

# **A GROUP ANALYSIS EVALUATION OF THE CLASS INSECTA IN TERMS OF KNOWN MATERIA MEDICA**

By

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at the Durban Institute of Technology

I, Alta Vogel, do hereby declare that this dissertation represents my own work in  
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## **DEDICATION**

This dissertation is dedicated to my mother, Laetitia Vogel, and the memory of my father, Johan Christian Vogel, with love and gratitude. You have encouraged and supported me with love abundant all my life. Thank you.

I would also like to dedicate this research to my loving husband, Kristian. No words to describe, but thank you for everything. I am so looking forward to our life together, full of promise and always love.

ʼn Spesiale dankie vir my ma, dankie mamma vir al die finansiele ondersteuning deur die lang jare. Dankie veral dat ma altyd net ʼn foon oproep naby was wanneer ek teneergedruk gevoel het, en sodoende al my knorre en pyne weggestreel het met ma se wyse woorde.

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## **ABSTRACT**

Group analysis of homoeopathic remedies is a relatively new methodology, linking naturally related substances via their common symptomatology. At its very basic level of understanding, it is an attempt to identify a mechanism for understanding groups of related remedies according to the natural classification of various sources used in homoeopathic practice (Scholten, 1993). This not only offers new aspects to well known remedies, but illuminates the smaller, less well known remedies, resulting in a more comprehensive and rounded understanding of the materia medica.

Relatively few remedies derived from insects are extensively utilized in homoeopathy, most being considered as small remedies. When one considers the wide diversity and number of insects on the planet (Forsyth, 1992:4), it is surprising that they make up such a small part of the known materia medica. The insect remedies were analysed in terms of rubric size, and based on this a sample selection was defined using the larger, more well known remedies. The extraction of common rubrics from the sample group was done using the Radar 9.0 computer software package (Archibel, 2003), and data was analysed and confirmed via Encyclopedia Homoeopathica (Archibel, 2004). The study focused on common sensations, active and passive reactions and compensations of the insect group.

The primary sensations extracted were burning and swelling. Other sensations include heat, stinging, itching, stitching, weakness, sensitive, cutting, tension, and paralysis. Reactions to the common sensations were divided into active and passive groups. Active reactions isolated include redness, fever and irritability. Mentally, active reaction manifested as anger, anxiety, delirium, violence and frenzied activity. Passive reactions included paralysis, coldness and weakness. Generally sensations were found to be of a sudden or acute nature and are generally worse for touch.

Compensations included restlessness, impatience, increased sexual desires and/or activities. Therefore insect remedies were found to compensate by adopting a hurried or busy lifestyle and a sarcastic or caustic nature. These proposals ought to be considered as a working hypothetical framework that needs to be further analysed via detailed provings and in-depth case material.

The differentiation of insect remedies was based on miasmatic tendencies of the individual remedies (species). Each remedy from the sample selection was classified miasmatically based on keywords and the core essence of each miasm as illustrated by Sankaran (2002: 53). The majority of remedies, namely *Apis mellifica*, *Cantharis vesicatoria*, *Formica rufa*, *Limenitus bredowii californica*, *Culex musca* and *Vespa crabro*, were found to belong to the tubercular miasm. *Musca domestica* was found to belong to the leprosy miasm.

Pathological tendencies of the insect remedies were found to revolve around inflammatory conditions, such as erysipelas, cellulitis, gastroenteritis, peritonitis, pericarditis, glomerulonephritis, arthritis, conjunctivitis, meningitis and gangrene. Other conditions common to the insects include vertigo, intermittent fevers and affections of the bladder and ovaries.

The results of the study were found to support the group analysis methodology as outlined by Sankaran (2002) and the researcher believes that the outcome accurately reflects the insect group of remedies, and as a result adds depth to the homoeopathic literature.

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## **CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION**

This is a non-empirical study which aims to apply the analytical methodology (group analysis) proposed by Indian homoeopath, Rajan Sankaran (2002), to an under-represented and poorly-understood biological class, with a view to extend the group understanding that will result in a more notable utilization of individual members as therapeutic substances.

Fundamental to this particular methodology are the notions that remedies belonging to a particular biological family share certain common characteristics in terms of susceptibility to external stimuli and typical reactions to such stimuli (Wulfsohn, 2005). In homoeopathic practice so far, we have used symptoms as the only, or almost only, guide to the remedy, without really considering the source of the drug (Scholten, 1993:23). Our materia medica is constantly expanding, and as more and more new remedies are added under each rubric, often no single remedy emerges at the end of such a mathematical repertorization (Sankaran, 2004: 22). A system of homoeopathic prescribing is needed to help practitioners both study the remedies and prescribe more accurately for each individual (Sankaran, 1994: 313).

The prime movers of the group analysis method state that once you have a fundamental knowledge of the symptoms of the materia medica, the second step is to study remedies as families (Sankaran, 2004: 669). Group analysis is an

attempt to identify a mechanism for understanding groups of related remedies, according to the natural classification of the various sources, used in homoeopathic practice today (Sankaran, 1994).

The group analysis method gives every remedy its basic theme and has formed a beautiful map of remedies which, if well understood and correctly used, makes the practice of homoeopathy become much simpler and prescribing more certain (Sankaran, 1994: 3). This new approach revealed more clearly than ever the deficiencies in our materia medica. The substances that make up the homoeopathic materia medica have to be understood deeper and, if possible, fully classified and mapped out.

### **1.1) AIM/PURPOSE OF THE GROUP ANALYSIS RESEARCH PROJECT**

This research aimed to extract common characteristic symptomatology that manifest in homoeopathic remedies belonging to the Class *Insecta* as represented in the known materia medica and repertory. This was done by analyzing the Class *Insecta* according to the method of group analysis proposed by Rajan Sankaran (Sankaran, 2002).

In this study, twenty eight members of the Class *Insecta* which are used in homoeopathy as therapeutic remedies was analyzed in terms of common sensations, responses and reactions they evoke in proving experiments. Data will be collected from 3 main sources, namely Radar version 9 (Archibel, 2003),

Archibel's Encyclopaedia Homoeopathica (2004) and various Materia Medica (Vermeulen, 2000; Vermeulen, 2002; Vithoukas 1992).

Once the commonalities within the class were obtained the individual species of the sample group was then differentiated in terms of Sankaran's extended miasmatic classification (Sankaran, 2002: 53).

The purpose of this study was to subject a poorly understood biological class to a particular investigation with a view to extend the overall group understanding, and, as a result, allow a more notable utilization of individual members as therapeutic substances.

## **1.2) RATIONALE FOR THE GROUP ANALYSIS EVALUATION OF REMEDIES BELONGING TO THE CLASS INSECTA**

1. Various methodologies of group analysis of homoeopathic remedies - as means of extending the understanding of remedy relationships - have been proposed by various noted homoeopathic authors (Scholten, 1993; Sankaran, 2002).
2. Sankaran's methodology has been applied to a number of plant families (as defined botanically) with apparent success (Sankaran, 2002).

3. According to the knowledge of the author, the broad application of Sankaran's methodology has not yet been researched according to the Class *Insecta*.
  
4. There are relatively few remedies derived from insects that have been extensively proven in homoeopathy, and most remedies derived from insect sources are considered small remedies and are not well documented. When you consider the wide diversity and number of insects on the planet, it is surprising that insects make up such a small part of the known materia medica.
  
5. Application of the methodology is to extend the understanding of the animal class under investigation, and to increase the utilization of previously under-represented remedies in new contexts.

## **CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW**

Samuel Hahnemann (1755 – 1843) founded homoeopathy in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and proved approximately 100 remedies during his lifetime (Lockie, 2000: 14). Remedies have subsequently been proven in their thousands over the last 200 years, resulting in an unimaginable list of knowledge representing the homoeopathic materia medica. As new provings are continuously undertaken, and existing remedies are expanded through clinical information, the materia medica is constantly expanding and, as a result, a need to systematize the process of remedy selection has become essential to homoeopathic practice (Sankaran, 2004: 22). A system of homoeopathic prescribing is needed to help practitioners both study the remedies and prescribe more accurately for each individual (Sankaran, 1994: 313).

Homoeopaths have continuously searched for a sense of pattern and purpose in prescribing, which has led to various ideas and schema around the relationships between various remedies (Wulfsohn, 2005). Even in the very beginning of homeopathy, once the amount of proved remedies exceeded that which is comfortably held in the memory, a need and desire arose to classify and categorize the remedies.

## **2.1) ANTECEDANTS IN THE SYSTEMATIZATION OF HOMOEOPATHY**

### **2.1.1) Hahnemann and his miasmatic theory**

As Hahnemann continued to develop the principles and practice of homoeopathy, he realized that in a large number of chronic diseases, the symptoms alone were not enough to lead to a remedy that resulted in a permanent cure for the individual. In his search for the correct remedy (one that heals as completely and permanently as is possible) he was convinced of the existence of a deeper, more fundamental or primitive disease, which he named the 'miasm' (Sankaran, 2004: 263). The term 'miasm' comes from a Greek word meaning "pollution or taint" (de Scheeper, 2001: 355). In every case, therefore, the miasm had to be considered alongside the symptoms in each particular case.

Hahnemann went on to divide disease into three main categories: those arising from suppressed scabies (psoric miasm), gonorrhoea (sycotic miasm) and syphilis (syphilitic miasm), to establish first what is the fundamental disease (or miasm) in each case, and then to select an appropriate anti-miasmatic remedy to restore the patient to health. Hahnemann grouped the initial 84 remedies he knew into miasms after he observed that the chronic diseases each had a particular pattern (Gaier, 1991). This classification of remedies and the identification of specific anti-miasmatic remedies created a first classification system in homoeopathic



prescribing, and helped to ease the differentiation of similar remedies in each case (Sankaran, 1994: 21).

Hahnemann's theory of miasms were not well accepted among most of his followers and remains controversial among homeopaths even today. However, many respected homoeopaths, such as Hering, Stapf, Gross, and Kent, found the miasmatic theory valuable for their practice. Luc de Scheeper (2001: 357) states that the proof of miasmatic theory lies in its clinical effectiveness. Hahnemann's original theory of miasms was published in *Chronic Diseases* (1828), the book which originally outlined the 3 miasms: psora, sycosis and syphilis. Later homoeopaths like Compton Burnett (1840 – 1901) added to the miasmatic theory and defined the tubercular miasm and the cancer miasm (de Scheeper, 2001: 413).

### **2.1.2) The Doctrine of Signatures**

Defined as a 'morphological relationship between the drug substance and the disease or organ affinity in question', The Doctrine of Signatures was another attempt to make sense of the large and growing materia medica (Gaier 1991). The origin of this notion extends back to the philosophers of ancient Greece, and was revived in the 16<sup>th</sup> century by Paracelsus, one of the most renowned scientists of his time. It is based on the premise that the external appearance of a plant – God's "signature" – indicates the nature of its healing properties. For

example, the yellow juice of the plant *Chelidonium majus* resembles hepatic bile and can therefore be used to treat conditions affecting the liver and gallbladder (Lockie, 2000: 13).

This method of remedy selection, primarily used in Anthroposophical medicine, was condemned by Hahnemann (Hahnemann 1852: 673), although it is still used today - perhaps in a more circumspect and circumscribed manner (Vermeulen, 2002).

### **2.1.3) The homoeopathic repertory**

The development of the repertory in 1833 has proved to be the most reliable and accurate tool at the disposal of the homoeopathic practitioner, helping to identify the correct remedy in each individual case (Gaier, 1991). Various forms of repertories have been published and improved over the years, allowing the user to list particular remedies that correspond to each symptom presented in a case, thus leading the practitioner to a short list of 3 or 4 differential remedies that should be useful to the case. This process is called repertorisation.

When a homeopathic remedy symptom is brought into the repertory it has to be translated to a repertory rubric. The translation of this unique symptom to a repertory rubric involves a generalisation, thus allowing more remedies into the rubric which have a similar symptom. Therefore within a given rubric you can

compare between all the remedies with a similar symptom (here the repertory functions as a means of comparison). As soon as you compare remedies you get the urge to differentiate between them. The repertory itself functions as a means of differentiation but now it is easier to differentiate via the materia medica when only a few remedies are involved (Dam, 1998). Thus the aim of a repertorisation is to narrow down the number of possible curative remedies via a process of generalisation, comparison and differentiation.

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More recently, as we move into the era of information technology, repertories have been converted into computer software formats for analysis and extraction purposes. The advent of software based homeopathic literature and repertories, coupled with effective intelligent search engines, has made possible the type of analysis where the collected observations of centuries of work, can now be analyzed for commonalities. Such an immense task is beyond the capacity of an unaided human mind - it requires the processing power of computers to sift through the vast amounts of detail (Wulfsohn, 2005). Therefore the classification and differentiation of homeopathic remedies, known as group analysis, is a project that has become viable due to the development of technology. The development of a group analysis approach in the materia medica is mirrored in the Homeopathic software, e.g. MacRepertory, Hompath and even Radar offering the Family of Remedies<sup>1</sup>.

## **2.2) GROUP ANALYSIS**

In recent decades, a new approach to homoeopathy has begun to emerge, a method that has been termed *group analysis*. Until recently, homoeopathic practitioners have used symptoms as the only, or almost only guide to the remedy, without really considering the source of the drug (Scholten, 1993: 23). Also, until now, the most important method of studying homeopathic remedies has been to look at all the remedies separately. In group analysis, homoeopaths look at groups of remedies and extract from these groups that which is common, and it has become very clear that the symptomatology of any drug is intimately related to the source it is drawn from, and that each drug has in it the essence of its source (Scholten, 1993: 23). Group analysis is therefore an attempt to identify a mechanism for understanding groups of related remedies according to natural classification of the various sources used in homoeopathic practice (Sankaran, 1994: 313), so that when we read the materia medica we can anticipate group trends expressed in modern terms.

Although seen as a recent development of the modern era, lead by the likes of Jan Scholten and Rajan Sankaran, group analysis is by no means new to homoeopathy. Farrington used kingdom analysis in 1880 and Leeser used periodic table information in 1935 (Winston, 2004: 36). Clarke (1985: 358), Morrison (1988: 2) and Vithoukas (1991: 235) also used group analysis (Scholten 1993: 23). However it was not until the 1990's that the first concerted

modern applications of group analysis appeared by the prime movers Scholten and Sankaran.

The group analysis has proved to be a powerful tool in the development of remedy pictures. It is easier to remember a larger amount of remedies if we think of them in terms of groups, and because now there is a sequence and a structure in the basic concepts behind all these remedies (Scholten, 1996: 813). This method has added to our insight of already well known remedies and it has also helped us to develop a picture of several new or relatively unknown remedies (Scholten, 1993: 289).

### **2.2.1) Group analysis according to Jan Scholten**

Scholten (1993: 23) defines group analysis as the process of looking at a group of remedies and extracting what is common from that group. Therefore his group analysis, which gives every remedy its basic theme, comprises the study of a group of remedies rather than the individual remedies themselves. The themes and characteristics that are common to the whole group can then be distilled out of the overall picture and subsequently applied to the lesser known, or even unknown, individual remedies belonging to the same group (Scholten, 1996: 68).

Jan Scholten developed a theory about the use of the periodic table (a table of all the existing elements) in homoeopathy (Scholten, 1993). By analyzing the

different metals and non-metals, he proposed essential concepts relating to each element. He also combined the various themes of individual elements according to the salts they produced when combined, such as Natrum muriaticum (a combination of Sodium and Chlorine elements or themes), allowing the practitioner to identify the remedy that corresponds to the patient (Scholten, 1996: 8). He went on to propose that each row ('series') corresponds to a general theme, and that each column ('group') from left to right defined the degree/development of the particular theme of the series in question (Scholten, 1996). By taking the theme of a particular row and combining it with the theme of a particular stage in the column one can create an overall theme that is unique for that element. This way of combining themes can lead to new discoveries about the properties of any one element (Scholten, 1996: 68). Consequently, the addition of a large number of remedies to the materia medica via this group analysis approach has opened up many new possibilities for cure (Scholten, 1996: 813).

This systematic approach has helped Scholten greatly in simplifying remedy selection (Scholten, 1993: 23). It allows the practitioner to pin-point a remedy required from the mineral kingdom to a high degree of accuracy by using this systematic approach put forward in *Homoeopathy and the Elements* (Scholten, 1996).

### **2.2.2) Group analysis according to Rajan Sankaran**

Sankaran (1994: 313) classified patients in terms of kingdoms (mineral, animal and plant) by differentiating the main features of each. He found that for the same patient, different homoeopaths would prescribe entirely different remedies. Initially he explained this as differences in case taking methods, but even in seminars where he presented cases in front of the audience where all could observe the same case, there were at least twenty different suggestions for the required remedy. This meant that homoeopaths were still prescribing on symptoms; each would take some symptom or some idea and come up with some remedy. He felt there had to be a way whereby all could arrive at a small group of closely related remedies, if not the same one (Sankaran, 1994: 3). While he was studying remedies he wondered if there was any pattern of behaviour typical to remedies belonging to the same kingdom. A study of the symptoms of remedies of a particular kingdom revealed that there were indeed common symptoms amongst them (Sankaran, 2000: 5). For example, after studying the metals one by one, he was convinced that all the metals have in common the theme of performance and defense – which, in everyday practical life, is their function too! This drew his attention to the periodic table, which he studied with keen interest. He found that as the metals got heavier (in atomic weight), their performance increased in degree. He then started studying other elements in the

periodic table and found a common theme for the cations, another for the anions and then for the salts and acids.

He then turned his attention to the animal kingdom, where he studied snakes in general. Having found a theme common to snake remedies, he went further by trying to discover if there was a common theme in the entire animal kingdom. Thus he came to his simplest and most important discovery, viz. the differences between remedies belonging to different kingdoms – the plant, animal and mineral kingdoms. He attempted to identify and note down the main differentiating features of the four major sources from which our medicines are derived from.

Therefore he set about the *natural classification of drugs* into mineral, plant and animal kingdoms, as-well-as nosodes, sarcodes and imponderabilia (Sankaran, 1994: 313). Among plant remedies, the fundamental issues are to do with sensitivity. With remedies of the animal kingdom, the themes of competition and survival predominate. And common to the remedies of the mineral kingdom are the themes of structure, relationships and performance (Sankaran, 2000: 5). Following this thinking, a practitioner should at least have some idea as to which kingdom to choose the remedy from, which certainly makes the task of differentiating possible remedies much simpler. This theory was built gradually from observation of several hundred patients and confirmation in several others (Sankaran, 2004: 5).



Sankaran has made it possible to identify a particular kingdom from which to select a remedy according to the case presentation. He found this useful, but still too broad, so the next step was to subdivide each kingdom into subkingdoms. This proved easiest in the mineral kingdom, where there is a general difference between salts and metals - Scholten, as stated above, explored the mineral kingdom in much greater depth. The classification of the animal kingdom was based on classes like snakes, spiders and mammals, thus there exists a need to fill in the gaps where Class *Insecta* is concerned. Sankaran's major breakthrough, however, is with the plant kingdom, and is published as an initial two volume set, *An Insight into Plants* (2002).

But Sankaran (2002) proposed a system of prescribing based on two aspects. Firstly, the classification of patients into kingdoms as explained above and secondly the classification of both patients' states and remedy states into miasms, based on pace, rapidity and the level of desperation. He also extended this model to 10 separate miasms. This helps to differentiate between remedies that may seem similar to each other on account of their symptoms. More will be elaborated on Sankaran's extended miasmatic model in section 2.3.

If properly understood, classifying patients into kingdoms could enable us to think directly of the kind of remedy needed for the patient, a sort of direct application of the Law of Similars, the central principle to homoeopathic practice, 'let like cure

likes' (Lockie, 2000: 14). These observations of natural phenomena have formed a beautiful map of remedies which makes the homeopath's task so much simpler.

### **2.2.3) Responses to the group analysis approach**

Group analysis has sparked major debates in the homoeopathic world (Saine 2001: 33; Moscowitz 2002: 32; Winston 2004: 36). Essentially it is about whether homeopathic case taking and analysis should be done by the traditional method i.e. eliciting and analyzing key symptoms, or whether case taking and analysis is directed to first finding the patients particular remedy group, then selecting the remedy from within that group (Wulfsohn, 2005).

Rosenthal (2000) stated that it makes sense to consider the kingdom or the source of the remedy as a crucial factor in understanding the nature of remedies, and in the differential diagnosis between homeopathic remedies – “Is it not too fundamental to be ignored?”. According to him this approach to understand the main characteristics of each kingdom is most helpful. Different remedies have the same symptoms in the repertory, but the deeper meaning of the symptom is different. The ability to understand the fundamental differences between the kingdoms enables us to better understand the reasons that different remedies are included in the one rubric.

In direct opposition to the use of group analysis as a method in homeopathy is the view of Winston (2004). He contends that kingdom and group analysis are "...simply mental constructs to help homeopaths understand what they are doing in their practices..." (Winston 2004). Instead of starting with kingdom analysis he suggests homeopaths need only ask themselves: "...What are the characteristic signs and symptoms in this case of disease in front of me?" In other words, one need only match the case symptoms with those in the materia medica. Winston describes group and kingdom analysis as the 'edges' of homeopathy and entreats new homeopaths to be fully grounded in the classical basics before venturing forth (Wulfsohn, 2005).

The prime movers of the group analysis method also states that only once you have a fundamental knowledge of the symptoms of the materia medica the second step is to study remedies as families (Sankaran, 2004: 669). Sankaran stated in his latest book, *The Sensation of Homoeopathy* "...I do not say that this new method is the only method, or that this is the only right method. The way I see it is that there is no one right way. This method complements our use of the repertory and materia medica. Our text books are essential, and the new method is founded upon my knowledge of these books" (Sankaran, 2004: 668). He also warns that such differentiation is neither final nor full proof, and that it is not always clear, but that we must consider it another point of view, so that we may be able to look at a case from several view points, and not only one (Sankaran, 1994: 313).

In the foreword of *Homoeopathy and the Elements*, Roger Savage wrote: "...Jan Scholten has enriched the remedy pictures and expanded our understanding in several dimensions. He has, quite simply, led us from thinking we know an isolated few of the mineral remedies to showing us the plan of the entire periodic table, so that we now see how minerals relate to each other laterally as well as vertically and how the various compound salts enhance or modify the picture of the single element. Not only do we have a theory, we also have a large number of clinical cases and quite a few quoted provings. These should go some way to answering those critics of Jan's work who say that it is based on speculation and that in his cases he changes the remedy too frequently. I am sure he would like nothing better than to find he has stimulated a lively debate among thinking homoeopaths as well as offering us more insight into the nature of the creation and of humankind" (Scholten, 1996: 9).

