A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE PROVING SYMPTOMATOLOGY OF *MALUS DOMESTICA* WITH EXISTING REMEDIES FROM THE ROSACEAE FAMILY

BY

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DECLARATION

This is to certify that the work is entirely my own and not of any other person, unless explicitly acknowledged (including citation of published and unpublished sources). The work has not previously been submitted in any form to the Durban University of Technology or to any other institution for assessment or for any other purpose.

The research described in this dissertation was supervised by Dr M. MAHARAJ, Head of Department (2017-2020) and Senior Lecturer: Department of Homoeopathy, Faculty of Health Sciences, Durban University of Technology, Durban, South Africa.

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DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to my family, Mrs Zuma, Nokwazisa, Lindokuhle, Sihle, Sandiso, Bukhosibakhe and Lethukuthula. I am forever grateful for your never-ending support and all your sacrifices. Mr and Mrs Parker, thank you for your gratitude and parental love, I carry you in my heart always.

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ABSTRACT

Introduction

Over the years there has been an increase in the number of homoeopathic drug provings. This has in turn, led to an increase in the number of available homoeopathic remedies and, consequently, an expansion of the materia medica. The increase in the number of available homoeopathic remedies is a massive milestone in the field of homoeopathy. However, some practitioners acknowledge that finding a homoeopathic similimum is rather daunting due to the excessive volume of data. A system of prescribing that would make the process of finding a similimum logical is necessary.

Numerous homoeopaths have developed methods to analyse and classify remedies. The Doctrine of Signatures, miasmatic theory developed by Samuel Hahnemann, the homoeopathic repertories and group analysis are but some of the developments that have been implemented to assist homoeopathic practitioners and students grasp the excessive content that exists in the materia medicae and the field of homoeopathy as a whole. These methods have also made prescribing for both students and homoeopaths logical and much easier. Innovative homoeopathic authors like Sankaran (2005a), Scholten (1993) and Mangialavori (2010) have developed systems of studying remedies in groups or kingdoms, now famously known as group analysis. Group analysis offers a valuable tool for studying and prescribing homoeopathic remedies with accuracy.

Aim

This is a non-empirical correlational, theoretical study with the aim of studying and comparing the proving symptomatology of *Malus domestica* with the following selected plant remedies within the Rosaceae plant family: *Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa* and *Rosa damascene.* This study also aimed to expand the knowledge of the Rosaceae family and by so doing improve the application of the remedies in a clinical context.

A MacRepertory® search was conducted to choose remedies belonging to the Rosaceae family with the greatest number of rubrics hence the above-mentioned remedies were selected as the sample for this study. A good representation of the

remedy in the materia medica and the number of successful clinical cases available were other factors that were considered on selecting sample remedies.

Objectives

1. Describe and organise symptomatology of selected remedies of the Rosaceae plant family and tabulate their respective symptomatology in order to derive homoeopathic themes.
2. Determine homoeopathic symptomatology, rubrics and themes of *Malus domestica* in order to enable family contextualisation.
3. Compare the themes and sensations that emerge with existing themes and sensations of *Malus domestica* and the selected Rosaceae plant family remedies.

Methodology

To fulfil the purposes of this study the proving symptomatology of *Malus domestica* was thoroughly studied and interrogated. A computer repertory search was conducted using MacRepertory® to extract all the rubrics of the study remedies. The sources that were used included the documented proving of *Malus domestica* 30CH, materia medicae and MacRepertory®, which is an electronic database consisting of repertories, materia medica, books and journal articles. The symptomatology, themes, sensations, and rubrics were visually analysed and compared with each other in the form of tables for easy reference and to identify existing commonalities and differences. The collected themes and sensations were subsequently analysed. The emerging sensations were then compared with those proposed by Sankaran.

Results

The Rosaceae remedies yielded numerous themes and sensations, especially those relating to the mental sphere, chest, respiratory, heart and circulation, extremities and the head. The following sensations were noted: tightness, spasms, oppression, suffocation, paralysis, constriction, disconnection and pressure (inwards and outwards). A few polarities were noted in the mental themes. The polarity that exists between some of the themes are:

- Calmness and quietness vs Nervousness, anxiety, restlessness, and fear;

- Increased memory and concentration levels vs Mental weakness, mental dullness, loss of memory and mental exhaustion.

The comparative analysis of the proving symptomatology of *Malus domestica* and existing Rosaceae plant remedies namely, *Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa* and *Rosa damascene* exhibited numerous commonalities.

Conclusion

The study established clearly discernable commonalities between *Malus domestica* 30CH and existing Rosaceae plant remedies, with the majority of these commonalities relating to the mind, head, chest, respiratory, extremities, heart and circulation and the abdomen. This study demonstrated that group analysis can validate and expand provings, hence expanding knowledge and clinical application of these remedies.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

APPENDICES

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Homoeopathy: a practice of medicine that was established in the eighteenth century by a German physician, Dr. Christian Friedrich Samuel Hahnemann. This form of medicine is based on the Law of Similars which states that: 'like cures like'. In practice this law means that whatever ailment a medicinal substance is capable of causing in a healthy individual, it is also capable of curing in a diseased individual provided the substance is administered in small doses (De Schepper 2001).

Group analysis: The study of a group of remedies, as opposed to studying remedies in isolation. The group analysis approach aims to extend the pictures of little-known remedies, in an attempt to create full and meaningful remedy pictures (Scholten 1993).

Proving: A systematic experimentation of a substance carried out on healthy individuals to elicit symptoms reflecting the action of a particular proving substance (Vithoulkas 1990).

Nosodes: Remedies derived from diseased animal products (Sankaran 1991)

Sarcodes: Remedies made from healthy secretions or tissues (Sankaran 1991).

Imponderabilia: Remedies made from immaterial substances (Sankaran 1991).

Trituration: Is the process of grinding a solid medicinal substance combined with *saccharum lactis* for a period of three hours.

