Cich., Chn. s., Crt. h.,
Dph., Drs., Lach., Mrl., Nph., Nux, Onos., Oxt., Ph. x.,
Pho., Ph. h., Rap., Rut., Sac. I., Sntn., Sga., Thy., Zin.

POTATORUM—Ter.

Amenorrhoea—Alns., Ars., Aur., Bry., Caul., Epn., Fe. i., Gas.,
Gos., Gph., Gui., Hdm., Hel., Hlon., Ind., K. ca., K. ph.,
Kre., Ln. c., Lo. i., Mgt. n., Ol. j., Ov. g. p., Prt., Pin. l.,
Plat., Pod., Plg., Pul., Pl. n., Rho., Rhs., Snc., Se. a., Sep.,
Sin. n., Sul., Tan., Tep., Thy., Tur., Ver., Ve. v., Wis., Wye.

Anaemia—Ac. X., Alet., Anil., Ag. n., Ars., Au. ar., Bz. d., Calc.,
Ca. p., Crb. s., Csc., Chi., Chl. h., Cin., Cyc., Fer., Fe. as.,
Fe. m., Hlon, Ipc., Ird., K. bi., K. ca., K. ph., Lc. v. d.,
Man, Merc., Na. m., Na. n., Ol. j., Ovg., Pet., Pi. x., Pb.,
Pul., Rub., Sil., Stn., Strp., Sul., Tab., Thy., Urt., Ver.

ACUTE PERNICIOUS—Pho., Pi. x., Thy.

- See also Brain, ANAEMIA of; and Malarial Anaemia.*
- Anaesthesia**—Ctn. ch., Ker., Pb.
- Anaesthetics, Antidote to**—Ac. x.
- Anasarca**—Frg., Ver.
 SCARLATINA, after—Stm.
- Aneurism**—As. i., Ba. c., Ba. m., Cac., Ca. fl., Cb. a., Euc., Gui.,
 K. i., Lach., Li. c., Lyc., Lcs., Mgn. gr., Pb., Rn. s., Spo.
- Anger**—Aco., Cham., Cro.
 EFFECTS of—Bry., Coc., Ign., Nux. (*See also Asthma, FROM ANGER*)
 FITS of—Ce. s., Stp.
- Angina Faucium**—Dul.
 PECTORIS—Act. r., Aml., Ag. cy., Asi., Aur., Au. m., Bis.,
 Cac., Ca. hp.; Cam., Cb. v., Chm. m., Ch. ar., Ch. s., ChI. h.,
 Chr. o., Coca, Crat., Cu. a., Cup., Dig., Dio., Glo., Haem.,
 Hep., Hy. x., Hyo., Jg. c., Klm., Lct. v., Lt. m., Lil., Li. c.,
 Lo. i., Lyc., Mgn. gr., Mos., Naj., Na. ns., Ox. x., Pet.,
 Phyt., Sac. l., Smb. c., Smb. n., Scil, Scol., Spi., Spo., Sti.,
 Sto. c., Tab., Trn., Ther., Thu., Thy., Ver., Wis., Zn. v.
 TONSILLARIS—Fe. m. (*See also Quinsy; Tonsillitis; and Tonsils, INFLAMED*)
- Anidrosis**—K. i., Na. c., Pb.
- Ankle, ITCHING ERUPTION about**—Sel.
 PAINS in—Trm.
- Ankle, PAINFUL**—Mn. m.
 SPRAIN of—Sto. c.
 SWELLING of—Aps., Mim.
 WEAK—Calc., Ca. p., Ham., Man., Mn. m., Na. c., Pin. s., Sil
- Anorexia**—Gn. l., Gn. q., Lo. c., Pr. v.
See also Appetite, LOST
- Anosmia**—Am. m.
See also Smell, Loss of.
- Anterior Crural Neuralgia**—Gel., Gna., Snc.
- Anthrax, of Sheep**—Ther.