## **2.3) SANKARAN'S METHODOLOGY**

### **2.3.1) The concept of vital sensation**

The concept of vital sensation originates from Sankaran's work, which can be seen as progression into the depth of homoeopathy. Sankaran argues that the sensation level is the most accurate in terms of kingdom analysis, family or group analysis and source identification (Sankaran 2004b: 5). This discovery makes it

possible to attach the basic groupings of the miasms to the different kingdoms, the miasm being the depth to which the sensation is experienced (see Chapter 2.3.3).

Sankaran (2004: 139) developed the idea that the sensation of the patient is deeper than the mind and the body states. When he looked at what homoeopaths consider disease (i.e. the totality of signs and symptoms which are mentals, physicals, generals and particulars etc.), he found that it all came from one basic disturbance. He found this disturbance neither in the mind nor in the body but somewhere deeper than both. An example of this; when a person says that he feels jealous or expresses something mental and emotional and we ask him for the experience behind that, he may feel he is being attacked and is frightened, in this way an emotional situation is perceived behind the mental symptom. If you want to take it one step further you ask him how he experiences the attack. At this point you come to the intersection or crossing point where the mind and body meet. Here they may have the feeling that something is breaking, burning or twisting. This is the common point between body and mind (the vital sensation) and here he will describe his emotional symptoms and physical symptoms in the same terms (Sankaran, 2004: 140).

In the foreword of his latest book, *The Sensation of Homoeopathy* (2004), Sankaran describes **sensation** as being unique for each individual person and being felt at the level of both mind and body. He states that such an experience

is far deeper than a 'mind' experience. It is even deeper than being a specifically human experience, since it is not confined to the mind. It is an experience the human shares with animals, plant, and minerals – the things that make up this earth. For example, when a human being experiences a sensation of being attacked as if by a lion, it is an experience that is confined not only to humans but is also shared by many animals. Other sensations are even more basic (gravity, pressure, contraction and expansion) and are shared by all things on earth including the minerals. The sensation is not just mental, emotional or psychological; it is in fact something more physical, i.e. instinctive and basic. Sensation is something that humans have in common with all other creations, and that makes it so basic.

Having discovered the concept of the common sensation and as a result that the central state was not merely an emotion or feeling, but that it connected the mind and body Sankaran called this common sensation the 'vital sensation', as it is something deeper to the mind and the body (Sankaran, 2004: 139). The 'vital sensation' can always be found in the chief complaint, just as much as it is reflected in the mind state, dreams, hobbies and interest etc. (Sankaran, 2004: 22).

At the level of 'vital sensation', a person talks a language which is both mental and physical. If we focus on this language, we can hear the source itself. Then it becomes clear to us whether the person is talking a mineral language, an animal

language or a plant language. If the sensation has to do with survival then the remedy required will be from the animal kingdom. If it is linked with structure a mineral remedy will be required. In this way the type of sensation gives an indication of the kingdom (Sankaran, 2004). The sensation is not just a superficial quality added to the case, but it runs through the whole case. This is a very deep level, and if you reach this point there is a much better chance of success.

### **2.3.2) Sensation and reaction**

As Sankaran (2004: 141) started to look for emotional and physical expressions of the sensation in remedies and patients he saw that sometimes the sensation was expressed directly. At other times it was expressed as a reaction that was always equal and opposite to the sensation but in some other cases it could be seen as compensation. He also saw that the reactions were of two types, active and passive, and that they were both equal and opposite of the sensation. For example, if the sensation is 'caught up' or 'stuck' the, active reaction will be to want to move, the passive reaction will be being unable to move, while the compensation will be the person who is always on the move (See Table 1).

The coping mechanism applies to the depth of the sensation as well as the reaction. If we take the sensation of being injured as another example, if the depth of the injury is to the point of destruction his reaction will also have the

same depth: he will want to injure to kill. But if he reacts passively he may become numb and hopeless. If he is well compensated he can respond by becoming the tough guy and facing the most severe and destructive type of injury (Sankaran, 2004: 144).

Compensation involves our covering up some elements of our nature by an act of will. When the situation is not intense enough to require a change in the elements, a mere cover-up is needed and will serve the purpose. In such cases, the mind has the capacity to adjust itself and does so. For example, take a person with a strong element of restlessness, who cannot sit still in one place, when this man has to attend a lecture he has to make an effort to check his restlessness. As a compensation for it, he sits with legs tightly interlocked and reminds himself constantly that he must not move. Thus, compensation is a voluntary act counterbalancing something in our nature. It is a process of effort which, to a large extent, is uncomfortable, because it involves a struggle against our basic nature (Sankaran, 1991: 177).

Seen in all of us, we have to compensate for different elements in different situations. In situations where a person has to control himself a lot, he is most compensated. Normally, we choose situations where we have the least need to compensate. To use the example of the physically restless person again, he will choose a profession not of a clerk but of a postman, salesman or sportsman, where he needs to compensate the least (Sankaran, 1991: 177). The process of



compensation is very interesting and has far reaching implications in homoeopathy. If we understand the workings of this process, it can make a vast difference in our understanding of patients.

Sankaran also found that the modalities essentially speak the same language as the sensation. If the sensation is that of being caught the modality is better from movement. If the sensation is that of being tightened the modality is better by loosening. In this way the modalities will also confirm the sensation.

**Table 1: An example taken from Sankaran’s Table of Sensations explaining the sensation and reactions of the Anacardiaceae plant family (2002: 963):**

FAMILY	SENSATION	PASSIVE REACTION	ACTIVE REACTION	COMPENSATION
Anacardiaceae	Caught Stiff  Tension Stuck Cramps Pressing	Paralyzed  Immobile	Motion amel. Agg. In house Agg. Sitting First motion amel. Restlessness Sedentary agg. You are stuck and want to move continuously.	Always on the move

### **2.3.3) Sankaran's extended miasmatic model**

As mentioned in chapter 2.1.1, Hahnemann found that the disease continued to progress in spite of the administration of the carefully selected remedy. He was occupied with finding the solution to this problem and discovered that chronic diseases nearly always had a pattern that could be related to Psora, Sycosis and Syphilis – the chronic miasms. He then postulated where the chronic diseases resulted from and indicated the drugs most likely used to treat these cases – the anti-miasmatics, which enabled him success where he had failed in the past (Sankaran, 1997: 217).

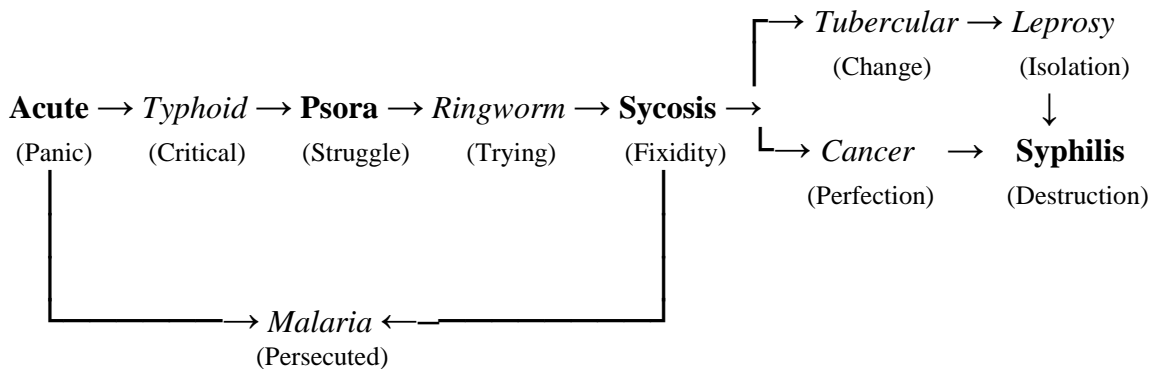
Sankaran did a detailed study of the anti-miasmatic remedies, and developed his own clinical understanding of drugs and patients. This resulted in him adding more miasms to the already existing model, so-called 'in-between' miasms that would lie between the already well defined miasms mentioned above. This was an attempt to make the process of defining miasmatic activity in patients more accurate. The new additions to miasmatic theory are named after the diseases they most closely represent in depth of action and pace, and are known as the acute, typhoid, ringworm, malarial and leprous miasms. These, together with the cancer and tubercular miasms, provided a new valuable map to study disease (Sankaran 1994: 4). This new approach to miasmatic theory has been termed the extended miasmatic model (Sankaran, 1997: 218).

Miasms represent the different possible types of reactions, which naturally mean the different types of perception of reality. One type perceives reality as an acute threat and reacts instinctively and suddenly in an impulsive manner. This is the *acute* miasm. In *psora*, reality is seen as a problem that can be solved by a struggle. In *sycosis*, the problem seems insoluble and the reaction is an attempt to cover up this inability to cope. The *syphilitic* perceives the situation as a hopeless, desperate one and becomes destructive as a result (Sankaran 1994: 4).

The miasm can also be seen as the depth to which the sensation is experienced. This depth is reflected in the degree of desperation and attitude of the patient (Sankaran, 2004: 286). The sensation is the 'what' of the case, whereas the miasm is the 'how' or 'how much' of the case. The vital sensation is what the patient feels. Take for example pain which one can feel as cutting, stabbing, pinching etc. The intensity, pace and depth of this sensation or how he copes with it indicate the miasm (Sankaran, 2004: 142). So we can see the depth to which he perceives the sensation as well as the nature of his response determines the miasm. The miasm is the other component in the disease. Disease has two components, viz. the type of the sensation and the depth of the sensation. The sensation and miasm together give the remedy (Sankaran, 2004: 143).

The miasms, as Sankaran has developed them, are essential groupings that make it possible to predict many qualities of a case once the miasm is known. The discovery of these groups is a big step forward in the homeopathic analysis. Like Sankaran, many others find that the disease states can be beautifully worked out on this framework and the patient better understood so that it becomes easier to arrive at the right remedy. Application and more detail of the extended miasm model are covered in the section on miasmatic analysis in Chapter 4.

**Figure 1: A diagram of Sankaran’s extended miasm model (1994: 104)**



KEY: Name in **bold** indicates a main miasm;  
 Name in *italics* indicates an in-between miasm;  
 Name in brackets indicates the action in the miasm.

### **2.3.4) Justification for using Sankaran’s methodology**

Until now our knowledge has been rather haphazard. We see this not only in the pictures of individual remedies, which often consist of a disordered heap of

symptoms, but we see this even more clearly in groups of remedies which, although botanically or chemically related, on first sight hardly show to have any relationship with each other homeopathically (Sankaran, 2004: 9).

The idea behind group analysis is to bring data together in terms of key words, common themes and reactions and to determine the vital sensation and the miasms. The idea is to group or identify a mechanism for understanding remedies and extrapolating what the materia medica can be. The chief benefit of using group analysis is the reduction of uncertainty when prescribing from vast amount of possible homeopathic drugs.

The method of group analysis makes it possible to think about homoeopathy on a new level, an abstract or even metaphysical level. This enables us to more or less predict the picture of a totally unknown remedy (Scholten, 1996: 289). An incidental effect of group analysis is that new light will sometimes be shone onto well known remedies and certain aspects of remedies that we already know can become more clear (Scholten, 1993). Further, one is also able to come to remedies less proven by using the new method' and sometimes one may even be able to prescribe remedies that have not yet been proven (Sankaran, 2004: 667-668).

Dr. Jan Scholten writes in the foreword of Sankaran's *Insight into plants* (2002) (a first compiled works of group analysis of plant families according to Sankaran's method) "...here we have great new possibilities to look at and solve difficult and

till now unsolved cases. This approach is bringing homoeopathy more into the second scientific stage, the stage of classification, categorization and grouping. His approach makes it possible to extend the pictures of little known remedies, so that they become full and meaningful pictures". Sankaran on *Insight into plants:*"...I must say that the result of all this work have convinced me that there is some truth in the ideas and they can be of value to the profession right at this stage. I trust the discretion and wisdom of my fellow homoeopaths enough to know that they will take this book for what it is, namely an idea worth looking into and not an established fact". Sankaran then wrote in *The Sensation of Homoeopathy* (2004: 26) "...in the last ten years my ideas and approach to homoeopathy have far more depth, and remedies I could not even have dreamed of prescribing three years ago seem easy to prescribe now. Cases I had no clue about seem easier to solve now".

Paracelsus claimed that the practice of medicine should be based on detailed observation and 'profound knowledge of nature and her works' (Lockie, 2000: 13). This study revealed more clearly than ever the deficiencies in our materia medica. There are few well-proved animal remedies, as Sankaran once said himself, "...there is still so much to learn, and ignorance is no bliss, it allows the mind no rest" (1994: 5).

## **2.4) CLASS INSECTA**

It is virtually impossible to run out of insects to admire and learn about. In fact, most of the animals that walk, fly and burrow about this planet are insects. They dominate earth not only by their sheer numbers but also by their variety (Forsyth, 1992: 4). Edward O. Wilson (2006) stated in the *National Geographic* that the “weight of all the ants in the world is roughly the weight of all the humans, to the nearest order of magnitude”. For every living person there are estimated to be 200 million insects. To put it in another way, there are some 10,000 million insects living in each square kilometer of habitable land (O’Toole, 1986).

The body of an insect is divided into a head, a thorax, and an abdomen. The head bears the sense organs and mouthparts; the thorax bears three pairs of legs and one or two pairs of wings; and the abdomen contains most of the internal organs (Mader, 1998: 609). Insects lack an internal skeleton, and are therefore classed as invertebrates. The body structure is supported by a stiff outer skeleton known as the exoskeleton (Forsyth, 1992: 7).

The presence of the exoskeleton explains why some insects are the only invertebrates that have wings – it is light and rigid enough to endure the stresses of flight and helps to give the insect a streamlined, aerodynamic body shape (Forsyth, 1992: 7). The wings are borne on the second and third thoracic segments which are often fused together to form a rigid box that withstands the

forces exerted in flight (O'Toole, 1986: 13). Wings enhance an insect's ability to survive by providing a way of escaping enemies, finding food, facilitating mating, and dispersing the species (Mader, 1998: 609).

The physical body design is the key to understanding why insects are so successful. Lightweight yet strong, the exoskeleton protects the powerful muscles on the inside. An ant can lift and carry 10 times its body weight over its head for long distances and beetles are able to lift 800 times their own weight (Forsyth, 1992: 7). The success and great diversity of insects depend on a number of key features, including: adaptations to prevent or withstand desiccation; fast, maneuverable flight, which may be sustained for long periods; a short life cycle which includes metamorphosis, a high reproductive rate, and the capacity to survive unfavorable seasons (O'Toole, 1986: 13). Then there is one important yet simple explanation for the success of insects that out weighs any other: insects are small. Small size has proved to be an advantage for insects because it enables them to live and feed on resources that are far too minuscule to interest larger animals (Forsyth, 1992: 7).

Insects play a crucial role in the natural world, much of which goes largely unnoticed and unappreciated. They are a vital part of the survival kit of Mother Nature. Arthropods, especially the insects, exert a commanding presence in the dynamic processes which maintain our ecosystems (O'Toole, 1986). Some insects act as pollinators on which the yield and quality of many crops are



dependent. The honeybee is an obvious example, but only one of many, some flies, beetles, wasps, butterflies, moths and different kinds of bees play a vital role in pollination. Natural waste disposal is another important service. Termites and various beetle larvae break down leaf litter. Dead wood decomposes with the help of the larvae of goat moths, long-horned beetles, jewel beetles, various wood-borers and, of course termites. Maggots of blowflies and flesh flies and the larvae of some beetles play a vital role in disposal of carrion. Incidentally, too, these insects even help police in their murder investigations: the size and age of fly maggots recovered from a corpse are pointers to the time of death<sup>2</sup>.

Thus an impartial look at insects shows them in a very useful light. The relatively few harmful species should not be allowed to deprive us of the great benefits, interest and enjoyment the majority provide. And indeed of their charm: butterflies, moths, even many of the beetles, have undeniable aesthetic appeal. Other insect groups have few claims to beauty, but what they lack in terms of looks are more than made up for with their intriguing habits (Weaving, 2000: 6).

Insects are often regarded as pests because some bite, sting, spread diseases, or compete with humans for crop plants, but nevertheless, without insects to pollinate flowers, the human race would soon run out of food because many of the crop plants that we rely on would not be able to reproduce<sup>2</sup>. If we think of the ecology of the planet as an incredibly complex piece of architecture, comprising a

web of interdependent species, then insects are the keystones of the whole structure (O'Toole, 1986).

## **2.5) INSECTS TAXONOMY**

Insects belong to the phylum *Arthropoda* (literally meaning 'joint-footed') which contains animals from many classes besides insects, such as spiders, scorpions, mites and ticks, millipedes, centipedes, crabs, lobsters and barnacles. All arthropods have a hard outside skeleton. Insects, though, are easily distinguishable from all the other arthropods by the three sections into which their bodies are divided – head, thorax and abdomen. They have six jointed legs and usually, four membranous wings. However, the young of some insects – caterpillars and maggots for example – look completely different from the adults (Weaving, 2000: 8).

Class *Insecta*, which falls in the phylum *Arthropoda*, is classified into various categories. There are 26 orders of insects in all, divided into two subclasses. The first subclass, *Apterygota*, includes all the primitive wingless insects that go through little or no metamorphosis. The second subclass, *Pterygota*, contains all the winged insects together with those whose ancestors had wings but have since lost the power of flight. The *Pterygota* show varying degrees of metamorphosis during their growth, so scientists have broken the subclass down into two groups: first, those with simple life cycles (*Exopterygota*, meaning

'external wings') in which the young develop gradually, the nymphs looking more of less the same as their parents; and second, those with complex life cycles (*Endopterygota*, meaning 'internal wings'). Insects in the latter group go through distinct larval and pupal stages during which they are quite unlike the adults in appearance (Weaving, 2000: 23).

It is insects of this grouping, the *Endopterygota*, which the researcher focuses on for the purposes of this thesis. Seeing to the broad nature of the Class *Insecta* one could argue to restrict the study of the Class *Insecta* to a subdivision but there are not enough representatives in our materia medica to allow this, one would not be able to clearly differentiate between and within. Therefore what this study attempted was to limit remedies to members of the division *Endopterygota* only, and all 7 representatives come from this division which will subsequently be used to extract the group analysis.

## **2.6) INSECTS IN HOMOEOPATHY**

There are relatively few remedies derived from insects that have been extensively proven in homoeopathy, and most remedies derived from insect sources are considered small remedies that are not well documented. When one considers the wide diversity and number of insects on the planet, roughly 800,000 insect species have already been scientifically described which represents 80 percent of all known animal species (Forsyth, 1992:4), it is

surprising that insects make up such a small part of the known materia medica. And so, in conclusion, it is for this reason that this research was conducted in accordance with Sankaran's methodology for the purposes of expanding our knowledge on this vast class of insects as therapeutic remedies in homoeopathy.

## **CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH DESIGN**

### **3.1) DEFINITION OF CLASS INSECTA REMEDIES**

The first step was to properly define the Class *Insecta* group of animals in terms of current animalia taxonomical knowledge. Next the *Insecta* remedies used in homeopathy were listed. The list was obtained from computer software Radar 9 (Archibel, 2003) and included 28 remedies from the Class *Insecta* which are tabulated in Table 3 in the Chapter 4.

### **3.2) SAMPLE SELECTION**

The overall list of 28 insect remedies was then narrowed down to the well proven and/or clinically well applied remedies. This was done because the methodology is particularly focused on characteristic, well-defined features which are poorly represented in the so-called 'smaller' remedies (Sankaran, 2002: 25). This sampling of remedies was done by first extracting rubrics of all the *Insecta* remedies and then selecting the remedies that are more broadly covered in the various repertory chapters. This came to 7 remedies:

- *Apis mellifica* (Honey Bee)
- *Cantharis vesicatoria* (Spanish Fly)
- *Culex musca* (Mosquito)
- *Formica rufa* (Red Ant)

- *Musca domestica* (Common Housefly)
- *Limenitis bredowii californica* (California Sister Butterfly)
- *Vespa crabra* (European Hornet)

### **3.3) DATA PROCESSING**

A computer repertory search was done with Radar 9 (Archibel, 2003) to list all rubrics containing the selected remedies. Parameters were set to exclude rubrics that contain more than 50 remedies, therefore smaller rubrics were used. The reason for this is that rubrics that contain a large number of remedies are of a 'broad' nature, and therefore contain little of the 'characteristic' nature determined by this method.

Rubrics were arranged in order from those containing the least remedies to the most remedies. This is to rank the significance of the smaller rubrics pertaining to sensation (Sankaran, 2002).

### **3.4) DATA ANALYSIS**

#### **3.4.1) Determination of the common group sensation (vital sensation)**

Selected rubrics were then scanned for commonalities in sensation. Sensation in this sense is defined in the Concise Oxford dictionary as the reported "...

consciousness of perceiving or seeming to perceive some state or condition of one's body or its parts or senses or of one's mind or its emotions..." (Allen 1990). Metals, generals and symptoms particular to various body parts were analyzed for common sensations. These sensations were meticulously analysed according to their definitions (Oxford Dictionary 1993) and synonyms (Collins Thesaurus 2005) in order to find the vital sensation. The homoeopathic literature was then searched (via keyword searches of the Encyclopaedia Homoeopathica) for examples of insect remedies which correspond to these proposed vital sensations. This was done in order to test out the accuracy of the selected set of sensations defined by the rubric extraction process. The Encyclopaedia Homoeopathica (Archibel, 2004) is a huge library program enabling the homoeopath access to hundreds of old and new homoeopathic books and journals, many times the amount of literature than anyone could store at home (Wichmann, 2004). Note that due to the re-quotation of original sources by many subsequent authors, there is a large amount of repetition in the literature. Therefore, evidence from the literature is sourced primarily from Schroyens' Synthesis (sys1) found on the software package, as this source contains all the rubrics found in the literature.