Succussion: Is the process of vigorously shaking the remedy to increase its curative effect (Vithoulkas1990).

Homoeopathic repertory: An index of symptoms derived from the materia medica that are listed systematically (Yasgur 1998). These symptoms are listed in the form of rubrics in the repertory (Murphy 2006)

Rubric: A symptom listed on the repertory, gathered through provings or clinical trials. Each rubric has a list of potent remedies indicated for that specific symptom. The remedies listed under each rubric have different therapeutic grades, depending on how common or less common their symptom is (Murphy 2006).

Miasm: Is an invisible pollutant which overpowers the vital force on entering the body and consequently pollutes the entire body system resulting in chronic disease patterns (De Schepper 2010)

Materia medica: is a book that consists of homoeopathic remedies with their respective signs and symptoms (Bloch and Lewis 2003).

Polycrest: A remedy that is generally used in homoeopathy due to its broad-spectrum indications (Block and Lewis 2003).

Similimum: A single remedy that fits the entire symptoms of a patient (Bloch and Lewis 2003)

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Homoeopathy is a practice of medicine that was established in the eighteenth century by a German physician, Dr. Christian Friedrich Samuel Hahnemann (1755-1843) (Sankaran 1991). This form of medicine is based on the Law of Similars which states that 'like cures like'. In practice this law means that whatever ailment a medicinal substance in crude form is capable of causing in a healthy individual, it is also capable of curing in a diseased individual provided the substance is administered in small doses (De Schepper 2001).

When homoeopathy first emerged, it was practical for homoeopathic practitioners to choose and prescribe from a limited range of remedies. Remedies were studied in isolation from one another. The exponential growth in the number of homoeopathic drug provings over the years has, however, resulted in the expansion of the materia medica, making it challenging to recall all the characteristics of individual remedies (Patil 2006). Some homoeopaths are of the opinion that the essence of the remedy may be lost due to excess data. As a result remedies that are not well studied are rarely prescribed and many practitioners commonly prescribe polycrests (Sobraske 2010). A method of homoeopathic prescribing is essential to facilitate both the study and prescription of remedies more accurately for each individual patient (Sankaran 1994).

Hence, contemporary homoeopathic authors like Scholten (1993), Sankaran (2005a) and Mangialavori (2010) have come up with various novel methods to summarise and better understand the materia medica by utilising the method termed 'group analysis'. It also offers a valuable tool for studying and prescribing homoeopathic remedies more precisely (Sankaran 2005b). The group analysis approach also aims to extend the pictures of little-known remedies, in an attempt to create full and meaningful remedy pictures (Scholten 1993).

At the Durban University of Technology Department of Homoeopathy, over 20 indigenous provings have been conducted, one of them being that of *Malus domestica* (Ramnarayan 2014; Moonsamy 2015), belonging to the Rosaceae plant family.

However, the majority of the provings have not been interrogated in the context of existing information in each field. Conducting such comparative studies allows for the verification and expanded clinical application of the indigenous remedies in the context of their greater botanical family of origin. Furthermore, this study enables both homoeopathic students and professionals to develop a deeper understanding and hence greater utilisation of the Rosaceae plant remedies.

1.1 RESEARCH PROBLEM

The exponential growth in the number of homoeopathic plant remedies through provings creates numerous challenges for practitioners. Due to extensive related data and its effective application in practice, suitable small remedies may be missed, and prescriptions dominated by the larger polycrest remedies.

With over twenty provings have been conducted at the Durban University of Technology, most of the provings have not been interrogated in the context of existing information in each field. Conducting such comparative studies allows for the verification and expanded clinical application of the indigenous remedies in the context of their greater botanical family of origin. It will also enable both homoeopathic students and professionals to develop a deeper understanding and hence greater utilisation of the Rosaceae plant remedies.

1.2 RESEARCH AIM

The aim of this study is to compare the proving symptomatology of *Malus domestica* with the following selected plant remedies within the Rosaceae plant family: *Hydrocyanic acid, Rosa damascena*, *Prunus spinosa, Laurocerasus* and *Crataegus oxyacantha*.

1.3 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

a) Describe and organise symptomatology of selected remedies of the Rosaceae plant family and tabulate their respective symptomatology in order to derive homoeopathic themes.

b) Determine homoeopathic symptomatology, rubrics and themes of *Malus domestica* in order to enable family contextualisation.

c) Compare the themes and sensations that emerge with existing themes and sensations of *Malus domestica* and the selected Rosaceae plant family remedies.

Conducting such comparative studies allows for the verification and expanded clinical application of the indigenous remedies in the context of their greater botanical family of origin. The researcher hopes to bring to light the Rosaceae family in terms of general, physical and mental symptomatology by analysing the themes which emerged from the proving of *Malus domestica* and the existing themes of the above-mentioned selected plant remedies all belonging to the Rosaceae plant family. This will enable students and homoeopathic practitioners to have an in-depth understanding of the Rosaceae remedies used in homoeopathy.

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 HOMOEOPATHY

Homoeopathy is a form of medicine which was established by Dr Samuel Christian Hahnemann in the eighteenth century. The term 'homoeopathy' is derived from the Greek words *omeos* and *pathos* which mean similar and suffering respectively. Homoeopathic medicines work by stimulating the body's ability to heal itself by administering very minute doses of highly diluted substances (Vithoulkas 1990).

Hahnemann was a physician, chemist, linguist and historian of medicine who, after years of practising medicine, became displeased with the way that the medical system was operating. Upon realising this he then stopped practising this form of medicine and alternately translated medical and other texts. While translating William Cullen's herbal materia medica, Hahnemann came to realise that the symptoms of malaria were similar to the symptoms of poisoning from Peruvian bark (*Cinchona*) which was at that time used to treat malaria (De Schepper 2001). This experiment, according to Sankaran (1991), marked the beginning of a new method of treatment.

From the year 1790, after the proving of *Cinchona*, Hahnemann then performed a number of provings on volunteers and himself to elicit the symptoms a substance was capable of producing (Sankaran 1991).