#### **3.4.2) Determination of the reactions to the vital sensation**

Once a set of sensation commonalities was clear, the various reactions to these sensations were analyzed. Within the framework of Sankaran's methodology, a

person feeling a particular sensation or set of sensations might be inclined to act or respond in certain ways. The sensation can occur in any given remedy in a direct form either as a passive reaction or an active reaction or as compensation (Sankaran, 2002: 26). This includes actual actions, a desire to act and/or the avoidance or lack of action. Reactions were sourced from repertory, various materia medica and provings of individual insect remedies. A key set of reactions was then selected and divided into active reactions, passive reactions or compensatory reactions.

#### **3.4.3) Determination of the miasmatic classification of the group**

This step was undertaken after the sensations common to Class *Insecta* were defined according to Sankaran's methodology. Each individual member of the sample group was analyzed, based on their individual characteristics, and classified according to Sankaran's extended miasmatic model (Sankaran, 2002: 53). The specific method used was a keyword search of the Encyclopedia Homoeopathica (restricting the search to that of Class *Insecta*). Sankaran stated that if these keywords occur in a remedy or case study, they point to the relevant miasm, and therefore are useful in deciding which miasm each individual remedy belongs to (Sankaran, 2002: 60).

The researcher searched the literature - materia medica, case study material and clinical information (i.e. disease processes and diseases commonly occurring in



that particular remedy) - and selected rubrics that contained any relevant miasmatic keywords. However, one cannot only take this quantitative ranking as the final word on miasmatic classification. For instance relatively larger remedies, such as Apis mellifica, are found to score highly on all the miasmatic groups. Therefore qualitative statements were used to help guide the miasmatic classification, and the keyword searches simply provided a framework for the more detailed and insightful qualitative methods defined in Chapter 4.

**Table 2: Keywords used for quantitative miasmatic analysis (Sankaran, 2002: 60):**

SYPHILIS	ACUTE	TYPHOID	MALARIA	RINGWORM	SYCOSIS	CANCER	TUBERCULAR	LEPROSY
Destruction	Acute	Crisis	Stuck	Trying	Fixed	Control	Hectic	Disgust
Homicide	Sudden	Intense	Persecution	Giving up	Guilt	Perfection	Intense	Contempt
Suicide	Violent	Sinking	Unfortunate	Irritation	Hide	Fastidious	Suffocation	Isolation
Ulcers	Panic	Recover	Colic	Try	Secretive	Superhuman	Trapped	Mutilation
Total	Danger	Typhoid	neuralgia	Ringworm	Warts	Cancer	Closing	Hopeless
Impossible	Reflex	Emergency	Paroxysmal	Tinea	Tumours	Expectation	Change	Oppression
Despair	Escape	Homesick	Contemptuous	Acne	Gonorrhoea	Capacity	Activity	Dirty
Psychosis	Helpless	Intense	Disobedient	Discomfort	Neurosis	Chaos	Freedom	Hunted
Devastation	Terror	Struggle	Malaria	Herpetic	Avoidance	Order	Defiant	Tears
	Insanity	Sub-acute	Worms		Weakness		Tuberculosis	Bites
	Fright	Collapse	Migraine		Accepting		Oppression	Despair
	Alarm	Demanding	Periodicity		Covered			Outcast
	Instinctive	Impatience	Harassed					Sadism
		Critical period	Hindered Obstructed Torture					Repulsion

Therefore the miasmatic keyword search material (above) and Sankaran's miasmatic definitions (or miasmatic essence statements) were used to determine if a particular insect remedy expressed the 'total miasmatic picture' in order to decide on each individual remedy's miasm. Using these criteria the results are given in Chapter 4.

## **CHAPTER 4: RESULTS**

### **4.1) INSECTS IN HOMOEOPATHY**

There are relatively few remedies derived from insects that have been extensively proven in homoeopathy, most remedies derived from insect sources are in fact considered small remedies that are not well documented. When one considers the wide diversity and number of insects on the planet, it is surprising that insects make up such a small part of the known materia medica.

The researcher has drawn up a list shown in Table 3 below, sourced from the Encyclopedia Homoeopathica (Archibel, 2003), listing the *Insecta* remedies currently used in homoeopathy today.

**Table 3: Insect remedies in homoeopathy**

<b><u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u></b>	<b><u>COMMON NAME</u></b>	<b><u>DIVISION</u></b>	<b><u>ORDER SUBDIVISION</u></b>	<b><u>HOMOEOPATHY SIGNIFICANCE</u></b>
Agamemnon graphium	Tailed Jay butterfly	Endopterygota	Lepidoptera	12 rubrics
Apeira syringaria	Lilac beauty moth	Endopterygota	Lepidoptera	29 rubrics
Aphis chenopodii glauci	Aphid; Plant-louse	Exopterygota	Sternorrhyncha	149 rubrics
Apis mellifica	Honey bee	Endopterygota	Hymenoptera	4068 rubrics
Apisinum	Poison of the honey bee	Endopterygota	Hymenoptera	3 rubrics
Blatta americana	American cockroach	Exopterygota	Orthoptera	15 rubrics

<i>Blatta orientalis</i>	Indian Cockroach	Exopterygota	Orthoptera	29 rubrics
<i>Bombyx chryssorrhoea</i>	Brown-tailed moth	Endopterygota	Lepidoptera	36 rubrics
<i>Bombyx processionea</i>	Procession moth	Endopterygota	Lepidoptera	25 rubrics
<i>Cantharidinum</i>	Cantharides camphor (Spanish fly)	Endopterygota	Coleoptera	2 rubrics
<i>Cantharis vesicatoria</i>	Spanish fly	Endopterygota	Coleoptera	4161 rubrics
<i>Cimex lectularius</i>	Bedbug	Exopterygota	Hemiptera	337 rubrics
<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i>	Lady bug	Endopterygota	Coleoptera	58 rubrics
<i>Coccus cacti</i>	Cochineal beetle	Endopterygota	Hymenoptera	1792 rubrics
<i>Culex musca</i>	Mosquito	Endopterygota	Diptera	61 rubrics
<i>Doryphora decemlineata</i>	Colorado potato-bug	Endopterygota	Coleoptera	176 rubrics
<i>Formica rufa</i>	Red ant	Endopterygota	Hymenoptera	698 rubrics
<i>Formicum acidum</i>	Formic acid	Endopterygota	Hymenoptera	20 rubrics
<i>Galla quercina</i> rubber	Larvae of the wasp	Endopterygota	Hymenoptera	336 rubrics
<i>Limenitis bredowii californica</i>	California sister butterfly	Endopterygota	Lepidoptera	380 rubrics
<i>Mel cum sale</i>	Honey with salt	Endopterygota	Hymenoptera	10 rubrics
<i>Musca domestica</i>	Common housefly	Endopterygota	Mecoptera	379 rubrics
<i>Pediculus capitis</i>	Head louse	Exopterygota	Phthiraptera	137 rubrics
<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	Cabbage white	Endopterygota	Hymenoptera	236 rubrics
<i>Propolis</i>	Bee-glue	Endopterygota	Lepidoptera	64 rubrics
<i>Pulex irritans</i>	Common flea	Endopterygota	Mecoptera	68 rubrics
<i>Vespa crabro</i>	Hornet	Endopterygota	Hymenoptera	286 rubrics
<i>Vespula vulgaris</i>	English wasp	Endopterygota	Hymenoptera	1 rubric

From this table it can be seen that out of the 28 insect remedies used in homoeopathy, the following have more significance in the homeopathic literature (greater rubric size = greater representation in the materia medica):

**Table 4: Table indicating insect remedy representation**

<b>INSECTS</b>	<b>NUMBER OF RUBRICS</b>
Cantharis vesicatoria	4161
Apis mellifica	4068
Coccus cacti	1792
Formica rufa	698
Limenitis bredowii californica	380
Musca domestica	379
Cimex lectularius	337
Galla quercina rubber	336
Vespa crabro	286
Pieris brassicae	236
Doryphora decemlineata	176
Aphis chenopodii glauci	149
Pediculus capitis	137
Pulex irritans	68
Propolis	64
Culex musca	61

This list was further narrowed down to the well proven and/or clinically well applied remedies. This was done because the methodology is particularly focused on characteristic, well-defined features (Sankaran, 2002: 25). It has

been proposed that the most useful source of information in group analysis is the transcripts of the patient's actual words, i.e. provings (Wulfsohn, 2005). Therefore the sample group has been selected on the availability of actual provings and cases as well as their representations in the materia medica. *Coccus cacti*, which has 1792 rubrics and thus very well represented in the materia medica, has been excluded on the basis that the original substance used to produce this remedy contains parts of the plant on which it feeds, resulting in a remedy symptom picture that does not purely represent the species, and thus the insect group as a whole (Vermeulen, 2000: 534). The following is the reduced list of species (remedies) that was used for the extraction purposes of this study:

- *Apis mellifica* (Honey Bee)
- *Cantharis vesicatoria* (Spanish Fly)
- *Culex musca* (Mosquito)
- *Formica rufa* (Red Ant)
- *Musca domestica* (Common Housefly)
- *Limenitis bredowii californica* (California Sister Butterfly)
- *Vespa crabro* (European Hornet)

#### **4.2) EXTRACTION AND ANALYSIS OF COMMON RUBRICS**

A computer repertory search was done using Radar version 9 (Archibel, 2003) to list all the rubrics containing the selected seven remedies. Parameters were set

to exclude rubrics that contain more than 50 remedies; therefore smaller rubrics were used because rubrics that contain a large number of remedies are of a 'broad' nature and therefore contain little of the 'characteristic' nature to be determined by the method (Sankaran, 2002). Of this rubric list only those rubrics containing at least two or more of the sample remedies were selected for the process of extraction and analysis of the common sensation. This list of 357 common rubrics (Appendix A) was further reduced by the researcher in order to list rubrics that convey sensation, and is presented in Appendix B. These 121 sensation rubrics (Appendix B) are arranged in order from those containing the least remedies (smallest size) to those containing the most remedies (larger size) to rank the significance of the smaller rubrics.

#### **4.3) ANALYSIS OF SENSATION IN CASE STUDY MATERIAL**

From the 121 selected rubrics (Appendix B), the researcher extracted the most common sensations namely **swelling** and **burning**. Other common sensations rubrics extracted include: **heat; stinging; itching; stitching; weakness; sensitive; cutting; tension; shooting; paralysis**. A keyword search of each of the above sensations was carried out using Encyclopedia Homoeopathica, with each search limited to the insect remedies. This was done to confirm the sensations extracted from the rubric search (Appendix A; Appendix B).

The following methodology was applied to each sensation above in order to find possible links between the extracted sensations. The word (sensation) was first fully defined using a dictionary, and then various synonyms were listed via the use of a thesaurus. Common synonyms between the various sensations was searched for manually, and listed. These words produced as a result of this process will then be applied to a keyword search via Encyclopedia Homoeopathica (literature search), with the results limited to the insect remedies. This ensured that the sensation/theme indeed does relate to the group as a whole. This sub-chapter contains the successful results of this process (i.e. a summary of the results according to the literature); the detailed analysis of this methodology is tabulated for easier understanding in Appendix C.

#### **4.3.1) First order analysis:**

The two major sensations, swelling and burning, led directly to **inflammation**. This too is linked to other extracted sensations, such as heat, stinging and itching (both stinging and itching also have burning as synonyms). Inflammation proved to be a major theme of the insect family, as it is well represented in the literature. The clinical signs of inflammation (so-called cardinal signs of inflammation) can be summarized as: redness, heat, pain, swelling and loss of function. This collection of symptoms and signs is not a disease in itself, but a response of the body to many different types of injury (Rippey, 1999: 127).



**Redness** which is linked to inflammation was confirmed in the literature of insect remedies. **Irritability** is directly linked to burning, itching, and sensitive; **restlessness** is linked directly to itching. Some representations from the literature are illustrated below:

#### **4.3.1.1) Inflammation**

##### Apis mellifica

ABDOMEN - INFLAMMATION

BACK - INFLAMMATION - Membranes

BLADDER - INFLAMMATION

CHEST - INFLAMMATION - Heart

EAR - INFLAMMATION

EXTREMITIES - INFLAMMATION - Bones - Navicular bones

EYE - INFLAMMATION

FACE - INFLAMMATION - Parotid gland - metastasis to - Brain

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - INFLAMMATION

FEVER - INFLAMMATORY fever

GENERALS - DROPSY - inflammatory

HEAD - INFLAMMATION - Brain

KIDNEYS - INFLAMMATION

LARYNX AND TRACHEA - INFLAMMATION - Larynx

MALE GENITALIA/SEX - INFLAMMATION

MOUTH - INFLAMMATION

PROSTATE GLAND - INFLAMMATION

SKIN - INFLAMMATION

STOMACH - INFLAMMATION

THROAT - INFLAMMATION

URETHRA - INFLAMMATION

### Cantharis vesicatoria

ABDOMEN - DISCOLORATION - inflamed spots

BACK - INFLAMMATION - Spinal cord

BLADDER - INFLAMMATION

CHEST - INFLAMMATION - Bronchial tubes

EAR - INFLAMMATION

EXTERNAL THROAT - INFLAMMATION - Cervical glands

EXTREMITIES - INFLAMMATION - Joints - synovitis

EYE - INFLAMMATION

FACE - INFLAMMATION - Lips

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - INFLAMMATION

FEVER - INFLAMMATORY fever

GENERALS - INFLAMMATION - cellulitis

GENERALS - SWELLING - inflammatory

HEAD - INFLAMMATION - Brain

KIDNEYS - INFLAMMATION

KIDNEYS - INFLAMMATION - parenchymatous - acute

LARYNX AND TRACHEA - INFLAMMATION - Trachea

MALE GENITALIA/SEX - INFLAMMATION

MOUTH - INFLAMMATION

NOSE - INFLAMMATION

PROSTATE GLAND - INFLAMMATION

RECTUM - INFLAMMATION

SKIN - SWELLING - inflamed

STOMACH INFLAMMATION

THROAT - INFLAMMATION

URETHRA - INFLAMMATION

### Formica rufa

BLADDER - INFLAMMATION

EXTREMITIES - INFLAMMATION - Joints

EYE - INFLAMMATION

GENERALS - INFLAMMATION - Joints; of

KIDNEYS - INFLAMMATION - chronic

THROAT - INFLAMMATION - left

### Vespa crabro

EXTREMITIES - INFLAMMATION - Hand

EYE - INFLAMMATION - erysipelalous

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - INFLAMMATION - Ovaries - left

GENERALS - INFLAMMATION - cellulitis

MOUTH - INFLAMMATION

THROAT - INFLAMMATION – Esophagus

## **4.3.1.2) Redness**

### Apis mellifica

CHEST - DISCOLORATION - redness - erythematous

EXTERNAL THROAT - DISCOLORATION – redness

EXTREMITIES - DISCOLORATION - Hand – redness

EYE - DISCOLORATION - red - Lids

FACE - DISCOLORATION - red - Lips

GENERALS – REDNESS

HEAD - INFLAMMATION - Meninges - accompanied by - Face; redness of

MALE GENITALIA/SEX - DISCOLORATION - red - Scrotum

NOSE - DISCOLORATION - redness

SKIN - DISCOLORATION - red

URINE - SEDIMENT – red

Cantharis vesicatoria

EAR - DISCOLORATION - redness

EXPECTORATION - BLOODY - bright-red

EXTREMITIES - DISCOLORATION - Thumbs - red - spots

EYE - DISCOLORATION - red

FACE - DISCOLORATION - red

GENERALS - MUCOUS MEMBRANES; complaints of - discoloration of - red

MOUTH - DISCOLORATION - Palate - red - Soft palate

SKIN - DISCOLORATION - red - spots

URINE - COLOR - red

URINE - SEDIMENT - red

Formica rufa

EXTREMITIES - DISCOLORATION - Joints - redness

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - MENSES - bright red

Limnitis bredowii californica

SKIN - CICATRICES - red; become

### Vespa crabra

CHEST - DISCOLORATION - redness  
EAR - DISCOLORATION - redness  
EAR - DISCOLORATION - redness - evening  
EXTERNAL THROAT - ERUPTIONS - red  
EXTREMITIES - DISCOLORATION - Upper limbs - redness  
EYE - DISCOLORATION - red  
FACE - DISCOLORATION - red  
MOUTH - DISCOLORATION - Tongue - red  
SKIN - DISCOLORATION - red  
URINE - COLOR - red

### **4.3.1.3) Irritability**

#### Apis mellifica

COUGH - IRRITATION; from - Throat-pit; in  
EYE - IRRITATION  
EYE - IRRITATION - evening - reading by lamplight  
FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - IRRITATION - Ovaries  
GENERALS - IRRITABILITY, physical - excessive  
LARYNX AND TRACHEA - IRRITATION - Larynx  
LARYNX AND TRACHEA - IRRITATION - Trachea  
MIND - IRRITABILITY

#### Cantharis vesicatoria

CHEST - INFLAMMATION - Pleura - accompanied by - Bladder irritation  
COUGH - IRRITATION; from - Larynx; in

EYE - IRRITATION

EYE - IRRITATION - burn; after

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - IRRITATION

FEVER - IRRITATIVE fever

FEVER - IRRITATIVE fever - slow

GENERALS - IRRITABILITY, physical - excessive

GENERALS - IRRITABILITY, physical - lack of

HEAD - INFLAMMATION - Meninges - accompanied by - Bladder irritation

LARYNX AND TRACHEA - IRRITATION - Larynx

MIND - IRRITABILITY

RECTUM – IRRITATION

#### Formica rufa

COUGH - IRRITATION; from - Larynx; in

LARYNX AND TRACHEA - IRRITATION - Larynx

MIND – IRRITABILITY

#### Limenitis bredowii californica

MIND - IRRITABILITY

MIND - IRRITABILITY - driving a car

#### **4.3.1.4) Restlessness**

##### Apis mellifica

GENERALS - RESTLESSNESS

MIND - RESTLESSNESS

MIND - RESTLESSNESS - bed - tossing about in

MIND - RESTLESSNESS - move - must constantly

MIND - RESTLESSNESS - sleep - starting from; on

RESPIRATION - DIFFICULT - restlessness, with

SLEEP - RESTLESS

SLEEP - SLEEPLESSNESS - restlessness, from

### Cantharis vesicatoria

EXTREMITIES - RESTLESSNESS

GENERALS - RESTLESSNESS

MIND - INSANITY - restlessness, with

MIND - RESTLESSNESS

MIND - RESTLESSNESS - day and night

MIND - RESTLESSNESS - anxious - rage; ending in

MIND - RESTLESSNESS - move - must constantly

MIND - WANDERING - desire to wander - restlessly, wanders about

SLEEP - RESTLESS - sexual causes, from

### Culex musca

MIND - RESTLESSNESS - walking, while - amel.

SLEEP - RESTLESS

### Formica rufa

EXTREMITIES - RESTLESSNESS - Hip - sitting

EXTREMITIES - RESTLESSNESS - Thigh

MIND - RESTLESSNESS

SLEEP - RESTLESS

Limenitis bredowii californica

EXTREMITIES - RESTLESSNESS

EXTREMITIES - RESTLESSNESS – Leg

Vespa crabra

ABDOMEN - RESTLESSNESS, uneasiness, etc.

MIND - RESTLESSNESS

MIND - RESTLESSNESS - night

SLEEP - RESTLESS

Loss of function, one of the signs of inflammation (as stated above) is also a definition of **paralysis**: “loss of power of movement” (Oxford, 1998: 294). Paralysis is one of the original sensations extracted from the 121 rubrics in Appendix B. This again confirms the major theme to be that of inflammation; most of the sensations extracted either point directly or indirectly to this response of the body.

Themes/sensations of a sexual nature emerged via the word **passion**. Passion is directly related to burning, heat, itching and weakness (via common synonyms), and is linked indirectly to stinging (via the synonym burning) and stitching (via frenzy, a synonym of spasm which is linked to stitching via cramp). According to the literature, the Class *Insecta* was found to contain a large number of symptoms relating to the sexual realm, both physically (organ pathology) and mentally. A few examples/rubrics extracted from the literature have been listed below:



#### **4.3.1.5) Passion (sexual organs)**

##### Apis mellifica

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - INFLAMMATION - Labia

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - PULSATING - Ovaries

MALE GENITALIA/SEX - ERECTIONS - continued

MALE GENITALIA/SEX - HYDROCELE

MALE GENITALIA/SEX - INFLAMMATION - Penis

MALE GENITALIA/SEX - PAIN - Spermatic cords

MIND - INSANITY - sexual excesses

MIND - MANIA - sexual mania

##### Cantharis vesicatoria

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - COMPLAINTS of genitalia

GENERALS - SEXUAL EXCESSES; ailments after

MALE GENITALIA/SEX - ERECTIONS - painful

MIND - LOVE - perversity; sexual

MIND - MANIA - sexual mania

BLADDER - URINATION - involuntary - sexual excitement; from

##### Culex musca

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - MENSES - copious

MALE GENITALIA/SEX - PAIN - burning - Penis

##### Formica rufa

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - STERILITY

MALE GENITALIA - EJACULATION – incomplete

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - SEXUAL DESIRE - increased

### Limenitis bredowii californica

MALE GENITALIA/SEX - SEXUAL DESIRE – increased

### Vespa crabro

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - INFLAMMATION - Ovaries - left

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - SEXUAL DESIRE - increased

MALE GENITALIA/SEX - SWELLING - Penis

The words passion, irritate, burn, inflame and stinging all relate to **anger** via common synonyms (Appendix C). Anger, as a theme in the insect group, was confirmed via a search of the literature (Encyclopedia Homoeopathica). The synonyms of anger identified previous common sensations/synonyms used i.e. irritability and passion, and these directly related to **intensity** and **violence**, as did all the rest of the synonyms for anger. To confirm these new set of words/reactions the researcher found that burning and heat (directly) and stitching (indirectly) confirmed intensity and violence. Violence and intensity both produced satisfactory results in the literature (Appendix C). Anger, violence and intensity all relate to inflammation too, and when these words were subjected to keyword searches, all produced matches. The researcher hypothesized, that in general, the reactions of the Class *Insecta* remedies are of an intense, violent

nature, as will be discussed in subsequent chapters. Some rubrics from the literature are illustrated below:

#### **4.3.1.6) Anger**

##### Apis mellifica

DREAMS - ANGER

DREAMS - ANGER - man who becomes nearly beside himself; about a

MIND - AILMENTS FROM - anger

MIND - ANGER - violent

MIND - SADNESS - anger - after

##### Cantharis vesicatoria

DREAMS - ANGER

MIND - ANGER

MIND - ANGER - trifles; at

MIND - MALICIOUS - anger, with

##### Formica rufa

MIND – ANGER

##### Limenitis bredowii californica

MIND - ANGER

MIND - ANGER - alternating with - sadness

MIND - ANGER - alternating with - sadness - mother who died eight years ago; over

### Vespa crabra

GENERALS - FAINTNESS - anger, after

MIND - AILMENTS FROM - anger

### **4.3.1.7) Violence**

#### Apis mellifica

ABDOMEN - PAIN - violent

CHEST - PALPITATION of heart - tumultuous, violent, vehement

CHILL - PERNICIOUS - congestion, violent - warm room

COUGH - VIOLENT

HEAD - PAIN - violent pains

MALE GENITALIA/SEX - SEXUAL DESIRE - violent - sexual mania, in

MIND - ANGER - violent

MIND - DELIRIUM - violent

MIND - INSANITY - violent

MIND - VIOLENT

#### Cantharis vesicatoria

ABDOMEN - PAIN - violent

BLADDER - URGING to urinate - violent

FEMALE AND MALE GENITALIA/SEX - SEXUAL DESIRE - violent

GENERALS - VIOLENT COMPLAINTS

HEAD - PAIN - violent pains

MALE GENITALIA/SEX - ERECTIONS - violent

MIND - DELIRIUM - violent

MIND - RAGE – violent

MIND - VIOLENT - deeds of violence; rage leading to

NOSE - SNEEZING - violent

STOMACH - VOMITING - violent

### Formica rufa

COUGH - VIOLENT

### Vespa crabra

CHEST - PALPITATION of heart - tumultuous, violent, vehement

MIND – VIOLENT

**Table 5: First order analysis from original sensations extracted**

<b><u>Common/original sensations extracted</u></b>	<b><u>First order sensations/themes</u></b>
<b>Burning</b>	Stinging, <b>intense, inflammation, passionate, irritating</b> , caustic
<b>Swelling</b>	<b>Inflammation</b>
<b>Heat</b>	<b>Inflammation, intensity, violence, passion</b> , fever
<b>Stinging</b>	<b>Anger</b> , burning
<b>Itching</b>	Burning, <b>inflammation, irritation, restlessness</b>
<b>Sensitive</b>	<b>Acute, irritable</b> , touchy
<b>Cutting</b>	Biting, <b>caustic</b> , sarcastic, stinging
<b>Stitching (cramp)</b>	<b>Spasm</b> , convulsion, stiffness, shooting pain, constriction
<b>Weakness</b>	<b>Passion</b> , paralysis, impotence, powerlessness, fatigue

<b>Tension</b>	Pressure, stiffness
<b>Paralysis</b>	Weakness
<b>Shooting</b>	Stitching, cramp, <b>spasm</b>

On reading through the symptoms and case reports of the insect remedies it became clear that inflammation is indeed a prominent symptom experienced in most systems of the body and one more aspect became apparent, that of **weakness**. It seems the organism is either in a state of inflammation or in a state of weakness. Weakness was originally extracted as a common sensation and represented a prominent total of 18 insect remedies in the Encyclopedia Homoeopathica.

There are still too many separate sensations, although they are related. There is also no single vital sensation that covers the whole Class *Insecta*.

#### **4.3.2) Second order analysis:**

In order to identify the vital sensation, the researcher continued to analyze the synonyms determined via the first order analysis. Definitions and synonyms were found for the first order sensations and led to the second order sensations summarized in the table below. Details are tabulated in Appendix C.

**Table 6: Second order analysis from the first order sensations/themes**

<u>First order sensations or themes</u>	<u>Second order sensations/themes</u>
<b>Inflammation</b>	Soreness, burning, heat, rash, redness, tenderness
<b>Intense</b>	Extreme, reaction, passionate (consuming)
<b>Passion</b>	Lust, emotion, intensity, mania, rage, craving, sexual theme
<b>Caustic</b>	Burning, sarcastic, biting, cutting, stinging
<b>Violence</b>	Brutal, power, intense, fury, rage, strength, passion
<b>Anger</b>	Rage, passion, irritation, excite, aggravate, provoke
<b>Irritation</b>	Annoy, anger, fury, impatience, pain, pest, aggravate
<b>Restlessness</b>	Hurry, activity, anxiety, insomnia, ants in your pants, jumpy
<b>Acute</b>	Serious, critical, severe, sudden, sensitive, shooting, cutting
<b>Spasm</b>	Convulsions, contractions, fits, frenzy, outburst, twitch

The researcher noticed that generally second order sensations go full circle to the original common sensations extracted or they confirmed the first order sensations/themes already analyzed. Only some (frenzy and biting) led to third order sensations and the remaining second order sensations were mostly found to represent the mental symptoms of the Class *Insecta*: **mania, rage, fury, lustful, anxiety, impatient and hurried**. Some proof from the literature:

#### 4.3.2.1) Mania

##### Apis mellifica

MIND - MANIA

MIND - MANIA - sexual **mania**

MIND - STUPOR - alternating with - **mania**; sexual

##### Cantharis vesicatoria

MIND - MANIA

MIND - MANIA - **rage**, with

MIND - MANIA - tearing - hair, own

MIND - MANIA - tearing - himself to pieces with nails

#### 4.3.2.2) Rage

##### Apis mellifica

MIND - RAGE

MIND - AILMENTS FROM - **rage**, fury

MIND - DELIRIUM - **raging**

##### Cantharis vesicatoria

MIND - DELIRIUM - **raging**

MIND - MANIA - **rage**, with

MIND - RAGE

MIND - RAGE - violent

MIND - RAGE - water, at sight of

MIND - SHRIEKING - **rage**; during



MIND - VIOLENT - deeds of violence; **rage** leading to

"Cantharis is more wild than the devil's own remedy, than Stramonium. Here you have the great **outburst of rage and anger**. Wants to bite, scratch, anything that comes close to it. It will bite the clothes, the sheet, the mattress, the pillow, the spoon, anything that is presented to the Cantharis they will want to bite and tear apart, like an animal. They will growl and they will menace." (Vermeulen, 2002: 375)

#### **4.3.2.3) Anxiety**

##### Apis mellifica

MIND - ANXIETY

MIND - STARTING - **anxious**

##### Cantharis vesicatoria

MIND - ANXIETY

MIND - ANXIETY - anticipation; from

MIND - ANXIETY - bed - in bed - tossing about; with

MIND - ANXIETY - conscience; anxiety of

MIND - ANXIETY - health; about

MIND - ANXIETY - health; about - own health; one's

MIND - ANXIETY - hypochondriacal

MIND - ANXIETY - menses - during

MIND - RESTLESSNESS - **anxious** - **rage**; ending in

Culex musca

MIND – ANXIETY

Formica rufa

MIND - ANXIETY

MIND - ANXIETY - family; about his

Limnitis bredowii californica

DREAMS - ANXIOUS

MIND - ANXIETY

MIND - ANXIETY - free-floating

MIND - ANXIETY - germs - catch germs from others; will

Vespa crabro

ABDOMEN - ANXIETY in

FACE - EXPRESSION - **anxious**

MIND - ANXIETY

MIND - ANXIETY - fear; with

STOMACH – ANXIETY

**4.3.2.4) Impatient**

Apis mellifica

MIND - IMPATIENCE

Culex musca

MIND – IMPATIENCE

“**Impatient** and restless, quarrelsome on the smallest provocation” (Vermeulen, 2000: 599).

**4.3.2.5) Hurried**

Apis mellifica

MIND - HURRY - awkward from **hurry**

Cantharis vesicatoria

MIND - HURRY

**4.3.2.6) Lustful**

Apis mellifica

MIND - SEXUAL, behavior, - lasciviousness, **lustful**

Cantharis vesicatoria

MIND - SEXUAL, behavior, - lasciviousness, **lustful**

### 4.3.3) Third order analysis:

Satisfied that the mental symptoms extracted via the above processes are indeed the mental symptoms representing the majority of the insect remedies, the researcher decided to do one more analysis. This third order analysis however, did not reveal much more due to repetition of previous synonyms but frenzy led the researcher to more exact and precise mental symptoms, almost as if these mental symptoms are a deeper level/pathology of the mental sphere i.e. **hysteria, insanity and delirium.**

Cutting, stinging and burning are sensations extracted originally. Caustic represented cutting, stinging and burning but also has biting as a synonym. The researcher used biting, a sensation well represented in the literature, as a second order sensation and came to **coldness.**

**Table 7: Third order analysis from second order sensations**

<u>Second order sensations or themes</u>	<u>Third order sensations/themes</u>
<b>Frenzy</b>	Fit, fury, passion, outburst, rage, madness, seizure, <b>hysteria</b> , mania, <b>insanity</b> , <b>delirium</b> , lunacy
<b>Biting</b>	Piercing, bitter, <b>cold</b> , freezing, sharp, severe

The literature revealed that **coldness** does indeed represent the insect remedies, 18 insect remedies in total. Some rubrics from the Encyclopedia Homoeopathica are mentioned below to provide an idea of the mental symptoms and cold symptoms found in insect remedies:

#### **4.3.3.1) Insanity**

##### Apis mellifica

MIND - INSANITY - alternating with - stupor

MIND - INSANITY - busy

MIND - INSANITY - erotic

MIND - INSANITY - sexual excesses, from

MIND - INSANITY – violent

##### Cantharis vesicatoria

MIND - INSANITY

MIND - INSANITY - erotic

MIND - INSANITY - pain; from intolerable

MIND - INSANITY - restlessness, with

##### Limenitis bredowii californica

MIND - DELUSIONS - **insane** - become **insane**; one will

### 4.3.3.2) Delirium

#### Apis mellifica

MIND - DELIRIUM - maniacal

MIND - DELIRIUM - menses - during

MIND - DELIRIUM - raging

MIND - DELIRIUM - violent

#### Cantharis vesicatoria

MIND - BARKING - **delirium**, during

MIND - BITING - **delirium**, during

MIND - DELIRIUM

MIND - DELIRIUM - anxious

MIND - DELIRIUM - bite, desire to

MIND - DELIRIUM - erotic

MIND - DELIRIUM - fever - during

MIND - DELIRIUM - frightful

MIND - DELIRIUM - furious

MIND - DELIRIUM - maniacal

MIND - DELIRIUM - raging

MIND - DELIRIUM - violent

MIND - DELIRIUM - wild

#### Vespa crabro

MIND – DELIRIUM

### 4.3.3.3) Hysteria

#### Apis mellifica

MIND - HYSTERIA

GENERALS - CONVULSIONS – **hysterical**

#### Cantharis vesicatoria

MIND - HYSTERIA

MIND - HYSTERIA - hypochondriasis; with

### 4.3.3.4) Coldness

#### Apis mellifica

ABDOMEN - COLDNESS

BACK - COLDNESS

CHEST - COLDNESS

CHILL - CHILLINESS - evening - nausea and cold limbs, with

CHILL - COLDNESS

EXTREMITIES - COLDNESS

FACE - COLDNESS

GENERALS - WEAKNESS - coldness - during

GENERALS - WEAKNESS - weather - cold; in

HEAD - COLDNESS, chilliness, etc.

HEAD - COLDNESS, chilliness, etc. - Scalp

NOSE - COLDNESS

PERSPIRATION - COLD

SKIN – COLDNESS

TEETH – COLDNESS

Cantharis vesicatoria

BACK - COLDNESS

BACK - COLDNESS - Spine

CHEST - PERSPIRATION - cold

CHILL - COLDNESS

CHILL - WIND - sensation of - blowing cold upon the body; it were

EXTREMITIES - COLDNESS

EXTREMITIES - PERSPIRATION - cold

FACE - COLDNESS

GENERALS - COLD - becoming cold

GENERALS - COLD - feeling - spots; in

GENERALS - COLDNESS of affected parts

GENERALS - WEATHER - cold weather - wet - agg.

HEAD - PERSPIRATION of scalp - Forehead - cold

MIND - STUPOR - cold surface, with

MIND - UNCONSCIOUSNESS - cold - surface, with cold

PERSPIRATION - COLD

SKIN - COLDNESS

SKIN - GANGRENE - cold

STOMACH - NAUSEA - coldness - during

Culex musca

CHEST – COLDNESS



Formica rufa

EAR - COLDNESS - About the ear  
EAR - COLDNESS - Behind right ear  
EXTREMITIES - COLDNESS - Foot  
EXTREMITIES - COLDNESS - Foot - water; as though in  
EYE - COLDNESS  
HEAD - COLDNESS, chilliness, etc. - Occiput - right side  
THROAT - COLDNESS, sensation of

Limenitis bredowii californica

NOSE - COLDNESS - Inside - menthol; as if had smelled

Vespa crabro

EXTREMITIES - COLDNESS - Foot  
STOMACH – COLDNESS

**Table 8: Proposed sensations and reactions of the homoeopathic remedies belonging to the Class Insecta**

<b><u>SENSATION</u></b>	<b>PASSIVE REACTION</b>	<b>ACTIVE REACTION</b>	<b>COMPENSATION</b>
Inflammation - Burning (heat) - Swelling - Itching - Stinging	Paralysis Coldness  Weakness	Redness/Anxiety Fever/Delirium Anger/Violence Irritability/Frenzy  Worse for touch	Restlessness/Busy Hurried/Impatient Passion/Sex ↑↑ Intense reaction or no reaction Caustic/Sarcastic
	Tension	Sudden/Acute	Change
Cutting			
Shooting			
Stitching			

#### **4.4) MIASMATIC CLASSIFICATION OF THE CLASS INSECTA REMEDIES**

The insect remedies were then classified into miasmatic groups according to the extended miasmatic model as outlined by Sankaran (2002: 53). This was achieved by punching in miasmatic keywords (refer to Chapter 3) into the search engines of the Encyclopedia Homoeopathica (restricting the search to the Class *Insecta*) to see what remedies emerged. Qualitative statements were also used to guide the miasmatic classification as the keyword searches simply provided a framework for the more detailed and insightful qualitative methods defined as follows (Sankaran 2002: 53):

##### Acute miasm:

“The feeling is of an acute threat and the reaction is strong and instinctive”.

##### Typhoid miasm:

“The feeling is that of a critical situation which, if properly handled for a critical period, will end in total recovery. The reaction is an intense struggle against it”.

##### Ringworm miasm:

“It is characterized by an alternation between periods of struggle with anxiety about success, and periods of despair and giving up”.

Malarial miasm:

“There is an acute feeling of threat that comes up intermittent, in phases, between which there is an underlying chronic, fixed feeling of being deficient. This miasm is characterized by sudden, acute manifestations that come up from time to time, followed by periods of quiescence”.

Sycosis:

“The feeling is that there is fixed, irremediable weakness within the self. The action is to attempt to cope with it and hide it from others; hence he covers it up egotism, compulsive acts, is very secretive, etc.”.

Tubercular miasm:

“The feeling is of intense oppression and a desire for change. The reaction is intense, hectic activity in order to break free from this oppression”.

Cancer miasm:

“There is a feeling of weakness and incapacity within, and the need to perform exceedingly well and live up to very high expectations. The reaction is a superhuman effort, stretching himself beyond the limits of his capacity. It is continuous, prolonged struggle which seems to have no end. His survival depends on it, for failure would mean death and destruction”.

Leprosy miasm:

“The feeling is of intense oppression, intense hopelessness, isolation and intense desire for change”.

Syphilitic miasm:

“The feeling is that he is faced with a situation beyond salvage, leading to complete hopelessness and despair. In a desperate effort, he tries to change the situation and the result is usually destruction”.

The miasmatic keyword search material and Sankaran’s miasmatic definitions or miasmatic essence statements were used to determine if a particular insect remedy expressed the ‘total miasmatic picture’. Using these criteria the results are given below:

**Apis mellifica (Honey Bee)**

According to Sankaran’s methodology Apis belongs to the tubercular miasm. The quantitative method indicate the following tubercular keywords in its symptom picture: intense, suffocation, trapped, closing, change, activity, tuberculosis and oppression. Examples of **closing**, **activity** and **suffocation** will be given below as most of the other keywords are expressed in the qualitative analysis that follows.

“Both eyes **closed** with a purplish-white swelling, marked by intense pain in right eye” (Hering, 1879).

EYE - CLOSED - swelling of eyelids; from (Schroyens, 2001).

“Apis individuals are **closed**, not because it is their nature to be so, but because they do not know how to express themselves” (Vithoukias, 1992).

SLEEP - SLEEPLESSNESS - thoughts - **activity** of thoughts; from (Schroyens, 2001).

MIND - ACTIVITY - desires **activity** (Schroyens, 2001).

ABDOMEN - DROPSY - ascites - **suffocation** lying on left side (Schroyens, 2001).

BACK - INFLAMMATION - Membranes - **suffocation**, warm room agg. (Schroyens, 2001).

The main symptoms and feelings common to the tubercular miasm are given in point form below (de Scheeper: 2001: 414) followed by examples from the literature on *Apis mellifica*:

- Ideas abundant, clearness of mind but their fatigue can lead to mental passivity, confusion, and aversion to mental work

“Mentally sharp and observing” (Vermeulen, 2000: 128).

Mind - MEMORY, general, active – forgetful (Murphy, 1993).

Mind - MEMORY, general, active - weakness, of (Murphy, 1993).

Mind - ACTIVITY, mental – fruitless (Murphy, 1993).

- Love of mountains, crave fresh air and open spaces

“Much like Carbo vegetabilis they need to go and stand at the **open window**, they need **fresh** cool **air** which seems to ameliorate the situation a little” (Vithoukas, 1992).

“Rapid, painful, spasmodic respiration; aggravated lying down, **ameliorated in fresh air**, and in an upright position” (Hering, 1879).

RESPIRATION - AIR; **in open - amel.** (Schroyens, 2001).

- Tend to be feverish, sweating a lot

GENERALS - WEAKNESS - **fever** – during (Schroyens, 2001).

MIND - DELIRIUM - muttering - **fever**; during (Schroyens, 2001).

FEVER - PERSPIRATION - heat, with (Schroyens, 2001).

**Fevers** - ALTERNATING, with chills, - alternating, **perspiration**, with (Murphy, 1993).

**Perspiration** – PROFUSE (Murphy, 1993).

GENERALS - PERSPIRATION - suppression of **perspiration**; complaints from (Schroyens, 2001).

- Weakness in respiratory system, leading to frequent coughs, colds and flu

RESPIRATION – DIFFICULT (Schroyens, 2001).

- Susceptible to allergic reactions

“Skin has a transparent waxy appearance. Erysipelas, carbuncles, ulcers, bites from insects, edematous swellings, all with stinging, burning pains. The patient will not let you touch these areas, she will scream, so sensitive and raw does it feel. Urticaria caused by warmth, physical exertion, **fever**, **perspiration** or **allergy**; can occur with many diseases” (Vithoukias, 1992).

The central feeling of the tubercular miasm is of intense oppression and a desire for **change**. The reaction is **intense** and with hectic activity in order to break free from this **oppression** (Sankaran, 2002: 53). Some examples from this qualitative analysis:

“Nothing seems to satisfy” (Vermeulen, 2000: 128).

“Desire to **change** occupation, will not remain long at anything” (Hughes, 1891).

“Faintness, deathlike prostration, which continued half an hour, accompanied with **intense** anxiety and distress at the stomach, **oppression** of the chest, dyspnoea, short, rapid breathing, pulse accelerated” (Allen, 1879).

“**Intense** burning itching all over his body, so severe that he retired to his room, and rubbed himself vigorously with his flesh brush” (Allen, 1879).

FEVER - INTENSE heat (Schroyens, 2001).

“At the close of each chill, had an attack of **oppressed** respiration, with unbearable smothering sensation and great restlessness lasting 5 or 6 minutes” (International Hahnemannian Association, 1886).



"Thus it seems that the primary action of this remedy is to produce a state of cheerful levity, from a mild mirthful restlessness up to a **fruitless, frenzied, uncontrolled activity**. The greater the **intensity** of the Apis state, then the more exaggerated will be this state. The stupor, the debility, and even loss of consciousness as Hering describes, are all to be expected after such **intense** frenzied delirium - these are an expected [secondary] response of a normal organism to such a primary reaction" (Vermeulen, 2002: 130).

"Quick-tempered; unexpected and **intense** outbursts" (Vermeulen, 2000: 128).

"An analogy may be drawn between the retention of water in these patients and the way strong emotions are retained, creating an "**excitable**" state. Apis individuals possess **intense** emotions which are not easily expressed. They are people of passion and **intensity**, especially in the sexual sphere, but they feel awkward if they express these feelings. For this reason, they keep their emotions hidden, and the pressure of these pent-up emotions can create an extreme sexual fervor which cannot find deep release, thereby resulting in nymphomania in some cases" (Vithoulkas, 1992).

Sankaran expanded on the tubercular miasm in "The System of Homoeopathy" (2000: 473) which is summarized in point form below with examples from the literature supporting them:

- Sensation of being caught, suffocated and compressed (a picture of a man being trapped in a very narrow tunnel)

“Was frustrated being at home as a mother. Felt **trapped**” (International Foundation for Homoeopathy, 1993).

“A woman will start an extramarital affair with the idea of stopping it as soon as possible, but she becomes **caught** and cannot give it up. It is too appealing to her sexually even though she continues to respect her husband and does not want to break up her marriage. She actually can enjoy both her husband and her lover. This story may seem quite common, especially in Mediterranean countries, but it is the result of pathology in Apis individuals” (Vithoukias, 1992).

“Swelling and sensation of **narrowing** in throat” (Herring, 1879).

COUGH – SUFFOCATIVE (Schroyens, 2001).

THROAT - SUFFOCATIVE sensation (Schroyens, 2001).

RESPIRATION - SUFFOCATION; attacks of\_(Schroyens, 2001).

Sankaran writes in the Soul of Remedies (Sankaran, 1997: 224) that the pathology of the tubercular miasm has destruction of tissues with lasting disability in the form of restricted lung space due to fibrosis. He mentions that there is a

great need to take a deep breath: “oppression of the chest”, “suffocation”. The researcher found these rubrics:

RESPIRATION - DEEP - desire to **breathe** (Schroyens, 2001).