A proving is a systematic experimentation of a substance carried out on healthy individuals to elicit symptoms reflecting the action of a particular proving substance (Vithoulkas 1990). Vithoulkas (2002) further highlights that the totality of morbid symptoms that emerge from the proving substance in a healthy being indicate for the prescription of the proving remedy in the diseased person.

Homoeopathy is based on three fundamental laws of nature namely the Law of Similars, Law of Individualisation and the Law of Infinitesimal Dose. According to the Law of Similars, "like cures like" meaning that whatever a medicinal substance is capable of causing in a healthy individual in a crude dose, it is also capable of curing a diseased individual when administered in minute doses (Vithoulkas 1990). Such substance or remedy is known as the homoeopathic similimum (De Schepper 2001).

Homoeopathic medicines are derived from animals, plants, minerals, nosodes, sarcodes and imponderabilia. Nosodes are remedies derived from diseased animal products, sarcodes are made from healthy secretions or tissues and imponderabilia are immaterial substances (Sankaran 1991). The preparation of homoeopathic remedies involves two special techniques of potentisation, that is, trituration and succussion. Trituration is the process of grinding a solid medicinal substance combined with *saccharum lactase* for a period of three hours. Succussion is the process of vigorously shaking the remedy to increase its curative effect (Vithoulkas 1990).

Compared to a consultation with an allopath, a consultation with a homoeopath is significantly longer. It comprises detailed questions about the patient which entail current health, family history, medical history and lifestyle (Vithoulkas 2002). During the consultation, a number of symptoms are recorded (Bhatia 2009). This information assists the homoeopath to get a clear picture of the patient and come up with a remedy that best suits the patient. The success of a homoeopathic practitioner's prescription is determined largely by their case taking skills (De Schepper 2001).

Following a thorough case taking, a homoeopath is then required to study the case in detail. This process involves exploring the information gathered from the patient, use of suitable books and homoeopathic principles and then blending all of these together to gain a better understanding of the case, a clear picture of the patient and consequently a remedy which best suites the patient (Vithoulkas 1990).

2.2 HOMOEOPATHIC REPERTORY AND HOMOEOPATHIC SOFTWARE

Yasgur (1998) defines a homoeopathic repertory as an index of symptoms derived from the materia medica which are listed systematically. These symptoms appear as rubrics in the repertory and they consist of remedies which have different therapeutic grades, depending on how common or less common their correspondence with the symptom is. The remedies listed under each rubric either produced symptoms during a proving or cured a particular symptom clinically (Murphy 2006). Sankaran (1994: 50) writes as follows: "A repertory is formed by breaking down the entire (whole) disease state with its expressions into components. We subsequently use the repertory to unify various components found in a patient into a sensible entity which we feel represents the disease state."

Over the years several homoeopathic repertories have been published and utilised, allowing practitioners and students to narrow down the possible therapeutic remedies through a process of generalisation, differentiation and comparison (Taylor 2002).

The very first repertories were published in 1833 by Georg Heinrich Jahr and Von Boenninghausen independently. These repertories grouped symptoms alphabetically according to different therapeutic grades (Gaier 1991). Hering's "Guiding Symptoms", Boericke's and Kent's repertories, Murphy's "Homeopathic Medical Repertory", van Zandvoort's "Complete Repertory" and Schroyens' "Synthesis" are some of the popular repertories that have been published over the years (Yasgur 1998).

Advancements in technology and homoeopathy have led to the development of computer software repertories making it easy to extract and analyse remedies. With developments and advancements of software repertories and materia medica packages over the past two decades the most widely used is Kent's repertory (Wulfsohn 2005). The three most popular amongst homoeopathic practitioners are *Cara Pro from Miccant*; *Mac Repertory Pro Version* and *Reference Works* from *Kent Homoeopathic Associates*; and *Radar* and *Encyclopedia Homoeopathica* from *Archibel* (Taylor 2002).

Homoeopathic software can filter immense amounts of literature and in so doing enable the user to classify, analyse and differentiate homoeopathic remedies (Wulfsohn 2005). Through the establishment of software based homoeopathic literature and repertories, commonalities of collected observations of centuries of work, can now be analysed instantly, unlike the materia medica which is time consuming and requires a considerable amount of effort. Group analysis has become popular mainly due to the development of computer software which has made this approach of analysing remedies very quick, simple and logical to use (Taylor 2002).

2.3 MIASMATIC THEORY

De Schepper (2001) points out that Hahnemann performed a form of group analysis in the form of miasmatic classification theory. Sankaran (1994) makes a similar point when he states that Hahnemann based his classification on the theory of disease origin.

De Schepper (2001) reveals that Hippocrates first used this concept to describe how certain pathologies are carried by different sources. The physicians from Hahnemann's time made use of the term 'miasm' to denote idiopathic pathologies which were deemed as pollutants of the entire body systems and consequently led to permanent disease states. Hahnemann utilised the term miasm "in his great theory of the origins of chronic disease". After thorough observation Hahnemann came to the realisation that when treating chronic diseases his patients would return to their previous state even after the use of a well indicated remedy because of the influence of the miasm (De Schepper 2001: 355-356).

Through years of research Hahnemann discovered that there are common disease patterns between a patient and their family members which he believed played a vital role in the development of a chronic disease state. It is these disease patterns that he referred to as miasms, which he further described as an invisible pollutant which overpowers the vital force on entering the body and consequently pollutes the entire body system. Each miasm results in a particular pathological tendency or weakness (De Schepper 2001).

After taking a thorough case a homoeopath must consider both the miasm and symptoms with the intention of coming up with a homoeopathic similimum that will treat the patient completely (Sankaran 2004). Dr Samuel Hahnemann categorised miasms as presented below.