CHEST – OPPRESSION (Schroyens, 2001).

“Chest feels as if beaten or bruised. A **fullness, constriction or suffocation** in the chest. **Oppression** on taking an inspiration” (Vermeulen, 2000: 133).

- Time is short, too much to be done

“They give the impression of being internally **busy** or preoccupied; it is as if they are absentminded and an awareness of the location of external objects does not register in their minds” (Vithoukias, 1992).

MIND – HURRY (Schroyens, 2001).

MIND - HURRY - awkward from hurry (Schroyens, 2001).

- Hectic activity, uses all its effort to change, to get out

"The Apis child is always restless, always wants to keep himself busy. These children have a kind of fickle inconsistency and slow march of ideas. Remember Apis when this kind of dullness is present along with restlessness and [busy]

**activity** - the child constantly **changes** his occupation. ... "(Vermeulen, 2002: 130).

"Ailments from sexual excesses are an Apis characteristic. The husband of an Apis patient might be heard to say, "The woman is terrible in bed." By this he means that she is very **active** and lewd, that there is an almost violent frenzy in her sexual behavior; she needs constant stimulation and never seems to be satisfied" (Vithoukas, 1992).

- Burnt out, going towards total destruction

"Diffuse inflammation of the cellular tissues, ending in their **destruction**" (Allen, 1879).

"Vithoukas (1992) mentions that cases where Apis is indicated are usually more dramatic, i.e. really **severe** cases of laryngitis with edema, or really severe **asthmatic** cases. This clearly illustrates the tubercular miasm. During the crisis they lose their color, face becomes dark and blue, the lips become blue, the situation looks **desperate**, they cannot breathe at all, they are unable to speak, can speak only in a whisper, they have to loosen the collar around the throat, it appears as if the larynx is **constricted** and cannot stand even the slightest pressure, around the throat, they have to force the air in and out."

- Pathologies of tuberculosis and asthma

“Mind - **Tubercular** meningitis” (Clark, 1904).

Brain - ENCEPHALITIS – **tubercular** (Murphy, 1993).

Brain - MENINGITIS – **tubercular** (Murphy, 1993).

GENERALIS - TUBERCULOSIS - lupus vulgar (Schroyens, 2001).

HEAD - INFLAMMATION - Meninges – **tubercular** (Schroyens, 2001).

RESPIRATION – ASTHMATIC (Schroyens, 2001).

RESPIRATION - ASTHMATIC - hives, from (Schroyens, 2001).

To summarize, according to Vermeulen (2000: 127), the characteristics of Apis are those of: **constricted** sensations; symptoms that develop **rapidly**, all the complaints come on with violence and a rush; symptoms better by **changing** position; pains suddenly migrating from one part to another; great debility, as if he has worked hard, compelled to lie down on the ground; generally aggravated in warm closed rooms and better for open air.

### **Cantharis vesicatoria (Spanish Fly)**

At first impression, it seems to belong to the acute miasm, but Cantharis also matches the main feeling in the tubercular miasm, a sense of oppression. It is a feeling that one’s weakness is being exploited. The reaction is violent. He feels harassed and let down by his own friends, and reacts to this oppression violently

(Sankaran, 1997: 224). Some examples were extrapolated from the software Encyclopedia Homoeopathica (Archibel, 2004) to support this:

“Pain; raw, sore, burning in every part of body, internally and externally; with extreme **weakness**” (Allen, 1879).

GENERALS – WEAKNESS (Schroyens, 2001).

“Oversensitiveness of every part of body & **excessive weakness**” (Vermeulen, 2000: 376).

Great weakness (Vermeulen, 2002: 375):

- "Such lassitude that she could hold nothing in her hands."
- "Continually tired, more esp. on right side of body."
- "Considerable prostration of strength, a sort of progressive languor."
- "The whole body feels crushed to pieces; every part is sensitive, internally and externally, with such weakness that she can scarcely rise from bed." [Allen]

“Characteristic of the remedy is that it produces very **intense** and **violent** inflammations that develop extremely quickly. In urinary conditions the state proceeds with such speed that within minutes the irritation and burning become so intense, that the patient screams from pain when urinating. In Kent's words: 'When taken internally it proceeds almost immediately to attack the urinary tract

and establish a uraemic state... The local inflammatory condition comes on with great rapidity, and this brings the patient down **violently** sick in a great hurry... The parts become gangrenous at an early state.' "(Vithoukias, 1992).

"Sexual desire : increased both sexes; preventing sleep; **violent** priapism, with excessive pain; **violent** frenzy of three days continuance; **violent** headache; **violent** pain, as if sore, internally in the head; pain in the left orbital arch, as if it was pressed **violently** with a blunt instrument; eructations becoming daily more frequent and **violent**; **violent** thirst; **violent** retching and vomiting of the contents of the stomach and bilious mucus; **violent** nausea" (Allen, 1879).

Diseases - VIOLENT, illnesses (Murphy, 1993).

BLADDER - URGING to urinate – **violent** (Schroyens, 2001).

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - SEXUAL DESIRE – **violent** (Schroyens, 2001).

GENERALS - VIOLENT COMPLAINTS (Schroyens, 2001).

MIND - DELIRIUM – **violent** (Schroyens, 2001).

MIND - RAGE – **violent** (Schroyens, 2001).

MIND – VIOLENT (Schroyens, 2001).

The following tubercular keywords were represented in Cantharis:

"Head **oppressed**" (Allen, 1879).

"Breathing **oppressed** on account of constriction of the larynx" (Allen, 1879).

“**Oppression** of breathing, with sensation of constriction of the pharynx” (Clark, 1904).

MIND - MOOD – **changeable** (Schroyens, 2001).

“The emotional state may undergo **changes** from a cheerful and talkative mood to discontent, great depression and despondency with incessant moaning, or to an introverted, pensive, sluggish and indifferent state of mind” (Vithoukcas, 1992).

Mind – **DEFIANT** (Murphy, 1993).

“The inner tension that is expressed by restlessness and anxiety finds genuine release only in sexual intercourse, but there are also **defensive** and aggressive ways to bring it to the surface. The proving symptom '**Defiant** and contradictory mood in the afternoon' is one manifestation of it, which has been confirmed by clinical evidence” (Vithoukcas, 1992).

“Very **active**, happy; she feels as if newly born” (Allen, 1879).

“Dreams during the night, **active**, confused, not anxious” (Allen, 1879).

“A key-note in this remedy that sometimes occurs during sexual **activity** is that pressure on the throat is unbearable” (Vithoukcas, 1992).

FEVER - **INTENSE** heat (Schroyens, 2001).

GENERALS - INFLAMMATION – **intense** (Schroyens, 2001).



“Stitches in the ovarian region, so bad that are so painful/**intense** as to arrest breathing” (Vithoukas, 1992).

Qualitative analysis:

- Ideas abundant, clearness of mind but their fatigue can lead to mental passivity, confusion, and aversion to mental work

Mind - ACTIVITY, mental – increased (Murphy, 1993).

Mind - MEMORY, general, active – forgetful (Murphy, 1993).

MIND - ACTIVITY - desires activity (Schroyens, 2001).

- Tend to be feverish, sweating a lot

ABDOMEN - HEAT - **fever**, during (Schroyens, 2001).

BLADDER - URGING to urinate - **fever**, during (Schroyens, 2001).

EXTREMITIES - COLDNESS - Hands - **fever**, during (Schroyens, 2001).

EXTREMITIES - PAIN - **fever**, during (Schroyens, 2001).

EYE - FEVER; during - agg. (Schroyens, 2001).

“Secondary eczema about scrotum and genitals, following excessive **perspiration**“ (Vermeulen, 2000: 376).

“Symptoms > during **perspiration**” (Vermeulen, 2002: 377).

- Weakness in respiratory system, leading to frequent coughs, colds and flu

“Hacking **cough**, frequently” (Allen, 1879).

”Frequent dry hacking **cough**” (Allen, 1879).

”Several short paroxysms of dry **cough**, caused by irritation in the larynx, with more rapid respiration and a sort of tightness in the chest” (Allen, 1879).

COUGH - COUGH in general (Schroyens, 2001).

COUGH – CROUPY (Schroyens, 2001).

COUGH – EXPIRATION (Schroyens, 2001).

COUGH – LOOSE (Schroyens, 2001).

RESPIRATION – SUPERFICIAL (Schroyens, 2001).

RESPIRATION - COMPLAINTS of respiration (Schroyens, 2001).

RESPIRATION – DIFFICULT (Schroyens, 2001).

- Sensation of being caught, suffocated and compressed (a picture of a man being trapped in a very narrow tunnel)

CHEST – OPPRESSION (Schroyens, 2001).

ABDOMEN - PAIN - **compressed**; as if (Schroyens, 2001).

“Threatening **suffocation**” (Allen, 1879) .

“Diphtheritic inflammation of throat, with **constriction** amounting almost to **suffocative** dyspnoea, etc.” (Allen, 1879).

RESPIRATION - SUFFOCATION; attacks of (Schroyens, 2001).

RESPIRATION - IMPEDED, **obstructed** (Schroyens, 2001).

“Burning or biting about larynx, & contraction, or **constriction** almost to **suffocation**” (Vermeulen, 2000: 379).

“Fine but sharply drawing pain in a **narrow** line extending downward, deep in the right cervical muscles” (Allen, 1879).

EYE - NARROWING of intervals between eyelids (Schroyens, 2001).

URETHRA - NARROW; sensation as if – spasmodic (Schroyens, 2001).

- Time is short, too much to be done

Dreams - BUSY, dreams being (Murphy, 1993).

Mind - BUSY – fruitlessly (Schroyens, 2001).

- Burnt out, going towards total destruction

“There are sudden attacks of unconsciousness, loss of strength, **extreme weakness, prostration**, great emaciation, fainting and collapse and general coldness” (Vithoukias, 1992).

- Pathologies of tuberculosis

Larynx - TUBERCULOSIS (Murphy, 1993).

## Culex musca (Mosquito)

Culex's symptom picture also seem to indicate the tubercular miasm. In terms of the quantitative tubercular keyword analysis, *Culex musca* feature prominently, primarily on the account of the characteristic hectic and intense activity/reactions of the tubercular miasm:

“The headache is made worst by the least motion followed by **intense** vertigo which comes on in the afternoon and is located in a spot over the right eye” (International Hahnemanian Association, 1886).

“Had been walking all day and suddenly felt a dull pain in knee, which was not very severe at first but became more **intense** as I walked along, and, finally, I was compelled to limp” (International Hahnemanian Association, 1886).

“Soreness of toes; between the toes excoriated; **intense** itching on top of feet; soles tender to pressure” (International Hahnemanian Association, 1886).

“Large wheals, yellowish-white; **intense** itching; both better while scratching, worse after scratching” (International Hahnemanian Association, 1886).

“The itching of the vulva is so **intense** that she feels as if she could tear it to pieces; this symptom returned at intervals for years and was cured by Culex” (Kent, 1904).

Tubercular keyword **activity** is represented here with words like **motion and restlessness** to illustrate activity in the quantitative analysis of Culex musca:

“All symptoms, pain, itching, burning, are worse in a warm room and better in the open air, although he is so tired and weak that he can scarcely move, cannot walk straight, with soreness and aching all over the body, yet he is so nervous that he finds it impossible to keep still; there is almost constant **motion** of the hands and feet” ( Kent, 1926).

“Sleep - **Restless** and tossing about in sleep” (International Hahnneonian Association, 1886).

“Limbs feel heavy and have a sort of uneasy **restlessness** and feel better in the open air” (International Hahnneonian Association, 1886).

The qualitative aspect of the tubercular miasm supports Culex as follows:

- Ideas abundant, clearness of mind but their fatigue can lead to mental passivity, confusion, and aversion to mental work

Mind - MEMORY, general, **active** - weakness, of (Murphy, 1993).

“During the whole proving felt tired, as if I could not remember the subject, and could not study. Cannot remember anything; Constant **cloudy feeling in mind** with headache; cannot remember his lessons as well as formerly, has to study harder. **Disinclination to all work**” (International Hahnemannian Association, 1886).

- Love of mountains, crave fresh air and open spaces

“There is aching of the legs from the knee down; there is no position that will make the pain less so he must get up out of his chair and take a walk in the **open air**” (Kent, 1904).

“All symptoms, pain, itching, burning, are worse in a warm room and better in the **open air...**” (Kent, 1926).

GENERALS - AIR - **open air** – ameliorate (Schroyens, 2001).

“Better in the **open air**, worse in a warm room” (International Hahnemannian Association, 1886).

- Tend to be feverish, sweating a lot

“Stiffness of tongue; numbness after scarlet **fever**, with ulceration of tip, very painful” (International Hahnneonian Association, 1886).

“Chill, **Fever**, **Sweat**.-Dry heat at night at times” (International Hahnneonian Association, 1886).

“Hot, oily, sticky, strong-smelling **perspiration**” (International Hahnneonian Association, 1886).

“Then went to sleep and woke up **perspiring** and feeling better” (International Hahnneonian Association, 1886).

“There are hot flushes as if a chill would follow, followed by warm **perspiration** which is strong smelling and sticky; this stickiness is also noticed in the saliva” (Kent, 1926).

- Weakness in respiratory system, leading to frequent coughs, colds and flu

“Constant desire to **cough** and **sneeze** alternately, discharge of gobs of mucus from the throat which does not relieve the inclination to cough” (International Hahnneonian Association, 1886).

“On rising in the morning in addition to the other troubles, he must spend much time hawking up from the pharynx dark green scabs and strings of tough mucus tinged with dark blood and coughing from the trachea green scabs corresponding to the green discharge from the nose” (Kent, 1926).

“A distressing **cough** caused by burning in the chest; a whistling strangling choking cough with red face and water running from the eyes or it may be a dry hacking cough, present day and night; there is constant desire to sneeze and cough alternately with a discharge of quantities of mucus from the throat which does not relieve the inclination to cough” (Kent, 1904).

- Sensation of being caught, suffocated and compressed (a picture of a man being trapped in a very narrow tunnel)

“Feeling of **oppression** and anxiety in the chest with frequent **desire** to take a **deep breath** and then expire with a sigh” (International Hahnemannian Association, 1886).

“A sensation of fullness in the right lung, soreness on stooping, leaning forward, raising the right shoulder, and with it all there is the **sensation of a rubber band around the right lung**” (Kent , 1926).



“Sensation as if soreness and **weight** in chest with slight pains in left axilla”  
(International Hahnemannian Association, 1886).

“A painful condition when you consider the **desire for deep breathing** which is present with **oppression** and anxiety in the chest; other symptoms give him much trouble; a sensation of fullness in the right lung, soreness on stooping, leaning forward, raising the right shoulder, and with it all there is the sensation of a rubber band around the right lung” (Kent, 1926).

- Time is short, too much to be done

“He is so **busy** scratching to relieve the itching and so busy walking to relieve the restlessness that any interruption makes him impatient and ready to quarrel”  
(Kent, 1904).

- Hectic activity, uses all its effort to change, to get out

“When this remedy is needed your patient will present to you a picture of something on fire; he burns like something he would like to mention, and perhaps does mention the place; the itching and burning are present every where in this remedy; he rubs and scratches wherever the eruption appears” (Kent, 1926).

- Burnt out, going towards total destruction

“Feel very weak and tired, cannot walk straight” (International Hahnemannian Association, 1886).

### **Formica rufa (Red Ant)**

Formica rufa, again, most probably is classified under the tubercular miasm:

- Ideas abundant, clearness of mind but their fatigue can lead to mental passivity, confusion, and aversion to mental work

“Remarkable and unexpected **activity** of the mind during the day, with absence of the usual dulness and sleepiness (second day)” (Allen, 1879).

“Very **active** during the day” (Allen, 1879).

Mind - MEMORY, general, **active** – forgetful (Murphy, 1993).

- Tend to be feverish, sweating a lot

“Aching of the bones, with a **feverish** state of the system, with fullness and dullness of the head” (Allen, 1879).

“**Feverish** heat all over the body, most in the scalp” (Hahnemann Monthly, 1873).

**Fevers** - TUBERCULOSIS, infection (Murphy, 1993).

EXTREMITIES - PAIN - rheumatic - **perspiration** – with (Schroyens, 2001).

“Chorea from checked foot **sweat**. Clammy skin, disagreeable sweat during night, sweat without relief” (Murphy, 1993).

“There is much **sweating**, the lower limbs feel weak and restless” (Vermeulen, 2000: 699).

- Weakness in respiratory system, leading to frequent coughs, colds and flu

Diseases - COLDS, **tendency** to catch (Murphy, 1993).

CHEST - PAIN - **respiration – deep** (Schroyens, 2001).

RESPIRATION – WHEEZING (Schroyens, 2001).

- Sensation of being caught, suffocated and compressed (a picture of a man being trapped in a very narrow tunnel)

“Nausea and vomiting, with **oppression**” (Allen, 1879).

“Burning pain in stomach, with **oppression** and **weight**, pain in epigastrium at 10 P.M., extending from left to right, then shifting to vertex, followed by creeping down back; as if something had lodged at cardiac end at 6 P.M.” (Allen, 1879).

GENERALS - CONSTRICTION - Internal - spasm of sphincter of orifices (Schroyens, 2001).

CHEST - CONSTRICTION - cough – during (Schroyens, 2001).

- Hectic activity, uses all its effort to change, to get out

GENERALS - SUDDEN manifestation (Schroyens, 2001).

- Burnt out, going towards total destruction

“An anaemic woman died from the effects of an ant-vapor-bath. she had great congestion of the head and chest; violent thirst, to quench it she received nothing but whiskey; a copious sweat, which would not make its appearance before, broke out; oppression, nausea and vomiting followed; she begged earnestly to be removed, then became unconscious, and, with rattling in the throat, she died in three-quarters of an hour. Unusually rapid decomposition of the body took place;

especially on the outer surface, which was full of large blisters filled with putrid ichor” (Hahnemann monthly, 1873).

- Pathologies of tuberculosis and asthma

“**Tuberculosis**, carcinoma, and lupus; chronic nephritis” (Boericke, 1927).

Diseases - TUBERCULOSIS, lungs (Murphy, 1993).

Lungs - TUBERCULOSIS, infection (Murphy, 1993).

GENERALS – TUBERCULOSIS (Schroyens, 2001).

GENERALS - TUBERCULOSIS – Joints (Schroyens, 2001).

RESPIRATION - **ASTHMATIC** – nervous (Schroyens, 2001).

The quantitative analysis of Formica revealed a high number of matches indicating the tubercular miasm, such as **activity (motion), freedom, change, closed and intense**:

“Pain is felt in small spots, is worse from **movement** and when thinking about it, and better by warmth and pressure” (Vermeulen, 2000: 701).

“Sudden rheumatism, mostly in joints, & **restlessness**; desires **motion** though it aggravate the pain” (Vermeulen, 2000: 700).

GENERALS – ACTIVITY (Schroyens, 2001).

MIND - ACTIVITY - desires **activity** (Schroyens, 2001).

“He wants to be unique and not subject to Divine intention. He rejects allowing his **freedom** of decision to be subject to Providence” (Neesgaard).

“Same happy state of mind and body, but easily depressed and by slight causes this happy state was **changed** for a short time to despondency; sudden, but momentary spells of unhappiness; everything looks dark (mentally)” (Allen, 1879).

“An uneasy painful sensation in the hips and thighs, with a desire to **change** often their position whilst sitting” (Allen, 1879).

“Bruised sensation; in left hip-joints, interfering with walking; in hips at night in bed, causing him to **change** from side to side” (Allen, 1879).

“These pains may be more truly described as darting rather than wandering; there is more rapid **change** than we think of in wandering” (Roberts, 1960).

MIND - MOOD – **changeable** (Schroyens, 2001).

SLEEP - POSITION - **changed** frequently (Schroyens, 2001).

“While eating and chewing her food, especially when **closing** the jaws, she had a severe pain in the left side of the neck, which extended into the back of the head and particularly behind the ear” (Hahnemann monthly, 1873).

“Right eye bloodshot and swollen, nearly **closed**” (Morrison, 1879).

“Severe pain above the right elbow, inwardly on the inner side, increasing in **intensity** in the direction of the upper arm” (Allen, 1879).

### **Musca domestica (Common Housefly)**

Musca domestica fits the leprosy miasm most evidently. The essence of the leprosy miasm is described by Sankaran in “The System of Homoeopathy” (2000: 458): “Lepers are treated worse than animals and often the objects of loathing. It is an almost hopeless situation. Once afflicted, lepers were isolated from the rest of society, outcast, not only because of the infectious nature of the disease but also because of their repulsive appearance. This feeling of intense hopelessness and sense of isolation indicated that the leprosy miasm will lie in between the tubercular and the syphilitic miasm. The miasm has a tubercular base, the feeling of oppression and the intense activity to get out of this oppressed state being common to both of them. But there is also an intense feeling of isolation, with no hope of recovery as in syphilis”.

The main symptoms and feelings common to the leprosy miasm are given below in point form (Sankaran 2000: 461) with rubrics from the literature supporting them:

- intense disgust for himself and others:

“Filth, trash, decomposing flesh, garbage and fecal matter are areas of special interest to the fly and so, too, with the provers. One prover thought he was being followed by garbage. There was a theme of corruption and decay. "Perverted" images appeared in life and in dreams. Many provers experienced **disgust** with their surroundings. He was drawn to garbage and the brackish water in the subway, he constantly used language like "being surrounded by corruption and decay," he saw garbage "moving," in fact he said he believed the remedy was about garbage and that the remedy was degrading and decomposing” (American Homoeopath, 2001).

Mind: Dreams, **disgusting** (American Homoeopath, 2001).

- deep isolation, intensely forsaken, alone feeling:

“Another strong mind symptom was a sensation of **isolation**, which is listed as a rubric in the Complete Repertory, but without remedies within the rubric. **Isolation** was a strong feeling within the group. Many expressed this sensation, using the word "**isolation**". In addition, those same provers expressed feelings of **self-pity**. It is not clear if these two ideas would exist separately or if they fed on each other. The feeling was strong enough for us to use the rubrics "Pities



herself “and “**Forsaken feeling**” (or “Delusion forsaken”)” (American Homoeopath, 2001).

Mind: **Isolation**, sensation of (American Homoeopath, 2001).

MIND - FORSAKEN feeling - **isolation**; sensation of (Schroyens, 2001).