2.3.1 Psoric miasm

According to De Schepper (2001), Hahnemann regarded the psoric miasm as an ancient, universal, and generally misinterpreted miasm. He also regarded this miasm as the miasm of lack. Hahnemann described the psoric miasm as a hidden predisposition that remains in a patient due to a supressed itch and other cutaneous eruptions (De Schepper 2001). Murphy (2006: 2202) writes as follows: "The term comes from the Hebrew word *tsorat,* meaning groove, defect, pollution, stigma". Furthermore, he states that Moses from the Bible was the first person to use this term to describe leprosy. This miasm is characterised by a penetrating itch and often times it is associated with scabies. Psora results from poor living habits such as poor hygiene. Psoric conditions or pathological tendencies are passed from one generation

to the next (Murphy 2006). The psoric miasm manifests on the skin and the nervous system and causes a function disturbance (De Schepper 2001).

The delusion of someone with a psoric constitution is constituted by two components, namely, doubts and anxiety regarding one's incapacity to deal with stress and stress resulting from external factors. However, failing does not mean doom for the patient with this constitution (Sankaran 1994). The keywords outlined by Sankaran (2006) for psoric miasm are: *anxiety, hope, effort, confidence, struggle and difficult*.

2.3.2 Sycotic miasm

Back in Hahnemann's time the sycotic miasm was widely spread and people referred to it as the "figwart disease" because of its condylomata appearance. The sycotic miasm is commonly referred to as "the miasm of excess and overgrowth", probably due to growth genital figwarts with accompanying thick green discharge from the urethra (De Schepper 2001). The excessive discharge can be from mucus membranes. Even though the overgrowths can be malignant, they are mostly benign. Removal and suppression of the overgrowths can exacerbate the problems or sycosis. The area of manifestation of the sycotic miasm is the soft tissue (Murphy 2006).

The sycotic patient deems themselves as incapable of handling a particular situation or find fault in themselves. As a result of this deep-seated internal weakness, the individuals affected try to mask their weakness as a way of managing it. This results in a prolonged struggle without success (Sankaran 1994). Sankaran (2006) describes the keyword symptoms of sycotic miasm as follows: *fixed, guilt, hidden, secretive, warts, tumours, gonorrhoea, neurosis, avoidance, weakness, accepting, covered.*

2.3.3 Syphilitic miasm

De Schepper (2001) refers to the syphilitic miasm as "the miasm of destruction". The syphilitic miasm is destructive in nature and usually manifests in the bones, brain, nervous system and in the mental and emotional spheres (Murphy 2006). Destruction is exhibited in all aspects (De Schepper, 2001).

The syphilitic patient has problems coping with both internal and external environment. They lack the ability to adapt or control an unfavourable condition. They respond to this feeling by undertaking a violent process of "do-or-die" to try and remedy the

situation. Internally they are consumed by a feeling of despair while embarking on a process to regain control. This is accompanied by a feeling of hopelessness (Sankaran 2006). Sankaran further describes the keyword symptoms of syphilitic miasm as follows: *destruction, homicide, suicide, syphilis, ulcers, impossible; despair, psychosis, devastation*.

Compton Burnett and later homoeopaths extended Hahnemann's miasmatic theory, adding the tuberculinic and cancerinic miasms (De Schepper 2001). Sankaran (1994) recognised the cancerinic and tuberculinic miasms as "miasms in between the main miasms." This is because the tuberculinic and cancerinic miasms lie between two of the classical three miasms (psora, sycotic, syphilitic). They thus share certain aspects of two of these miasms (Sankaran 1994).

2.3.4 Tuberculinic miasm

The tuberculinic miasm is also termed pseudo-psora because it has both characteristics of psoric and syphilitic miasms, however a tuberculinic individual can exhibit characteristics of a sycotic individual as well (De Schepper 2001). Pathological tendencies manifest in the lungs and respiratory tract due to weakness in these areas. Amongst numerous other pathological conditions, some of the conditions are colds, a sore throat, swollen glands, bronchitis, pneumonia and asthma (Murphy 2006). Sankaran (2006) stated that the tuberculinic miasm lies between the syphilitic and the sycotic miasm. The miasm has a sensation of oppression expressed as a feeling of suffocation, being trapped and narrowing. Sankaran (2006) describes the keyword symptoms of the tuberculinic miasm as follows: *hectic, intense, suffocation, trapped, change, activity, freedom, defiant, tuberculosis, oppression.*

2.3.5 Cancerinic miasm

De Schepper (2001) refers to the cancerinic miasm as the "mixed miasm" because all the above mentioned miasms are necessary for the development of the cancerinic miasm. Murphy (2006) also states that the cancerinic miasm is a combination of various miasms, and that this miasm results from numerous factors like suppression of emotions, prolonged fear or stress or abuse. De Schepper (2001) is in agreement with Murphy's statement because he also regards suppression as the leading cause of the cancerinic miasm. It is highly possible for a patient to belong to the cancerinic

miasm without necessarily having a past medical history of cancer or presenting with cancer as a main complaint (De Schepper 2001). Sankaran (2006) states that the cancerinic miasm lies between the “fixity of sycotic and the destruction of syphilis”. The cancerinic individual is faced with a chaotic situation, with limited resources to take control of the situation. The individual responds by undertaking a “superhuman” attempt to control the chaotic situation. Sankaran (2006) describes the keyword symptoms of cancerinic miasm as follows: *control, perfection, fastidious, superhuman, cancer, expectation, capacity, chaos, order.*

Furthermore, Sankaran (1994) extended the miasmatic classification by paying attention to the different epidemics which affected and infected humankind. The miasms were named after the pathologies they closely resembled in terms of the pathological process, manifestation and rate at which the symptoms manifested. He identified five other miasms explicitly and these are: acute, typhoid, malaria, ringworm and leprosy miasms (Sankaran 1994).