- feels dirty, disgusted, helpless and unfortunate:

“There was a lot of talk about putrefaction, rotting garbage, maggots, corruption, excrement, toilets, sewers, tunnels and **dirty** water” (American Homoeopath, 2001).

DREAMS – **DIRT** (Schroyens, 2001).

MIND - DELUSIONS - **dirty** - everything is (Schroyens, 2001).

“There was an unusual fastidiousness. Three provers said that they could not stop cleaning until everything was in its place, and this was for them a definitely new symptom” (American Homoeopath, 2001).

Prover 9 said "life is a **hopeless** dump" (American Homoeopath, 2001).

MIND – **DESPAIR** (Schroyens, 2001).

- very disgusting dreams that show the deep degree of the dirty feeling

“Mind: Dreams, **excrements** (many provers used the word "shit")” (American Homoeopath, 2001).

“Mind: Dreams, decomposition, **decay, rotting, etc.**” (recurring dreams) (American Homoeopath, 2001).

“Mind: Dreams, **toilet, sewer, etc.**” (American Homoeopath, 2001).

“Four of our provers had recurring sexual dreams; another dreamt of rape; three others had recurring dreams of gay men or homosexual issues. And there were dreams of committing unlawful acts or being the victim of a crime, as well as threatening dreams. One prover also dreamt of imprisonment, while two dreamt of the police and two others dreamt of soldiers” (American Homoeopath, 2001).

- dreams of falling

Mind: Dreams, **falling** (American Homoeopath, 2001).

- pathology of gangrene and paralysis

GENERALS - **PARALYSIS** - sensation of (Schroyens, 2001).

Quantitative keywords supporting the leprosy miasm are: isolation, hopeless, dirty and despair.

### **Limenitis bredowii californica (California Sister Butterfly)**

This butterfly remedy points to the tubercular miasm like most of the insect remedies discussed above. The connection with this miasm is illustrated below.

- Ideas abundant, clearness of mind but their fatigue can lead to mental passivity, confusion, and aversion to mental work :

MIND - CONCENTRATION – **active** (Schroyens, 2001).

“Mentally, there was a feeling of **dullness** and not wanting to do anything intellectual” (Herrick, 1998).

“The most significant symptom to emerge from the proving was the aversion and inability to think. As one prover put it: "It's as if the gears in my head are filled with a thick, gooey, viscous gunk and that they are not moving well and that they freeze" (Herrick, 1998).

“She was talking, I suddenly became aware that she was speaking with an accent. I then wondered, "How do I understand what she is saying? How can I understand any language at all?" I thought: "I will not be able to understand her at all-and that's because I am not making any mental effort at all to understand her." So my thought was that my mental faculty is likely to disappear” (Herrick, 1998).

“No mental energy, did not want to do anything involving mental outputs, did not want to do anything with my head. I felt that the head associations are just so mundane and limiting. I want to dream in a mindless state” (Herrick, 1998).

- Love of mountains, crave fresh air and open spaces

“Resentful of having to be inside in this weather. Wanting **open** air” (Herrick, 1998).

“It was a long day at work, productive and good. I felt resentful that I had to be **indoors** working on such a beautiful day. I wished I was a kid. I went to sit in some woods; I felt in the wrong medium. I want to be in another state, either planted in silence in the earth or existing in **space**” (Herrick, 1998).

- Tend to be feverish, sweating a lot

“Woke feeling very hot as though I had a **fever**. Face flushed and burning”  
(Herrick, 1998).

FEVER - EVENING (Schroyens, 2001).

GENERALS - HEAT - sensation of - **fever**; sensation (Schroyens, 2001).

- Sensation of being caught, suffocated and compressed (a picture of a man being trapped in a very narrow tunnel)

“Whilst eating breakfast of potatoes, sun-dried tomatoes and goat cheese I realized that my mouth and palate and tongue felt numb and swollen. My upper windpipe felt somewhat closed or rather **narrower**, I never ever had anything like this in my life (I eat potatoes, sun-dried tomatoes and goat cheese frequently)”  
(Herrick, 1998).

“Dream: For some reason there were several animals in **boxes**. If they were left there, they would die. There also was a small child in a box” (Herrick, 1998).

“Dream: I was at a friend's ranch in Wyoming. There was a birdhouse in the backyard, mounted on a fence. I looked inside, and there were a pair of purple

martins nesting. I was concerned for them because the entrance had been damaged and the hole widened so much, it would be easy for a cat or squirrel to come up the fence and paw into the nest ...I was afraid they would be **suffocated**" (Herrick, 1998).

"Dream: "I was in some large studio; I was waiting to take a lesson from Michael Jackson with a gymnastic back flip harness. I was intrigued by this contraption, I was impatient and tired of waiting so tried using it by myself. I was soon buckled into it and doing back flips. I was amazed at how easy it was. Then Michael Jackson showed up, and I was embarrassed that I had started without him. Suddenly I was nervous and became clumsy and could not use the device correctly anymore. The feeling was of being **caught**" (Herrick, 1998).

- Hectic activity, uses all its effort to change, to get out

DREAMS - **METAMORPHOSIS**; about (Schroyens, 2001).

"Dream: I dig the nails of my left hand under the skin of his neck as hard as I can. I can feel the skin break and his blood. I lay into him hard. I am fighting for my life. It is totally graphic. I am enraged, impassioned, and wild" (Herrick, 1998).

- Pathologies of tuberculosis and asthma

“Within the first half hour I had an **asthma** attack” (Herrick, 1998).

Quantitative analysis pointed to the tubercular miasm via keywords **active**, **close** and **freedom**:

“Wanting to be very physically **active**. Wanting to move and connect with other people this way” (Herrick, 1998).

“Slight burning at **close** of urination. This is unusual, since I drank a lot of water” (Herrick, 1998).

“Spent last night and today with a group of mothers and daughters from my sons class. It was very moving to hear girls express themselves. Tears came to my eyes several times, at the expression of pain and separation; wanted to be treated still as young girls but also wanting their **freedom** at the same time” (Herrick, 1998).

In essence it seems that the butterfly represents a state of emotional freedom and love without the "hindrances" of responsibility and thought processes (Herrick, 1998).

### Vespa crabra (European Hornet)

The primary choice for Vespa (according to miasmatic keyword search) also indicates the tubercular miasm. There are **intense** reactions and keywords **closed**, suffocation and obstruction (examples provided in the qualitative analysis):

“The pain for a minute or two was **intense**” (Allen, 1879).

“**Intense** itching of the part (right side of neck), every day about 3 or 4 A. M., lasting about half an hour” (Allen, 1879).

“Erythema; **intense** itching; burning” (Boericke, 1927).

“Eyes nearly **closed**, two or three hours after sting” (Hering, 1879).

“Nerves - FAINTING, faintness, - **closed**, room, in” (Murphy, 1993).

As stated earlier, one cannot simply take the quantitative aspects of the keyword searches into account, therefore qualitative aspects of Vespa in accordance to the tubercular miasm follows below:



- fatigue can lead to mental passivity and confusion :

“Convulsions, loss of consciousness, don’t answer when spoken to, looks into space, and has no recollection of attack” (Vermeulen, 2000: 1604).

- Love of mountains, crave fresh air and open spaces

“Modalities: Worse: Hot stove. Closed room” (Vermeulen, 2000: 1605).

- Tend to be feverish, sweating a lot

“The general and constitutional disturbances were marked by slight rigors and **febrile** conditions, felt mostly in the evening” (Allen, 1879).

“After two hours **fever**, delirium, face, neck, arms and chest swollen and shining red, inspiration impeded, swallowing difficult, pulse 126, heart's action irregular and tumultuous”(Allen, 1879).

“A lady was stung by a wasp on back of left middle finger; pain extremely **intense**; in a few moments skin became red, and violent **fever** developed” (Hering, 1879).

“Spasm of glottis (after application of diluted ammonia to tongue), face pale, drops of **sweat** on forehead” (Murphy, 1993).

“Characteristic is **perspiration** on parts laid on” (Vermeulen, 2000: 1604).

- Weakness in respiratory system, leading to frequent coughs, colds and flu

RESPIRATION – DIFFICULT (Schroyens, 2001).

“Arms thrown out to **gasp for air**, he got out of bed, sank back on bed, face livid, breath and pulse stopped. Dyspnea. Respiration hurried” (Murphy, 1993).

- Sensation of being caught, suffocated and compressed (a picture of a man being trapped in a very narrow tunnel)

CHEST – **OPPRESSION** (Schroyens, 2001).

RESPIRATION - IMPEDED, **obstructed** (Schroyens, 2001).

As if about to **suffocate** (Allen, 1879).

Dyspnoea; **suffocation** (Hering, 1879).

“After bathing for awhile the affected parts, I got into bed again, feeling somewhat relieved, and fell asleep; but about two hours afterwards, I was again suddenly roused, this time by a sense of **suffocation** and difficulty of swallowing, and a renewal of the former distress, with **intensified** severity” (Allen, 1879).

“Sensation as if a harpoon were sticking deep in and were drawn on. As if about to **suffocate**. Sensation as if dying” (Vermeulen, 2000: 1604).

- Time is short, too much to be done

MIND - DELUSIONS - dying - he is (Schroyens, 2001).

MIND - DEATH - dying, sensation as if (Schroyens, 2001).

- Burnt out, going towards total destruction

“After living in a malarious country, hard work, and great **exhaustion**, took tincture of Vespa and the polyuria was cured” (Allen, 1879).

“**Weakness**; with enuresis somni, heat especially overpowers him” (Allen, 1879).

“**Faintness**; all day, with trembling and nausea” (Allen, 1879).

According to Vermeulen (2000: 1604) the essence of this remedy is the sensation that one is about to suffocate, a sensation of dying, with consequential violent and intense reactions.

## **CHAPTER 5: SUGGESTED IMAGE OF CLASS INSECTA REMEDIES**

The researcher has suggested common sensations that reflect the symptomatology of the insect remedies as illustrated by known materia medica. However, the researcher was unable to outline a vital sensation that reflects the core essence of the insect group as a whole. Considering that insects belong to the animal kingdom, the researcher decided to approach the project from a new angle, with the idea that the animal nature of the insect group is a focal point for the lack of common sensations and the abundance of reactions as proposed in Chapter 4.

### **5.1.) INSECTS AS ANIMALS**

Sankaran (2004: 293) has highlighted differences between the 3 major biological kingdoms, namely mineral, plant and animal. Each kingdom has at its core a basic vital sensation, viz. structure, sensitivity and survival, respectively.

Therefore, as survival is the central theme of the animal kingdom, it comes as no surprise that *reactions* are more prominent than the sensations, and that an analysis of the data did not reveal a possible vital sensation. Previous studies done by Sankaran support the idea of reactivity being important in the animal kingdom: “everything connected to animals: food, territory, habitat, sexuality, attack and defense, all have to do with the survival and propagation of the animal

species” (Sankaran, 2004: 307). This statement highlights the notion that the behaviour of the animal is paramount to its own survival and the survival of the species – i.e. animals need to be able to *react* instinctively to various stimuli (sensations).

The *Doctrine of Signatures*, where correlations are drawn between the nature of the substance and its therapeutic uses, relates to these ideas. For purposes of survival, insects have to adapt to changes in the environment – that environment reflected as the physical body when extracted to a human level. The *reactions* of the insect group correspond to themes of defense, and are highlighted and discussed in detail below:

- **Inflammation**

“A powerful feedback mechanism begins with tissue inflammation, then the formation of defensive white blood cells, and finally removal of the cause of the inflammation by the activated monocyte-macrophage system” (Guyton & Hall, 1997: 286). Inflammation is therefore a natural response of the body in order to protect itself from injury or any harmful substance in order to survive.

Allied to inflammation is the concept of **fever**. Fever is defined as an “elevation of body temperature above 100 degrees Fahrenheit; it is actually a protective response to infection and injury”. The elevated body temperature enhances the body’s defense mechanisms while causing relatively minor

discomfort for the person. The body raises its temperature to a new higher thermostat level by shunting blood from the skin surface to the interior of the body thus reducing heat loss. Shivering may occur to increase heat production by muscle contraction. The body's efforts to conserve and produce heat continue until blood reaches the hypothalamus at the new higher temperature. Then heat temperature is maintained in the normal manner. Later, when the thermostat is reset to its normal level, the body eliminates excess heat through sweating and shunting of blood to the skin. Chills may result when the temperature is lowered (Berkow, 1999: 843).

**Coldness** (a common sensation extracted from the third order analysis) and **perspiration** (a prominent symptom in insect remedies) are both well supported by the literature, and can now be understood in terms of defensive reactions. Just for interest sake, flies like most insects are very sensitive to cold, they move more slowly as the temperature drops, bumping stupidly into windows and walls. With the first frost, they "drop like flies." Almost all the provers experienced an increased sensitivity to the cold (American homoeopath, 2001).

- **Passion – Sexuality**

Insects, having a relatively short life span, need to ensure the survival of the species by having a high reproductive capability<sup>2</sup>. Nancy Herrick (1998) wrote that since most butterflies live only three to ten days, the first and foremost

activity is finding a mate so as to reproduce quickly. On the day of their emergence from the cocoon, the males stake out a territory and the females find a partner. The females release pheromones which attract the males and they then flutter together in a highly ritualized and graceful courtship dance. The common fly is also incredibly prolific; a single fly can produce more offspring than the entire human population by a factor of four! Luckily, the fly is a great food source for many other insects (American Homoeopath, 2001).

The analysis in Chapter 4 showed an excessive sexual desire, **lustful**, even sexual mania manifesting in the insect remedies. Pathology of the sexual organs was also noted, either as a result of sexual excesses and overactive stimulation or due to inflammation.

- **Irritation**

Murphy (1993), writer of *Culex musca*, writes that *Culex* are **impatient**, willing to quarrel, anxious and fears death, have a poor memory and are disinclined to work. He is so busy scratching to relieve the itching and so busy waiting to relieve the restlessness that any interruption makes him **impatient** and ready to quarrel.

The *Cantharis* picture is an individual who is **restless** in body and mind, **irritable** to the extreme (Vithoukias, 1992). Something that is persistently



annoying, i.e. itching (a common sensation originally extracted), would suggest an insect remedy.

- **Restlessness**

Restlessness, speed and agility are predominant survival mechanisms seen among insects<sup>2</sup>. **Restlessness** feature in the generals, mentals and physical symptoms of most insect remedies. The insects' speed and **activity** can lead one to link it with the insect remedies symptom pictures which have mental symptoms of being fruitlessly **busy, hurried** and **impatient** and desiring activity.

- **Change**

Six out of the seven insects in the sample group seems to belong to the tubercular miasm of which **change** is one of the most prominent features.

**Change** was interpreted by the researcher as compensation for the state they find themselves in.

“The tubercular miasm has the feeling of intense oppression and a desire for **change**. The reaction is an intense and hectic activity in order to break free from this oppression” (Sankaran, 2002: 53). This reminds the researcher of the process of ‘metamorphoses’ where they undergo complete transformation through different stages, i.e. egg, larva, pupa and adult. This helps them to adapt to **change**, and this ‘adaptation’ is the key for their survival in face of

various environmental challenges<sup>2</sup>. All the insects used in the sample group belong to division Endopterygota, which means they all go through distinct larval and pupal stages during which they are quite unlike the adults in appearance (Weaving, 2000: 23).

- **Violent and intense reactions**

In nature, some insects drop to the ground and pretend they are dead (**paralysis**, another common sensation originally extracted) while others camouflage themselves in order to escape an attack<sup>2</sup>. Other insects will rather sting or bite in order to poison their aggressors so as to defend themselves.

“Several species of butterfly have developed self-defense systems whereby they eat highly toxic plants, assimilate them, and then poison any creature that eats them. Predators soon learn to avoid them. Many other butterfly species imitate the coloring of this group, hoping to mimic the poisonous butterfly and confuse its enemies. Still other butterfly species have developed startling, large "eyes" on the two lower wings to frighten predators. The coloring on the wings helps to camouflage the butterfly and contributes to its great beauty” (Herrick, 1998).

Vermeulen (2002: 123) mentions that bees can kill each other with their stings, but if they attack human beings they cannot withdraw the sting from human flesh, and so die. The worker bee stings to defend her home, while the

queen uses it to defend her status. “The honey bee is a highly sensitive creature, as witness its unerring sense of direction from and back to the hive in quest of nectar. It is also **violently reactive**, as witness the phenomenon of swarming and also the fury of onslaught en masse if interfered with or annoyed. Moreover marauding wasps or robber bees from other hives, if they dare to intrude at the hive entrance, are summarily seized and executed on the spot by the worker bees on guard duty” (Gibson, 1987).

In Gibson’s *Studies of Homoeopathic remedies* (1987) he commented on Apis’ systemic reactions; “they are of varied **intensity** and consist of urticaria, oedema, constriction of the chest, wheezing and gastrointestinal upsets; also dyspnoea, dysphagia, hoarseness, confusion and a feeling of impending disaster. The most **severe reaction** is evidenced by collapse, cyanosis, hypotension, incontinence and unconsciousness”. It is interesting to note the inclination of the bee to find "nectar" and to impulsively "attach" itself to that sweetness, while at the same time reacting **aggressively** in case of interference with its activities. It attacks with a blind passion both the nectar and the intruder who tries to approach or **touch** it. Here there is a very interesting similarity with the personality of Apis - they cannot detach themselves from the "honey" once they have found it (Vithoukias, 1992).

Seeing evidence was given in Chapter 4 already the researcher will not elaborate too much more on these *reactions* but the essences are hopefully portrayed

here. This was the nature of most of the symptoms as manifested in the various insect remedies. The condition is one of **restlessness** and **irritation** with much **intensity**. The researcher also found that all insect remedies are generally worse for **touch**.

In the miasmatic classification analysis, *Musca domestica*, the common housefly, appears to belong to the leprosy miasm. The researcher thought considering that the *Doctrine of Signature* has featured much in discussion so far it is relevant to mention here that, just like lepers cast out from society because of their repulsive appearance, so are houseflies which are repulsed by human society. Filth, trash, decomposing flesh, garbage and fecal matter are areas of special interest to the fly (and so, too, were with the provers). Many provers experienced disgust with their surroundings (American Homoeopath, 2001).

## **5.2) MENTAL AND EMOTIONAL STATE OF CLASS INSECTA**

It is clear to the researcher that the common sensations extracted from the sample group led directly (and indirectly) to the collective mental symptoms of the insect group of remedies.

An idea of a threatening, **acute** and **violent** sensation, which drives them to **anger** and **violence** and into **frenzied**, **shrieking** mental states, is apparent in the insect remedies. There is also evidence of **mania**, **rage** and **anxiety** in most

insect remedies. There is **delirium** and **hysteria**, possibly due to advanced stages of inflammation, and even **insanity**.

### **5.3) COMPARISON WITH OTHER ANIMAL REMEDIES**

If various animal groups and sub-groups in nature display a mode of survival unique to them, and if the features of the mode of survival are seen in the corresponding remedy states (Sankaran, 2004: 309), then, the researcher realized that the *reactivity* of the insect group is at the heart of the group analysis method, and in a sense, representing the vital sensation.

Animal remedies, like the snakes and mammals, each respectively have their own eccentricities in the manner in which they defend themselves, i.e. snake remedies feel pursued and consequently have a desire to hide, or in the face of danger (for example competition) they feel disadvantaged which requires them to be cunning, deceitful, calculating and manipulative in order to survive (win). A mammal on the other hand finds safety within a group. To belong to the group or herd is priority, therefore mammal remedies are deeply connected with their own immediate family. The competitiveness of this animal group comes up in the fight for supremacy within the group. There is also the theme of caring and protecting young ones (Sankaran, 2000: 474).

Common with other animal remedies, it seems clear to the researcher that the insect group of remedies displays their defense actions more aggressively and intensely in comparison with the snakes which defend themselves with more cunning and scheming thought processes. The insect seem to defend itself more physically and less mentally and not in a group like the mammal does. The insect remedies seem to respond to these irritations/invasions using physiological responses like inflammation and if this does not work they get angry and violent, displaying their rage by shrieking and maniacal behaviour.

#### **5.4) POLAR OPPOSITES SEEN IN THE INSECT GROUP:**

The data analysed by the researcher clearly suggested that Class *Insecta* shows polar opposites within its range of reactions, the prominent polarities being listed below:

- inflammation vs. weakness
- active, sudden and violent reactions vs. paralysis
- heat vs. coldness.

An aspect common to the animal remedies is that there exists a conflict, which has its basis in a split within itself. There are two sides to such personalities: the animal side and the human side. While the animal side is concerned with competition, the human side seems to have contempt for the animal within

(Sankaran, 2004: 51). The researcher thus drew parallels here with the polar opposites listed above and although the researcher has not come across many polar differences in the sample remedies, she would like to illustrate this theme from the literature of other insect remedies to indicate the idea of opposites:

“Examining the physical symptoms overall, one can see a polarity in Gallic Acid (wasp larvae injected into tree which forms a gall nut) between a state of dry contraction and one of wet relaxation. On the dry, contracted end of the spectrum we have dry mouth and throat (especially at night), the sense of contraction in the anus, gnawing in the stomach, a small appetite, constipation, and the burning and itching eyelids. Indeed, Gallic Acid is known for its astringent properties and was used as a styptic by the old school. It was considered the best internal styptic for the relief of mucus discharges, menorrhagia, hemorrhage, and excessive expectoration in tuberculosis and bronchitis. On the wet end of the spectrum, we see the hemorrhagic tendency, excessive mucus and phlegm, profuse foot sweats and night sweats, and increased urination, sometimes with a thick, cream-colored mucus. Tying this polarity into the mental states, we note that Gallic Acid exhibits both selfish holding and grasping - a kind of dry/contracted state - (jealousy, fear of being alone, manipulative) as well as expulsive, outwardly-directed anger (cursing, violence, destructiveness to others, abusiveness, rudeness, and babbling speech at night)” (American Homoeopath, 1999).

#### **5.5) CLINICAL ASPECTS TO THE INSECT REMEDIES:**

The following clinical conditions were noted:

1.) Inflammation:

- Erysipelas
- Cellulitis
- Gastroenteritis
- Peritonitis
- Pericarditis
- Glomerulonephritis
- Arthritis
- Conjunctivitis
- Meningitis
- Gangrene

2.) Affections of the bladder

3.) Affections of the ovaries

4.) Intermittent fevers

5.) Vertigo



## **CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The aim of this study was to subject a poorly understood biological class to a particular investigation with a view to extend the overall group understanding, and therefore allow a more notable utilization of individual members as therapeutic substances. This was done by analyzing the Class Insecta according to the method of group analysis as developed by Rajan Sankaran (Sankaran, 2002).