2.3.6 Leprosy

The name leprosy comes from Greek word *lepros* meaning scaly or rough. Historically, people who were diagnosed with leprosy were isolated. Even though they were in such a situation they were hopeful. The leprosy miasm thus manifests in individuals who have been isolated by others or by society. This results in a feeling of being forsaken and unwanted as if one were an outcast. Homoeopathic philosophers regard this miasm as a combination of the syphilitic and tuberculinic miasm. This is because the leprosy miasm presents with rejection and destruction as seen in the syphilitic miasm and hopeful as evident in tubercular miasm (Klein 2010). Sankaran (2006) states that in the leprosy miasm, the destruction, desperation and hopelessness displayed by this miasm closely resembles that of the syphilitic miasm. He also reveals that in this miasm there is a feeling of isolation. Sankaran (2006) states that this miasm includes pathologies such as gangrene and paralysis.

He therefore describes the keyword symptoms of leprosy miasm as follows: *disgusting, contempt, isolation, leprosy, mutilation, hopelessness, oppression, dirty, despair, outcast, sadism, repulsion, secluded, unfortunate, cursed, confine, shunned, biting, tearing, hunted down.*

2.3.7 Typhoid miasm

The typhoid miasm disposition is seen in individuals who are faced with a sudden crisis resulting in shock and subsequently anxiety, irritability and penetrating fear of loss (Klein 2010). The feeling in this miasm is described as a feeling of being faced with a life-threatening situation which is managed for a critical period and end in complete recovery (Sankaran, 1994). This miasm can manifest in a person who has been abused or experienced some sort of shock. The typhoid individual can alternate between a feeling of happiness and unconscious of their situation and a sudden consciousness of their critical situation which is why it is considered to be a mix of the acute and psoric miasm (Klein 2010). Sankaran (2006) describes the keyword symptoms of typhoid miasm as follows*: crisis, intense, recover, typhoid, emergency, homesick, sub-acute, collapse, impatient, critical.*

2.3.8 Malarial miasm

Klein (2010) states that there is little knowledge on the malarial miasm available in the homoeopathic classical literature. In this miasm there is a physical and emotional feeling of being 'stuck'. Sankaran (1994) states that this miasm lies between acute and sycotic miasm. He further states that there is a fixed and permanent sensation as displayed by the sycotic miasm, as a result the person feels obstructed and persecuted. A feeling of acceptance occurs interchangeably with an unfortunate feeling and complaining. Pathological conditions included in this miasm are migraines, neuralgia, worms, rheumatism and colic (Sankaran 2006). Sankaran (2006) describes the keyword symptoms of malarial miasm as follows: *stuck, persecution, colic, paroxysmal, malaria, worms, migraine, periodicity, hindered, obstructed, tortured.*

2.3.9 Ringworm miasm

The ringworm miasm lies between the sycotic miasm and psoric miasm. A ringworm infection starts off as a typical skin lesion and then a terrible itch like that of scabies follows, compelling one to scratch. The ringworm patient endeavours to overcome a stress or deficiency, as a result there are times of enormous labour and striving for success interchanging with times of acceptance and resignation (Sankaran 1994). Sankaran (2006) describes the keyword symptoms of ringworm miasm as follows: *trying, giving up, irritation, try, ringworm, tinea, acne, discomfort, herpetic.*

2.3.10 Acute miasm

An individual who is experiencing an acute miasm possess a number of fears. For instance, the person possesses a feeling that a sudden occurrence will happen and will lead to sudden death. They possess a fear of being persecuted. As a result, the patient is constantly on the run or feeling like wanting to escape. This is evident in maniacs, fever and people who suffer from panic attacks (Sankaran, 1994). Sankaran (2006) describes the keyword symptoms of acute miasm as follows: *acute, sudden, violent, panic, danger, reflex, escape, helpless, terror, insanity, fright, alarm, instinctive*.

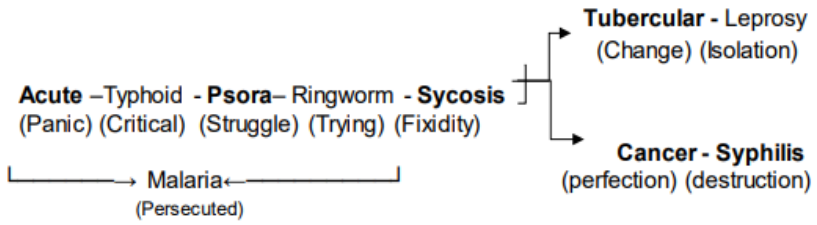

Figure 2.1: Sankaran's extended miasmatic model with the main action of each miasm shown in brackets () and the main miasms highlighted in bold
Source: (Sankaran 2006: 687)

2.4 PROVING OF *MALUS DOMESTICA*

Provings form an essential part of the profession of homoeopathy (Sherr 2003). A proving is a process used to access and determine the curative properties elicited by a substance. This is achieved by administering a substance to an individual; this substance must be potent enough to disturb the individual and activate their defence mechanism. The defence mechanism responds by yielding a range of symptoms attributed to all three levels of the individual, that is physical, mental and emotional spheres. This range of symptoms embodies the unique and peculiar nature of the proving substance (Vithoulkas 1990). The gathered symptoms are sourced from the prover's journal(Yasgur 1998).

The main purpose of conducting provings is to expand the materia medica and prescribe remedies according to the Law of Similars by basing each homoeopathic prescription on the similarity of symptoms that the patient presents with to the

symptoms produced by the indicated remedy in healthy persons during the proving (Ramnarayan 2014; Moonsamy 2015). Cinchona was the first remedy to be proved in the year 1796 by Dr Samuel Hahnemann (Sankaran 1998).

At the Durban University of Technology Department of Homoeopathy, over 20 indigenous provings have been conducted. Ramnarayan (2014) and Moonsamy (2016) conducted a proving of *Malus domestica* (domestic apple) to determine its therapeutic significance. This proving was conducted in the form of a double-blind placebo and consisted of 30 provers. With the employment of random sampling, the participants were divided into two groups of which 24 provers (verum group) were given *Malus domestica* 30CH and the other 6 provers (placebo group) were given placebo. The participants were not aware of both the potency and the substance administered to them.

To determine the symptoms provers had to journal the symptoms experienced over a period of five weeks. Upon completion of the proving period symptoms from the journals were gathered, analysed and then translated in the form of a repertory and materia medica. This helped in acquiring the remedy picture of *Malus domestica* 30CH (Ramnarayan 2014; Moonsamy 2015).

The proving yielded several mental symptoms with the theme of separation and disconnection from self and other people being the most prominent (Ramnarayan 2014; Moonsamy 2015). Ramnarayan (2014) and Moonsamy (2016) described the distinct polarities elicited by the provers as follows:

- Cheerfulness as opposed to depression/sadness
- Disconnection as opposed to connection
- Calmness/tranquillity as opposed to anger/irritability
- Concentration/clarity of mind as opposed to confusion

Some provers reported a positive change in their personalities, like a jolly feeling and being happier, while others reported that they felt frustrated and irritated towards their partners or friends. In some instances, this irritability and frustration resulted in verbal fights which ended in swearing. One prover noted this symptom as a feeling of disconnection, described as a feeling of separation between body and subconscious. There was a feeling of relaxation and calmness in the body while the subconscious

mind continued racing. One of the symptoms experienced was heightened concentration with clearness of thoughts and ability to study for longer hours. On the contrary some provers reported a significant decrease in their memory and concentration levels (Ramnarayan 2014; Moonsamy 2015).

There were several dreams recorded by the provers, with different themes attributed to them. The provers dreamt of social gatherings and parties with emotions related to a feeling of guilt. They also dreamt of loved ones or family members faced with dangerous situations. Numerous delusions were exhibited, these were: delusion of being dirty, forsaken, persecution by God and other people and a delusion of God talking to them (Ramnarayan 2014; Moonsamy 2015).

There was a lot of physical symptoms relating to the extremities. As depicted in the mental plane, limbs were also described as being disconnected or separated. A lot of head symptoms were accompanied by eye symptoms. Dizziness accompanied by a floating sensation was documented. There were a number of chest symptoms, such as tightness and burning sensations in the chest accompanied by heartburn. Another symptom was a feeling of less air going into the lungs. Symptoms relating to the abdomen were constipation, and cramps associated with diarrhoea (Ramnarayan 2014; Moonsamy 2015).

The general symptoms noted were increased energy level, but malaise was, however, exhibited in a fair number of provers. In terms of perspiration, there were cold sweats and hot sweats reported. The sweat was described as being profuse with increased thirst. Due to nervous affliction there was loss of appetite. The stools were described as being offensive and blood. Another symptom that was evident is a desire for drugs. The desire or need to be in touch with nature and spending more time outdoors was a relatively predominant symptom.

Ramnarayan (2014) and Moonsamy (2015) translated the gathered *Malus domestica* proving symptoms to rubrics. Table 2.1 shows the rubrics that were derived from the proving symptomatology of *Malus domestica* 30CH according to the different sections of the materia medica.

Table 2.1: The number of rubrics of *Malus domestica* in accordance with the categories of the homoeopathic repertory Synthesis (Ramnarayan 2014: 120; Moonsamy 2015: 98)

Mind	70	Stomach	10	Chest	19
Vertigo	1	Abdomen	18	Back	21
Head	36	Rectum	11	Extremities	47
Eye	4	Stool	10	Sleep	15
Vision	1	Bladder	1	Dreams	38
Nose	6	Urine	5	Fever	2
Face	16	Male ganitalia/sex	1	Perspiration	5
Mouth	6	Respiration	1	Skin	9
Throat	8	Cough	6	Generals	30
Neck	6	Expectoration	2		

2.5 GROUP ANALYSIS

> "*The need to classify appears to be an innate quality of the human mind. By categorizing our world, it seems less distant and unknown. In the following natural proclivity humankind has classified just about everything from nuts and bolts to angels' wings. In fulfilment of this basic human need, homoeopaths have contributed their fair share of categorizing the realm of human suffering and the various medicines used to relieve it."* (Mangialavori 2010: 71)

With numerous provings being conducted, the materia medica is continuously expanding, with over 3500 remedies. The approach of studying remedies in groups is one way to simplify and make the materia medica more logical for both students and practitioners (Patil 2006). Revolutionary homoeopathic authors like Clarke (1985), Morrison (1988) and Vithoulkas (1992) have also studied remedies using the approach of classifying drugs in groups (Scholten 1993).

Farrington (1992) studied drugs in groups. Recognising that remedies belonging to the same family consist of similar sensations and actions, Farrington organised the remedies into three substantial divisions which are plant, mineral and animal kingdom. Sankaran (2006) further classified remedies into four kingdoms: plant, animal, minerals and nosodes.

Scholten (1993) recognises that this approach is not completely new, and he terms it group analysis. Rather than analysing remedies separately, group analysis aims at studying remedies in groups and extracting themes and symptoms common to the

entire group. Thereafter, the symptoms are used in several remedies that consist of the element or which belong to the same group (Scholten 1993).

Group analysis is indisputably a powerful approach in assisting students and practitioners to have a clear and much broader remedy picture. Group analysis also helps in studying less well-known remedies and thus allowing for a good and rapid cure (Scholten 1993).

Contemporary homoeopathic authors like Sankaran, Scholten and Mangialavori are regarded as the main advocates of group analysis (Wulfsohn 2005). Studying materia medica necessitates generalisation, meaning that one tends to neglect certain elements that are not similar, and this causes a major setback. One gets different results from a remedy studied on its own, and a remedy studied in its totality in the context of a group study. There are high chances of being biased towards remedy symptomatology (Patil 2006).

Patil (2006) cautions homoeopathic practitioners and students not to rely solely on the group analysis approach because group analysis may disregard certain individual remedy features. Being able to ascertain that a particular case falls under a specific group or out of that group is an exercise that requires critical skills which most people who are new to the profession of homoeopathy lack (Patil 2006).