It is in the opinion of the researcher that this project was a success. Although the data extracted and analyzed was unable to outline a vital sensation that reflects the core essence of the insect group as a whole, the data was able to indicate a clear image of the basic reactions and responses of the insect remedies as a whole.

### **6.1) EVALUATION OF THE GROUP ANALYSIS APPROACH**

The fundamental questions here are: “Does this all really makes sense?”; “Is the group analysis approach valid?” The researcher believes that Sankaran’s group analysis methodology is a valid approach to homoeopathy; it not only provides a deeper understanding of each particular biological group, but it can illuminate individual remedies within the group that are less well known. This should help

make the study of remedies easier, ultimately leading to more accurate prescribing by the practitioner.

However, caution is required when applying the group analysis methodology to a particular group. If done carelessly and incorrectly, misleading results will lead to false interpretation of symptomatology and more importantly an inaccurate vital sensation or essence. For the same reason, it is essential that the source material used for group analysis studies are of a suitable quality. This material should include original unedited in-depth case material or video tapes so that the vital sensations can be accurately portrayed. Allied to this air of caution, there is a need for regulation of the publishing of such findings so as not to create a distortion of remedy pictures, and as a result greater possibilities of faulty prescriptions.

The outcome of this study has confirmed the applicability of Sankaran's group analysis methodology to the Class *Insecta*. There is a general need for more related groups to be analysed in this way due to a vast number of remedies in our constantly expanding materia medica. These remedies can be explained and understood better within the backdrop of the group sensations, rather than in a purely isolated and seemingly unconnected sense. This methodology also correlates the similarities between the remedy picture and the actual source material as it exists in nature, leading to easier understanding and consequently

more confident remedy selection. This method also complements our use of the repertory and materia medica in a more traditional sense.

The researcher however has a reason for concern regarding this study: does it make sense and will it be easily understood by people not so acquainted with the principles of homoeopathy? Would this avenue of research be met with confusion and ultimately considered to be a useless and irrelevant dissertation? By incorporating concepts such as vital sensations and by correlating with ideas such as Doctrine of Signatures, is this study valid to be considered as a scientific paper? The researcher believes that research of this nature is important and needs to be explored further in order to justify its incorporation into homoeopathic study, or ultimately be rejected as fanciful with ungrounded theories. A parallel can be drawn here with String Theory and M-Theory of modern physics (Greene, 1999), where much effort and money is being put into developing the so-called Theory of Everything (T.O.E). Although it appears very promising, it is still unproven and may ultimately become invalid and unaccepted. The physics community too is split over the issue, those who feel it is worthwhile to pursue, and those who don't. An open but objective mind is required for the advancement of all sciences, and all promising theories need to be explored to the highest degree before being accepted or refuted.

## **6.2) SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH**

The work on group analysis needs to go on; it needs to focus on all biological and non-biological groups represented in the homoeopathic literature. Relationships have not yet been drawn among many natural substances that belong to a family or group in nature or between common groups such as various mineral groups and for example 'drug' remedies.

More quality provings and cured case studies need to be produced and analyzed on some of the smaller insect remedies. This is necessary in order to confirm the suggestions outlined in this dissertation. Broader concepts can then be analyzed from a perspective of vital sensation and reactions.

A similar project to this could be done using different computer software packages and search engines, for example MacRepertory and Reference Works or Hompath Classic version 8.0. Results from these could be compared with results from this study, testing the validity of both projects and highlighting differences in software packages.

The insects used in this study belong to the division Endopterygota, meaning they all go through distinct larval and pupal stages during which they are quite unlike the adults in appearance. A group analysis study of the division Exopterygota, in which the young develop gradually and the nymphs looking more or less the same as their parents could be done. Results can be compared

to the results of this study, highlighting common similarities and differences between the two divisions.

It would be an interesting study to analyze possible similarities of pathogenic and curative action of the remedy pictures with the nature of the source material. There may be something, after all, in the old notion of the Doctrine of Signatures.

### **6.3) FINAL THOUGHTS**

This study was thoroughly enjoyed and much was learned about the world, the nature of things and some interesting facts about its insects. The researcher feels it is appropriate to end this project with the following quotes with which to ponder:

“Insects are strange creatures. Voiceless and fully armored, they don't really have limbs so much as they have tools - an assortment of saws and scissors, hammers and hooks. It is an awkwardly jointed, segmented world where a mother may as dispassionately eat its young as it may eat its mate. It is a world that comprises over three-quarters of the total animal world. As the great naturalist, Maurice Maeterlinck, whose work on the ant is classic, puts it: "Something in the insect seems to be alien to the habits, morals and psychology of this world, as if it had come from some other planet, more monstrous, more

energetic, more insensate, more atrocious, more infernal than our own" (American Homoeopath, 2001).

A bee is never as busy as it seems; it's just that it can't buzz any slower [Kin Hubbard] (Vermeulen, 2002: 119).

Maybe if we love them, they will not have the need to be aggressive. [Ogilvie Crombie] (Vermeulen, 2002: 369).

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## **APPENDIX A**

### **EXTRACTION – by size**

#### **Rubrics size < 50**

<b>RUBRIC</b>	<b>Apis</b>	<b>Canth.</b>	<b>Culx.</b>	<b>Form.</b>	<b>Musca- d.</b>	<b>Limen- b-c.</b>	<b>Vesp.</b>	<b>Size</b>	<b>Score</b>
FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX – Pain – stinging – ovaries – cold amel.	1						1	2	2
STOMACH – Thirst – pain – after the pains	1	1						3	2
BLADDER – Pain – extending to – kidneys	1	2						3	2
BLADDER – Pain – stitching, stinging – neck – urination – before	1	2						3	2
BACK – Pain – Cervical region – extending to – ear – behind – left	1			1		1		3	3
MIND – Unconsciousness – walking, while		1					1	4	2
BLADDER – Urination – dysuria – painful – dances around the room in agony, so that he	3	3						4	2
URINE – Burning – menses – before	1	2						4	2
URINARY ORGANS – Complaints of urinary organs – accompanied by – diarrhea	1	1						4	2
FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX – Inflammation – labia	2	1						4	2
LARYNX AND TRACHEA – Weakness		1				1		4	2
MIND – Mania – sexual mania	3	1						5	2
MIND – Mania – sexual mania – men; in	1	2						5	2
MIND – Mania – sexual mania – women, in	3	2						5	2
HEAD – Congestion – convulsions – during	1	1						5	2
MOUTH – Discoloration – Tongue – red – fiery red	3	2						5	2
BLADDER – Pain – burning – neck – urination – after	2	1						5	2
LARYNX AND TRACHEA – Swelling – vocal cords	1	1						5	2
DREAMS – Beach					1	1		5	2
ABDOMEN – Sneezing – agg.	1	1						6	2
RECTUM – Diarrhea – urination agg.	1	1						6	2
BLADDER – Complaints of bladder – accompanied by – rectum and anus; complaints of	1	1						6	2
BLADDER – Pain – smarting	1	2						6	2
FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX – Pain – sore – ovaries – menses – during	2	1						6	2

MOUTH – Itching – palate – hard palate	1	1						7	2
MOUTH – Smooth tongue – varnished; tongue looks as if	1	2						7	2
URINE – Sediment – cylindrical casts	1	1						7	2
MALE GENITALIA/SEX – Pain – spermatic cords – urination, during	2	1						7	2
EXTREMITIES – Itching – foot – night	2	1						7	2
DREAMS – Forest		1				1		7	2
GENERALS – Pain – crushed, as if	1	2						7	2
MOUTH – Pain – burnt, sensation as if –tongue – sides	1	1						8	2
BLADDER – Pain – stitching, stinging – urination – before	1	1						8	2
BLADDER – Retention of urine – chill, in	1	1						8	2
EXTREMITIES – Pain – shooting – hand	1			1				8	2
DREAMS – Water – swimming in					1	1		8	2
CHILL – Afternoon – 15h – 16h	2	1						8	2
THROAT – Eruptions – vesicles	1	1						9	2
THROAT – Membrane – patches – small specks	1	1						9	2
BLADDER – Pain – stool – during	1	2						9	2
EXTREMITIES – Pain – shooting – thigh extending to – downwards	1			1				9	2
NOSE – Swelling – sensation of swelling	1	1						10	2
ABDOMEN – Heat –upper abdomen	2	3						10	2
CHEST – Pain – sides - afternoon		1		1				10	2
MIND – Ambition – increased – competitive	1	1		1			1	11	4
HEAD – Pain – pressing – dull	1	1						11	2
BLADDER – Pain – pressure in – neck	1	2						11	2
URETHRA – Pain – burning – urination – beginning of; at	1	1						11	2
FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX – Pain – bearing down – ovaries	2	1						11	2
BACK – Pain – burning - coccyx	1	1						11	2
GENERALS – Lie down – desire to – perspiration; during	1	1						11	2
SKIN – Discoloration – red – fever; during	2	1						11	2
EYE – Inflammation – erysipelas	3						1	12	2
ABDOMEN – Heat – fever, during	1	1						12	2
BLADDER – Pain – urination – beginning	2	3						12	2
BLADDER – Retention of urine – children, in – newborns	2	2						12	2
BLADDER – Urination – frequent – menses – before	2	1						12	2
FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX – Erosion of cervix	1						1	12	2

MALE AND FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX – Pressure – agg.	1	1						12	2
GENERALS – Water – seeing or hearing of running water agg.	1	1						12	2
SKIN – Eruptions – angioedema	1						1	12	2
FACE – Erysipelas – Eye; around	3						1	13	2
STOOL – Watery – bloody	1	2						13	2
BLADDER – Urination – frequent – menses – during	1	1						13	2
KIDNEYS – Pain – ureters – right side	1	1						13	2
URINE – Casts – containing – tubes, of	3	2						13	2
FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX – Pain – stinging – ovaries	3	1					1	13	3
EXTREMITIES – Discoloration – joint – redness	1			2				13	2
GENERAL – History; personal – cystitis; of recurrent – children; in	1	1						13	2
GENERALS – Cold applications – amel.	3	1						13	2
FACE – Erysipelas – Nose	2	2						14	2
BLADDER – Retention of urine – perspiration – suppressed; from	2	2						14	2
KIDNEYS – Suppression of urine – perspiration, with	2	2						14	2
MALE GENITALIA/SEX – Inflammation – Scrotum – erysipelatos	2	1						14	2
DREAMS – Wild	1					1		14	2
SKIN – Eruptions – vesicular – mucus membranes	1	1						14	2
FACE – Pain – burning – chin	1	1						15	2
STOMACH – Vomiting – chill – before	1						1	15	2
BLADDER – Urging to urinate – menses – before	1	1						15	2
EYE – Pain – cold – water amel.	2			2				16	2
MOUTH – Protruding – tongue – cannot be protruded	2						1	16	2
ABDOMEN – Pain – stinging	3	2						16	2
BLADDER – Urging to urinate – walking, while	1	2						16	2
URINE – Casts, containing – epithelial	2	1						16	2
DREAMS – House					1	1		16	2
DREAMS – People – crowds of	1	1						16	2
GENERALS – Mucus membranes; complaints of – sticky	1	1						16	2
MIND – Delirium - crying, with	1	2						17	2
HEAD – Enlarged sensation – Brain feels enlarged	1			1				17	2
THROAT – Pain – drinks – warm	2	1						17	2
URINE – Bloody – clots	1	1						17	2
MALE GENITALIA/SEX – Pain – burning – testes	1	1						17	2
EXTREMITIES – Inflammation – upper limbs – erysipelatos	2			1				17	2
EXTREMITIES – Motion – loss	2	1						17	2

of power of									
EXTREMITIES – Pain – boring – lower limbs	1	1						17	2
EXTREMITIES – Pain – upper limbs – downward	1			1				17	2
GENERALS – Mucus membranes; complaints of – serous	1	2						17	2
GENERALS – Inflammation – cellulitis		1					1	17	2
GENERALS – Food and Drinks – bacon – desire					1	1		17	2
SKIN – Eruptions – pustules – malignant	1	1						17	2
MIND – Delusion – dying – he is	1						1	18	2
STOOL – Mucous – shredded	1	1						18	2
BACK – Pain – cervical region – extending to – upward		1		1				18	2
EXTREMITIES – Perspiration – knee – hollow of	1			1				18	2
FEVER – Continued fever – cerebral	2	1						18	2
GENERALS – Faintness – warm – room; in warm	2						1	18	2
SKIN – Eruptions – vesicular – sudamina	1	1						18	2
MIND – Busy – fruitlessly	2	1						19	2
EYE – Pain – chill – during	1	1						19	2
MOUTH – Tongue; complaints of – sides	2	1						19	2
EXTERNAL Throat – pain – burning – sides				1			1	19	2
EXTERNAL Throat – pain – soreness – cervical glands		1					1	19	2
BLADDER – Pain – burning – neck – urination – during	2	3						19	2
KIDNEYS – Inflammation – parenchymatous – acute	3	2						19	2
URINE – Scanty – fever, during	2	1						19	2
MALE GENITALIA/SEX – Sexual desire – increased – attacks of	1	1						19	2
EXTREMITIES – Paralysis – rheumatic		1		1				19	2
EXTREMITIES – Swelling – hand – edematous	3	2						19	2
MIND – Confusion of mind – reading, while	2	1						20	2
MIND – Excitement – bad news, after	2			1				20	2
BLADDER – Urination – frequent – daytime – and night	1	2						20	2
MALE GENITALIA/SEX – Swelling – penis – edematous	2	2					2	20	2
GENERALS – Congestion – blood; of – internally	2	1						20	2
HEAD – Pain – rubbing – amel.		1		1				21	2
THROAT – Coated	1	1						21	2
THROAT – Pain – pharynx	1	1						21	2
ABDOMEN – Pain – compressed;	1	1						21	2

as if									
ABDOMEN – Rawness	1	1						21	2
BLADDER – Pain – burning – urination – before	2	2						21	2
EXTREMITIES – Eruptions – hand – between the fingers – vesicles	2	2						21	2
EXTREMITIES – Nails; complaints of – falling out of nails		1		1				21	2
DREAMS – fish					1	1		21	2
GENERALS – Loose; as if flesh were	1	1						21	2
FACE – Eruptions – desquamating	1	1						22	2
STOMACH – Eructations; type of – hot	1	1						22	2
STOOL – Thin – pouring out	2	1						22	2
BLADDER – Pain – burning – urination – after	1	1						22	2
BLADDER – Retention of urine – enlarged prostate, from	2	1						22	2
BLADDER – Urging to urinate – fever, during	3	1						22	2
BLADDER – Urging to urinate – perspiration, during	1	1						22	2
URINE – Sediment – mealy	1	2						22	2
DREAMS – Swimming					1	1		22	2
FEVER – Continued fever – afternoon	1	2						22	2
MOUTH – Eruptions – vesicles – Tongue – Sides	2	1						23	2
URETHRA – Stricture – spasmodic	1	3						23	2
URINARY ORGANS – Menses – before	2	1						23	2
EXTREMITIES – Swelling – joints – edematous	1	1						23	2
DREAMS – Dead; of the – relatives					1	1		23	2
FEVER – Succession of stages – shivering – followed by – heat	1	1						23	2
GENERALS – Weakness – diphtheria, in	2	2						23	2
STOOL – Reddish	1	2						24	2
BLADDER – Urination – involuntary – old people, in	1	1						24	2
MALE GENITALIA/SEX – Swelling – scrotum – edematous	3	2						24	2
EXTREMITIES – Discoloration – upper limbs – redness	1						1	24	2
MIND – Gestures, makes – convulsive	1	1						25	2
EXTREMITIES – Nails; complaints of – exfoliation of nails	1			1				25	2
EXTREMITIES – Pain – burning – fingers – tip	1	1						25	2
SKIN – Gangrene – cold	1	2						25	2
STOMACH – Appetite – wanting – perspiration; during	1	1						26	2
KIDNEYS – Pain – burning	1	2						26	2
URINE – Scanty – perspiration,	1	2						26	2

during									
URINARY ORGANS – Complaints of urinary organs	1	2						26	2
EXTREMITIES – Discoloration – foot – redness	1						1	26	2
EXTREMITIES – Pain – cutting – knee		1		1	1			26	3
EXTREMITIES – Pain – shooting – thigh	2			1				26	2
HEAD – Heaviness – vertex	1	1						27	2
FACE – Expression – frightened	1	2						27	2
FACE – Pain – stinging	3						1	27	2
MOUTH – Inflammation – palate	2	1						27	2
EXTREMETIES – Awkwardness – hands	2				1			27	2
GENERALS – Injuries – tendons, of	1	1						27	2
GENERALS – Food and Drinks – vinegar – desire	1				1			27	2
MIND – Delirium – violent	2	1						28	2
EXTERNAL Throat – swelling – sides	2						1	28	2
URINE – Color – black	1	2						28	2
FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX – Pain – neuralgic – ovaries	1	1						28	2
EXTREMITIES – Heat – fingers – tip	1	1						28	2
MIND – Anxiety – family, about his	1			1				29	2
EYE – Pain – boring	1			1				29	2
STOMACH – Eructations – drinking, after	1	1						29	2
STOMACH – Vomiting – waking, on	1			1				29	2
ABDOMEN – Pain – violent	2	1						29	2
BLADDER – Hemorrhage		1		1				29	2
URETHRA – Pain – soreness – urination – during	2	1						29	2
MALE GENITALIA/SEX – Inflammation	1	3						29	2
FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX – Menses – brown					1		1	29	2
HEAD – Erysipelas	3	1						30	2
STOMACH – Appetite – wanting – chill; during	1	1						30	2
STOOL – Watery – brown	1	1						30	2
MALE GENITALIA/SEX – Flaccidity – penis		1			1			30	2
FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX – Pain – cutting – uterus – menses – during	1	1						30	2
EYE – Inflammation – acute	3	1						31	2
EAR – Pain - cutting		1		2	1			31	3
ABDOMEN – Inflammation – gastroenteritis	1	1						31	2
BLADDER – Inflammation – neck	2	3						31	2
FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX – Menses – during – agg. – ovaries	3	1						31	2
FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX – Pain – burning – ovaries	3	2						31	2



FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX – Tumors – ovaries – cysts	2	1						31	2
EXTREMITIES – Swelling – forearm	1						1	31	2
CHILL – Afternoon – 15h	3	1						31	2
GENERAL – Convulsions – shrieking, with	2	1						31	2
MIND – Shrieking – convulsive – before	2	1						32	2
MIND – Shrieking – convulsive – during	2	1						32	2
HEAD – Pain – perspiration – with	1	1						32	2
MOUTH – Salivation – night		1	1					32	2
STOMACH – Pain – drinking – after	2	1						32	2
RECTUM – Diarrhea – daytime		1		2				32	2
BLADDER – Pain – burning urination – during	2	2						32	2
FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX – Swollen – uterus – dropsical	2	1						32	2
LARYNX AND TRACHEA – Pain – larynx – fever; during	1	1						32	2
EXTREMITIES – Eruptions – rash	2			1			2	32	3
MIND – Insanity – erotic	3	2						33	2
HEAD – Pain – drawing – sides – left	1	1		1				33	3
EYE – Irritation	1	1						33	2
BLADDER – Urination – thin stream	1	2						33	2
FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX – Pain – cutting – ovaries	2	1						33	2
EXTREMITIES – Pain – aching – upper arm					1		1	33	2
GENERALS – Paralysis – right	1	2						33	2
PERSPIRATION – Symptoms – amel. during perspiration	1	1						33	2
MIND – Shrieking – brain cry	3	1						34	2
MIND – Shrieking – pain, with the	1	2						34	2
MIND – Undertaking – many things, persevering in nothing	1	1						34	2
THROAT – Dryness – thirst – without	2	1						34	2
ABDOMEN – Sensitive – skin	2	1						34	2
ABDOMEN – Tension – inguinal region	2	1						34	2
MALE GENITALIA/SEX - Ejaculation – incomplete		1		2				34	2
FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX – Pain – Vagina		1			1			34	2
GENERAL – Inflammation – blood vessels, of	1	1						34	2
HEAD – Pain – vertex – evening	1	1		1				35	3
EYE – Chemosis	3						2	35	2
EYE – Swelling – Lids – edematous	3						1	35	2
FACE – Discoloration – red – erysipelatos	2	1						35	2
KIDNEYS – Pain – cutting	1	3						35	2

MALE GENITALIA/SEX – Weakness	1	1						35	2
FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX – Heat – pudendum	1	3						35	2
BACK – Pain – burning - cervical region	2						1	35	2
EXTREMITIES – Perspiration – foot – suppressed	1			2				35	2
CHILL – Evening – 20h		1		1				35	2
FEVER – Burning heat – night	1	1						35	2
SKIN – Swelling – stinging	3	1						35	2
MIND – Obscene , lewd	1	2						36	2
EYE – Pain – fever; during	1	2						36	2
MOUTH – Itching – palate	1	1						36	2
URETHRA – Pain – biting	1	1						36	2
URETHRA – Pain – soreness	1	2						36	2
MALE GENITALIA/SEX – Erection – pollutions – during		2		1				36	2
MALE GENITALIA/SEX – Swelling – penis – prepuce	2	1		1			3	36	4
FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX – Tingling, voluptuous	1	1						36	2
LARYNX AND TRACHEA – Mucus – larynx – ejected with difficulty		2		2				36	2
GENERAL – Perspiration – suppression of perspiration; complaints from – foot; of	1			2				36	2
SKIN – Eruptions – chickenpox	1	1						36	2
MIND – Lewdness	1	2						37	2
MIND – Restlessness – move – must constantly	2	1						37	2
EYE – Wild look		2					1	37	2
ABDOMEN – Inflammation – peritoneum	2	2						37	2
URETHRA – Pain – burning – urination – before	2	3						37	2
URINE – Sediment – adherent	1	1						37	2
BACK – Pain – Lumbar region – menses – before	1	1						37	2
EXTREMITIES – Discoloration – hand – redness	3						1	37	2
EXTREMITIES – Eruptions – hand –eczema		2			1			37	2
DREAMS – Busy, being	1	1						37	2
SKIN – Gangrene	1	2						37	2
MIND – Satyriasis	1	3					1	38	3
MIND – Sensitive – pain, to	1	1				1	1	38	4
EYE – Inflammation – arthritic	2			3				38	2
MOUTH – Pain –stitching – tongue – tip		1		1				38	2
STOMACH – Appetite – wanting – fever; during	2	2						38	2
ABDOMEN – Sensitive – touch; to	3	1						38	2
MALE AND FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX – Complaints of genitalia – right	3	1						38	2
EXTREMITIES – Inflammation – joints – synovitis	1	1						38	2