Advocates of group analysis emphasise that this approach does not replace a systematic, logical repertorisation and advise that it must not be used subjectively. Sankaran (1993) clearly states that group analysis is more beneficial for the mental level and less likely to benefit the physical complaints.

Previous researchers who completed group analysis studies such as Wulfsohn (2005), Vogel (2007), Weston (2010) and Chhiba (2013) advise utilisation of group analysis but further reveal that if applied without caution it will yield misleading results.

Sankaran (2006) states that real progress in homoeopathy requires a firm footing in homoeopathic philosophy, materia medica and repertory. Sankaran (2006) states that the first step in his method of group analysis is extracting all the rubrics from

repertories related to the selected remedies and utelising these as a basis for analysisng data. Sankaran further states that he does not base his approach on outdated theories but rather on themes developed through analysing the materia medica and the repertory.

Sankaran (1994), Scholten (1993) and Mangialavori (2010) have not developed their theories through simply looking at the source of remedies, but rather through countless hours of studying homoeopathic literature and analysing cured cases. It is for the above-mentioned reasons that the researcher has chosen to utilise the group analysis method for her study.

2.5.1 Scholten's group analysis approach

Scholten (1993) for many years has expressed his disappointment about the gaps and lack of systematisation in the knowledge of homoeopathic remedies. In homoeopathy and the minerals Scholten (1993) compares polycrests and what he calls "little known remedies", where he expresses that too much information is available on polycrest remedies whereas on the other hand the so-called small remedies have less information available on them. According to Scholten (1993) it is these little-known remedies which play a vital role in his experience as a homoeopathic practitioner, even though they are neglected by most homoeopathic practitioners.

Until the invention of group analysis our knowledge on homoeopathic remedies has been unsystematic; group analysis allows for a systemic approach when studying remedies (Sankaran 1993).

Scholten (1993) defines group analysis as the process of studying a group of remedies and extracting the common themes which emerge from the group. Every remedy is given a basic theme, and this involves studying remedies in groups as opposed to studying them individually. The information gathered from these groups is then applied to the lesser known remedies belonging to the same group of remedies (Scholten 1996).

Working with the periodic table Scholten (1993) established groups within the mineral kingdom revealing new information not only about less known remedies but also about well-known remedies through establishing basic themes. The periodic table of elements consists of seven horizontal rows referred to as series which, according to Scholten (1996), correlate to basic themes of life or periods of growth or development, with a progressive line of development from one series to the next. The progression is from birth (infant days) in the first row to disintegrations and destruction (old age) in the seventh row of the periodic table. The periodic table of elements also consists of eighteen vertical columns referred to as stages. Scholten terms each series according to the most prominent element in that particular row on the periodic table: hydrogen series, silver series, gold series, silicum series, ferrum series and uranium series (1996).

Scholten (1993) extracted and studied common symptoms in elements which are related chemically. He achieved this by firstly analysing major elements used in the homoeopathic profession, such as the magnesiums. He then combined the various themes that emerged from the single elements based on the salts that they produced when combined, for example *Magnesium muriaticum* (a combination of magnesium and chlorine) has both themes of the magnesiums and the muriaticums (Scholten 1993).

In the year 2005 Scholten introduced a new group of the mineral remedies which he referred to as the Lanthanides. According to Scholten (2005) the term Lanthanides means “hidden”. Such a name was given to these elements because they are rare and hard to find in nature. Lanthanide mineral remedies have an atomic number from 57 to 73, Scholten (2005) is convinced that the discovery of the Lanthanides is a breakthrough in the field of homoeopathy because they may be used in the treatment of autoimmune diseases.

Scholten’s methodology of group analysis has been very useful in creating clear remedy pictures, however Scholten himself acknowledges that this method needs to be validated through provings (Scholten 1993).

2.5.2 Mangialavori's group analysis approach

Mangialavori's (2010) approach is contradictory to those of Sankaran and Scholten. He believes that the best way to study remedies is through cured cases and not through provings. Mangialavori believes that provings yield irrelevant symptoms and are subjected to preconceived ideas. He further writes as follows: "Additionally provings do not (thankfully) produce severe pathology. Thus we can identify the direction where the remedy is headed but not its final destination" (Sobraske 2010).

Mangialavori developed what he calls the "Method of Complexity". This method was inspired by complexity theory which strives to help practitioners understand substances/remedy sources, remedies, and patients through "hermeneutic inquiry" (Sobraske 2010). The goal of complexity is to achieve three things: "(1) to discern coherent themes in the structure and strategy of each; and then (2) to find convergence between substance and remedy, and then (3) to compare the remedy/substance picture to that of the patient to find convergence (which acts therapeutically upon the vital force)" (Sobraske 2010: xvi-xvii).

Mangialavori is not in favour of using the repertory as a tool for organising information. He prefers using themes He believes that the repertory should be a source of information on cured cases which entail both meaning and context so as to reveal relationships with relevant core themes, as opposed to "being reduced to flat, formulaic, oversimplified code" (Sobraske 2010: xvii-xix). Mangialavori is convinced that the themes of a particular remedy will present themselves in the physical, mental, and emotional state of the patient throughout the homoeopathic case. He renders these themes as the most important aspects of the remedy (Sobraske 2010). Sobraske (2010) reveals that Mangialavori believes that the themes in the case are not defined by the connection between their botany and chemistry but are determined by general themes that distinguish them homoeopathically.

In collaboration with Marotta, Mangialavori wrote a book called Praxis Volume II which consists of cured cases of drug remedies namely: *Anhalonium lewinii, Psilocybe caerulescens, Agaricus muscarius, Lycoperdon bovista, Convoluus duatinum* and *Nabalus serpentaria* (Mangialavori and Marotta 2010). The intention behind his choice of drug remedies was to show that regardless of their taxonomy, remedies can be closely related and produce similar themes (Mangialavori and Marotta 2010). The

themes that were brought to light by these remedies and the plants they are derived from are: escapism, creativity, altered sensory perception, omnipotence, problems of personal structure and hyperactivity (Mangialavori and Marotta 2010).