EXTREMITIES – Pain – upper limbs – chill – during	1	1						38	2
DREAMS – Flying	2				1		1	38	3
CHILL – Afternoon – 16h	3	1						38	2
SKIN – Burning – spots	1	1						38	2
MOUTH – Discoloration – red	2	2						39	2
URINE – Albuminous – scarlet fever, after	3	2						39	2
URINE – Sediment – red – brick-color	1	2						39	2
FEVER – Eruptive – fevers – scarlatina	3	1						39	2
GENERALS – Perspiration – during – amel.	1	1						39	2
SKIN – Eruptions – vesicular – itching	1	2						39	2
MOUTH – Heat – Palate – soft palate	1	1						40	2
RECTUM – Pain – tenesmus – diarrhea – during		1		1				40	2
MALE GENITALIA/SEX – Inflammation – penis – prepuce	2	2						40	2
EXTREMITIES – Tension – hand	1	1				1		40	3
TEETH – Pain – left	2			2				41	2
MALE GENITALIA/SEX – Sterility	1			1				41	2
FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX – Congestion – ovaries	3	1						41	2
FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX – Menses – clotted – dark clots	1		1					41	2
EXTREMITIES – Tension – fingers	1	1						41	2
GENERALS – Food and Drinks – food – aversion – fever; during	1	1						41	2
GENERALS – Food and Drinks – wine – amel.	1	2						41	2
GENERALS – Inflammation – gangrenous	1	3						41	2
EYE – Pain – night		1					1	42	2
NECK – Swelling	1	1						42	2
URINE – Albuminous – pregnancy	3	2						42	2
EXTREMITIES – Swelling – fingers – joints	1	1						42	2
EYE – Injected	1						1	43	2
NOSE – Sneezing – ineffectual efforts		1	1					43	2
MOUTH – Swelling	1	1					1	43	3
MOUTH – Swelling – tongue – sensation of	1					1		43	2
THROAT – Itching	2	1						43	2
STOOL – Purulent	2	1						43	2
STOOL – Shooting out	2	1						43	2
KIDNEYS – Heat – region of	1	3						43	2
CHEST – Inflammation – Heart – pericardium	2	1						43	2
SLEEP – Falling asleep – sitting	1			1				43	2
FEVER – Zymotic fevers	1	1						43	2
HEAD – Pain – Forehead, in –	2			1				44	2

coughing									
MOUTH – Mucous membrane – excoriation – tongue	1	2						44	2
STOMACH – Vomiting; type of – frothy	2	2						44	2
BLADDER – Urging to urinate – painful	2	3						44	2
FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX – Inflammation	2	1						44	2
GENERALS – Side – right – then left side	2	1		1				44	3
GENERALS – Exertion; physical – amel.	2	1						44	2
HEAD – Heat – chill – during	2	1						45	2
STOMACH – Vomiting; type of – yellow	1			1				45	2
STOOL – Bloody – streaks, in	1	1						45	2
KIDNEYS – Pain – cutting – ureters	2	2						45	2
MALE GENITALIA/SEX – Swelling – scrotum	1	2					2	45	3
BACK – Pain – cervical region – motion – head		1		1				45	2
FEVER – Periodical – day – alternate	2	3						45	2
GENERALS – Sudden manifestation		1		1				45	2
EXTERNAL Throat – itching	1	1		1				46	3
BLADDER – Urination – dribbling – involuntary	1	3						46	2
MALE GENITALIA/SEX – Pollutions – erections – with		2		1				46	2
CHILL – Afternoon – 17h	1	1						46	2
MIND – Delirium – maniacal	1	2						47	2
MIND – Weeping – causeless	3				1			47	2
NOSE – Smell – acute – strong odors		1			1			47	2
MOUTH – Discoloration – Gums – red	2	1						47	2
MOUTH – Discoloration – Palate – red	3	1						47	2
BLADDER – Pain – neck	1	2						47	2
URINARY ORGANS – Menses – during	1	3						47	2
MALE GENITALIA/SEX – Swelling – penis		2					2	47	2
CHEST – Heat – external chest	2	1						47	2
CHEST – Pain – heat, during	1	1						47	2
BACK – Pain – sore – dorsal region – scapula	1						1	47	2
FACE – Peeling off of lips	1	1						48	2
FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX – Pain – stitching – ovaries	2	2						48	2
CHEST – Pain – sides – respiration – deep		1		1				48	2
FEVER – Yellow fever	2	3						48	2
FACE – Cracked – Mouth; corners of	1						1	49	2
FACE – Discoloration – dark	2	1						49	2
MOUTH – Trembling of tongue	2	2						49	2

ABDOMEN – Pain – afternoon		1				1		49	2
BLADDER – Urination – interrupted	1						1	49	2
EXTREMITIES – Pain – toes – first – joints – gouty	1	1						49	2
DREAMS – Business	1	1						49	2
GENERALS – Pain – extending to – crosswise, across, etc.	1	1						49	2
GENERALS – Mucus membranes; complaints of	1	1						49	2
SKIN – Erysipelas – swelling; with	3	1						49	2
MIND – Weeping – whimpering	2	1						50	2
FACE – Discoloration – red – glowing red	2	1						50	2
FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX – Pain – sore – ovaries	2	2					1	50	3
CHILL – Ascending		1					1	50	2
GENERALS – Paralysis – one side – apoplexy, after	1			1				50	2
GENERALS – Bathing – amel.	2			1				50	2

## APPENDIX B

Rubrics relating to sensation (bold type) of the sample selection, ranked in order from smallest to biggest.

Common sensation radar extraction - by size - 30 Augustus 2006

Rubrics size < 50

RUBRIC	Apis	Canth.	Culx.	Form.	Musca-d.	Limen-b-c.	Vesp.	Size	Score
FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX – Pain – <b>stinging</b> – ovaries – cold amel.	1						1	2	2
BLADDER – Pain – <b>stitching, stinging</b> – neck – urination – before	1	2						3	2
URINE – <b>Burning</b> – menses – before	1	2						4	2
LARYNX AND TRACHEA – <b>Weakness</b>		1				1		4	2
BLADDER – Pain – <b>burning</b> – neck – urination – after	2	1						5	2
LARYNX AND TRACHEA – <b>Swelling</b> – vocal cords	1	1						5	2
BLADDER – Pain – <b>smarting</b>	1	2						6	2
MOUTH – <b>Itching</b> – palate – hard palate	1	1						7	2
EXTREMITIES – <b>Itching</b> – foot – night	2	1						7	2
GENERALS – Pain – <b>crushed, as if</b>	1	2						7	2
MOUTH – Pain – <b>burnt, sensation</b> as if – tongue – sides	1	1						8	2
BLADDER – Pain – <b>stitching, stinging</b> – urination – before	1	1						8	2
EXTREMITIES – Pain – <b>shooting</b> – hand	1			1				8	2
EXTREMITIES – Pain – <b>shooting</b> – thigh extending to – downwards	1			1				9	2
NOSE – <b>Swelling</b> – <b>sensation of swelling</b>	1	1						10	2
ABDOMEN – <b>Heat</b> – upper abdomen	2	3						10	2
HEAD – Pain – <b>pressing</b> – <b>dull</b>	1	1						11	2
BLADDER – Pain – <b>pressure</b> in – neck	1	2						11	2
URETHRA – Pain – <b>burning</b> – urination – beginning of; at	1	1						11	2
FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX – Pain – <b>bearing down</b> – ovaries	2	1						11	2
BACK – Pain – <b>burning</b> – coccyx	1	1						11	2
FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX – Pain – <b>stinging</b> – ovaries	3	1					1	13	3
FACE – Pain – <b>burning</b> – chin	1	1						15	2

ABDOMEN – Pain – <b>stinging</b>	3	2						16	2
GENERALS – Mucus membranes; complaints of – <b>sticky</b>	1	1						16	2
HEAD – <b>Enlarged sensation</b> – Brain feels enlarged	1			1				17	2
MALE GENITALIA/SEX – Pain – <b>burning</b> – testes	1	1						17	2
EXTREMITIES – Pain – <b>boring</b> – lower limbs	1	1						17	2
EXTERNAL Throat – pain – <b>burning</b> – sides				1			1	19	2
BLADDER – Pain – <b>burning</b> – neck – urination – during	2	3						19	2
EXTREMITIES – <b>Swelling</b> – hand – edematous	3	2						19	2
EXTREMITIES – <b>Paralysis</b> – rheumatic		1		1				19	2
MALE GENITALIA/SEX – <b>Swelling</b> – penis – edematous	2	2					2	20	2
GENERALS – <b>Congestion</b> – blood; of – internally	2	1						20	2
ABDOMEN – Pain – <b>compressed; as if</b>	1	1						21	2
ABDOMEN – <b>Rawness</b>	1	1						21	2
BLADDER – Pain – <b>burning</b> – urination – before	2	2						21	2
GENERALS – <b>Loose; as if</b> flesh were	1	1						21	2
STOMACH – Eructations; type of – <b>hot</b>	1	1						22	2
BLADDER – Pain – <b>burning</b> – urination – after	1	1						22	2
URETHRA – <b>Stricture</b> – <b>spasmodic</b>	1	3						23	2
EXTREMITIES – <b>Swelling</b> – joints – edematous	1	1						23	2
GENERALS – <b>Weakness</b> – diphtheria, in	2	2						23	2
MALE GENITALIA/SEX – <b>Swelling</b> – scrotum – edematous	3	2						24	2
EXTREMITIES – Pain – <b>burning</b> – fingers – tip	1	1						25	2
SKIN – Gangrene – <b>cold</b>	1	2						25	2
KIDNEYS – Pain – <b>burning</b>	1	2						26	2
EXTREMITIES – Pain – <b>cutting</b> – knee		1		1	1			26	3
EXTREMITIES – Pain – <b>shooting</b> – thigh	2			1				26	2
HEAD – <b>Heaviness</b> – vertex	1	1						27	2
FACE – Pain – <b>stinging</b>	3						1	27	2
EXTREMITIES – <b>Awkwardness</b> – hands	2				1			27	2
EXTERNAL Throat – <b>swelling</b> – sides	2						1	28	2
FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX – Pain – <b>neuralgic</b> – ovaries	1	1						28	2
EXTREMITIES – <b>Heat</b> – fingers – tip	1	1						28	2
EYE – Pain – <b>boring</b>	1			1				29	2

ABDOMEN – Pain – <b>violent</b>	2	1						29	2
MALE GENITALIA/SEX – <b>Flaccidity</b> – penis		1			1			30	2
FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX – Pain – <b>cutting</b> – uterus – menses – during	1	1						30	2
EAR – Pain – <b>cutting</b>		1		2	1			31	3
FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX – Pain – <b>burning</b> – ovaries	3	2						31	2
EXTREMITIES – <b>Swelling</b> – forearm	1						1	31	2
<b>CHILL</b> – Afternoon – 15h	3	1						31	2
GENERAL – <b>Convulsions</b> – shrieking, with	2	1						31	2
MIND – Shrieking – <b>convulsive</b> – before	2	1						32	2
BLADDER – Pain – <b>burning</b> urination – during	2	2						32	2
FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX – <b>Swollen</b> – uterus – dropsical	2	1						32	2
HEAD – Pain – <b>drawing</b> – sides – left	1	1		1				33	3
<b>EYE – Irritation</b>	1	1						33	2
FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX – Pain – <b>cutting</b> – ovaries	2	1						33	2
EXTREMITIES – Pain – <b>aching</b> – upper arm					1		1	33	2
GENERALS – <b>Paralysis</b> – right	1	2						33	2
THROAT – <b>Dryness</b> – thirst – without	2	1						34	2
ABDOMEN – <b>Sensitive</b> – skin	2	1						34	2
ABDOMEN – <b>Tension</b> – inguinal region	2	1						34	2
<b>EYE – Swelling</b> – Lids – edematous	3						1	35	2
KIDNEYS – Pain – <b>cutting</b>	1	3						35	2
MALE GENITALIA/SEX – <b>Weakness</b>	1	1						35	2
FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX – <b>Heat</b> – pudendum	1	3						35	2
BACK – Pain – <b>burning</b> – cervical region	2						1	35	2
<b>CHILL</b> – Evening – 20h		1		1				35	2
FEVER – <b>Burning heat</b> – night	1	1						35	2
SKIN – <b>Swelling – stinging</b>	3	1						35	2
MOUTH – <b>Itching</b> – palate	1	1						36	2
URETHRA – Pain – <b>biting</b>	1	1						36	2
MALE GENITALIA/SEX – <b>Swelling</b> – penis – prepuce	2	1		1			3	36	4
FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX – <b>Tingling, voluptuous</b>	1	1						36	2
MIND – <b>Restlessness</b> – move – must constantly	2	1						37	2
URETHRA – Pain – <b>burning</b> – urination – before	2	3						37	2
MIND – <b>Sensitive</b> – pain, to	1	1				1	1	38	4
<b>EYE – Inflammation – arthritic</b>	2			3				38	2
MOUTH – Pain – <b>stitching</b> – tongue – tip		1		1				38	2
ABDOMEN – <b>Sensitive</b> – touch	3	1						38	2



<b>CHILL</b> – Afternoon – 16h	3	1						38	2
SKIN – <b>Burning</b> – spots	1	1						38	2
SKIN – Eruptions – vesicular – <b>itching</b>	1	2						39	2
MOUTH – <b>Heat</b> – Palate – soft palate	1	1						40	2
RECTUM – Pain – <b>tenesmus</b> – diarrhea – during		1		1				40	2
EXTREMITIES – <b>Tension</b> – hand	1	1				1		40	3
FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX – <b>Congestion</b> – ovaries	3	1						41	2
EXTREMITIES – <b>Tension</b> – fingers	1	1						41	2
NECK – <b>Swelling</b>	1	1						42	2
EXTREMITIES – <b>Swelling</b> – fingers – joints	1	1						42	2
MOUTH – <b>Swelling</b>	1	1					1	43	3
MOUTH – <b>Swelling</b> – tongue – sensation of	1					1		43	2
THROAT – <b>Itching</b>	2	1						43	2
STOOL – <b>Shooting out</b>	2	1						43	2
KIDNEYS – <b>Heat</b> – region of	1	3						43	2
KIDNEYS – Pain – <b>cutting</b> – ureters	2	2						45	2
MALE GENITALIA/SEX – <b>Swelling</b> – scrotum	1	2					2	45	3
GENERALS – <b>Sudden</b> manifestation		1		1				45	2
EXTERNAL Throat – <b>itching</b>	1	1		1				46	3
<b>CHILL</b> – Afternoon – 17h	1	1						46	2
MALE GENITALIA/SEX – <b>Swelling</b> – penis		2					2	47	2
CHEST – <b>Heat</b> – external chest	2	1						47	2
FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX – Pain – <b>stitching</b> – ovaries	2	2						48	2
MOUTH – <b>Trembling</b> of tongue	2	2						49	2
EXTREMITIES – Pain – toes – first – joints – <b>gouty</b>	1	1						49	2
SKIN – Erysipelas – <b>swelling</b> ; with	3	1						49	2
<b>CHILL</b> – <b>Ascending</b>		1					1	50	2
GENERALS – <b>Paralysis</b> – one side – apoplexy, after	1			1				50	2

**APPENDIX C:**

Using the definitions and synonyms of the extracted sensations below as a guide, the researcher linked various sensations/themes together in order to propose a more complete set of sensations, themes and reactions that can be associated with the insect group of remedies:

	<b><u>Burning</u></b>	<b><u>Swelling</u></b>	<b><u>Heat</u></b>	<b><u>Stinging</u></b>	<b><u>Itching</u></b>	<b><u>Stitching</u></b>	<b><u>Weakness</u></b>	<b><u>Sensitive</u></b>	<b><u>Cutting</u></b>	<b><u>Tension</u></b>
<b>Definition</b> (Oxford, 1993) * (Oxford medical, 1998)	"On fire, very hot; intense; hotly discussed"	"Abnormally swollen place, esp. on the body"	"Hotness or the form of energy causing this", and as a <i>verb</i> , "to make or become hot"	"A sharp-pointed part of an animal or plant that can cause a wound; a painful wound caused by this part; to wound or hurt with a sting; to feel a sharp pain or to stimulate sharply".	"To have or feel a tickling sensation in the skin that makes you want to scratch it; longs to do something - an itching feeling; a longing"	"A sharp localized pain...it is a form of a <b>cramp</b> " *	"Not strong; easy to break, bend, defeat, etc".	"Receiving impressions quickly and easily, sensitive fingers; easily hurt or offended; affected by something".	"Divide or wound or separate something by using a knife, axe, scissors, etc. <i>noun</i> : the result of cutting, a small wound".	"Pulling so as to stretch something; being stretched; tenseness; the condition when feelings are tense".

	<b><u>Burning</u></b>	<b><u>Swelling</u></b>	<b><u>Heat</u></b>	<b><u>Stinging</u></b>	<b><u>Itching</u></b>	<b><u>Stitching</u></b>	<b><u>Weakness</u></b>	<b><u>Sensitive</u></b>	<b><u>Cutting</u></b>	<b><u>Tension</u></b>
<b>Synonyms</b>  (Collins, 2005)	<b>Intense</b> All-consuming Eager Frantic <b>Frenzied</b> Impassioned <b>Passionate</b> Zealous Crucial <b>Acute (7)</b> Critical Essential Important Significant Vital Fiery Glowing Hot Illuminated Stinging <b>Biting</b> <b>Caustic</b> <b>Irritating</b> Painful Tingling  <i>verb:</i> Be <b>passionate</b> Be <b>angry</b> Be aroused Be excited Be <b>inflamed</b> Desire	Blister Boil Bulge bump Carbuncle Dilation Distension Enlargement Excrescence Hump <b>Inflammation</b> Knob Lump Node nodule Prominence Protrusion Protuberance Tumour  <b>Inflammation:</b> Soreness Burning Heat Painfulness Rash <b>Redness (14)</b> Tenderness  <b>Inflame: (12)</b> Enrage <b>Anger</b> Excite Fire Heat <b>Intensify</b> Aggravate	Warm up Flush Glow Grow hot Make hot Reheat Hotness Fever Fieriness Hot spell Sultriness Swelter Warmth <b>Passion</b> Agitation Excitement Fervour Fever Fury  <b>Intensity</b> Vehemence <b>Violence</b> Warmth Zeal  <b>Violent: (7)</b> Destructive Fury <b>Passion</b> <b>Intensity</b> <b>Acuteness</b> Severity	Hurt Burn Pain <b>Caustic</b> Smart Tingle Wound <b>Anger</b> Gall Incense <b>Inflame</b> Infuriate Nettle Pique Provoke Rile  <b>Anger: (9)</b> <b>Rage</b> Annoyance Fury <b>Irritability</b> Outrage <b>Passion</b> Enrage Aggravate Antagonize	<b>Irritation</b> Itchiness Prickling Tingling <b>Passion</b> <b>Restlessness</b> Prickle Crawl <b>Irritate</b> Tickle Eager <b>Impatient</b> Ache Burn <b>Lust</b>  <b>Restlessness: (15)</b> Activity <b>Hurry</b> Agitation <b>Anxiety</b> Jumpiness  <b>Impatient:</b> <b>Irritable</b> Intolerant <b>Haste</b> Heat <b>Violence</b> <b>Restlessness</b> Agitation <b>Anxiety</b>	<b>Cramp: (10)</b>  <b>Spasm</b> Ache Contraction Crick Pain Pang Stiffness Twinge Shooting pain  <b>Spasm:</b> Ache Contraction Stiffness Stitch Twinge Fit <b>Frenzy</b> Seizure  <b>Frenzy:</b> Fit Fury <b>Passion</b> Outburst <b>Rage</b> Madness Seizure <b>Hysteria</b> <b>Mania</b> <b>Insanity</b> <b>Delirium (7)</b> Lunacy	Frailty Debility Decrepitude Faintness Fragility Impotence Irresolution Vulnerability Blemish Defect Deficiency Imperfection Lack Liking Inclination Partiality <b>Passion</b> Proclivity Proneness Soft spot  <b>Passion: (18)</b> Itch <b>Lust</b> Emotion Fire Heat <b>Intensity</b> Warmth Zeal <b>Rage</b> <b>Anger</b> <b>Frenzy</b> Outburst Craze	Easily hurt Delicate Tender Susceptible Delicate Easily Affected Reactive Responsive Touchy Easily Offended Easily upset <b>Irritable</b> Thin-skinned Precise <b>Acute</b> Fine Keen Perceptive Responsive  <b>Irritated: (14)</b> Annoy Aggravate <b>Anger</b> Enrage Harass Incense <b>Inflame</b> <b>Intensify</b> <b>Impatience</b> Nettle Offend Rub Vex	Hurtful Acid Barbed Bitter <b>Caustic</b> Malicious Pointed Sarcastic Sever Vitriolic Wounding Piercing <b>Biting</b> Bitter Chilling Keen Numbing Penetrate Raw Sharp Stinging  <b>Caustic:</b> Burning Sarcastic <b>Biting</b> Cutting Stinging  <b>Biting: (10)</b> Piercing Bitter <b>Cold (18)</b> Freezing Sharp Severe	Strain <b>Anxiety (13)</b> Edginess Hostility Nervous Pressure Stress Suspense The jitters Unease Tightness Pressure Rigidity Stiffness Straining Stretching Tautness

**Table 10:** This table summarizes the analysis of the various common sensations extracted. All words in **bold/colour** were supported by a literature search. To illustrate, in some instances numbers were placed in brackets indicating the number of insect remedies represented by that particular sensation. Words in **red** indicate **first order sensation**. Words in **blue** indicate **second order sensation** and words in **green** indicate **third order sensation**.