2.5.3 Sankaran's group analysis approach

Sankaran (2006) states that each remedy's symptomatology is in close relation to its source since every remedy has within it the essence of its source. After noticing that practitioners come up with different remedies for the same homoeopathic case, even with the ones he presented to groups of homoeopathic practitioners in seminars, he began to question why this was the case. At first, he thought this was as a result of different case taking techniques used by practitioners (Sankaran 1994). Sankaran (1994) was convinced that there had to be a way that could channel homoeopaths towards a group of comparable remedies if not the same remedy.

In the year 1994 Sankaran did an analysis of the different kingdoms in homoeopathy He wrote about the Natural Classification of Drugs into the following kingdoms: plant, animal, mineral, nosodes, sarcodes and imponderables. In his book called The Soul of Remedies, Sankaran (1997) distinguishes between the features of three biological kingdoms that is, plant, animal, and mineral kingdoms. On studying the different kingdoms and years of detailed research Sankaran discovered that indeed remedies within the same kingdom do share common symptoms (Sankaran 2006).

2.6 SANKARAN'S THREE BIOLOGICAL KINGDOMS

Sankaran (1994) highlights that classifying cases as needing a specific remedy from the correct biological group is one of the most essential factors in using the group analysis methodology approach. Sankaran (1994) classified remedies into three different kingdoms that he discovered, that is plant, animal, and mineral kingdoms.

2.6.1 Plant kingdom

Remedies originating from the plant kingdom have a basic theme of sensitivity and reactivity. A plant remedy is therefore indicated for patients who are sensitive and feel things intensely, consequently these patients tend to get conditions as a result of shock, which is either emotional or physical, hurt or strain. When expressing their symptoms patients use the following statements "I feel hurt", "I feel vulnerable", "I am

sensitive to". The sensitivity is even expressed in their sense of style and the way they articulate their words, they wear "flowery" clothing and have disorganised and irregular speech. Patients belonging to this kingdom normally take up career paths of being an artist, writers, or nurses (Sankaran 2006: 50-51).

2.6.2 Animal kingdom

The themes that govern this kingdom are competition and survival. A patient requiring a remedy from this kingdom has the notion of having to be attractive and this is evident in the way they dress, talk and is revealed by their body language. Animal patients are competitive, jealous, and aggressive, they can also appear as communicative and warm people (Sankaran 2006).

2.6.3 Mineral kingdom

The basic themes of the mineral kingdom are organisation and structure. Patients needing remedies from the mineral kingdom are organised, structured and systematic in everything they do. This is evident even in their sense of style and their speech. They tend to choose professions such as engineering and accounting. The cause of their ailments is often as a result of a disturbance or distortion in their structural lives, for example losing a job they worked hard for (Sankaran 2006).

2.7 GROUP ANALYSIS STUDIES CONDUCTED BY MASTERS STUDENTS AT THE DURBAN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

- Mngadi (2018) conducted a group analysis study on the relationship between the natural history of the *Papaveraceae* family of plants and homoeopathic symptomatology of existing remedies of the *Papaveraceae* family. The aim of the study was to come up with commonalities of the natural history of five individual *Papaveraceae* remedies and their respective symptomatology. This study also aimed at determining commonalities of the natural history of the *Papaveraceae* plant family and the symptomatology of the *Papaveraceae* family as a whole.

  With the assistance of RadarOpus® homoeopathic software, Mngadi (2018) selected five remedies that came up with the most rubrics. RadarOpus® was further used to identify rubrics and sub-rubrics that consisted of keywords of the

individual remedy samples. Common themes correlating to sample remedies were tabulated and thereafter, themes were confirmed and analysed further.

The obtained results from the study proved that there is indeed an existing relationship between the natural history of the *Papaveraceae* plant family and homoeopathic symptomatology of families within this plant family. Mngadi concluded that this form of study is a milestone achieved by the homoeopathic profession. Mngadi further highlighted that this form of analysis helps in understanding the entire kingdom and gives clearer understanding of the materia medica.

- Hull (2016) employed a group analysis evaluation of selected psychoactive plant remedies in terms of known materia medica. Hull used Sankaran's approach. The reason behind conducting such a study was to filter and organise the pile of data that is currently available on the psychoactive drug remedies.

  Hull's remedy sample was selected on the basis that all the chosen remedies are well studied in both the repertory and materia medica, have been thoroughly proven through the conduction of proving, and have been successfully applied in practice. The remedy sample was also chosen using RadarOpus® with a restriction of only selecting rubrics with less than fifty remedies and at least two of the chosen remedies for the study. This was to ascertain that only distinct remedies were studied. This was followed by visual analysis, comparison and contrast of rubrics to bring to light the common sensations within the remedies. Hull (2016) used Sankaran's model of vital sensation to analyse the symptomatology of the selected five remedies.

  From the obtained results Hull (2016) postulated that psychoactive plant remedies have an affinity for the central nervous system and for complaints resulting from emotions such as joy, anger, excitement, fear and fright. Hull concluded that the application of the group analysis method is applicable and compelling, and recommended that this methodology should be applied

accordingly by homoeopaths to promote learning and better understanding of remedies in their totality.

- Wulfsohn (2005) performed a group analysis evaluation on the *Gramnae* (grass) plant family of homoeopathic remedies. The common sensations, reactions and responses that emerged from existing provings of Graminae plant family were studied. Some of the sources utilised were Encyclopaedia Homeopathica, various materia medicae and Radar® 9-Repertory computer programme. Wulfsohn (2005) recorded numerous sensations. One of these sensations were heaviness which resulted in a 'need to be supported'. Wulfsohn suggested that further case studies needed to be gathered to validate the obtained sensations. Employing Sankaran's extended miasmatic classification assisted in differentiating species of the grass family of plants. Wulfsohn (2005) cautioned that this methodology needs to be correctly delivered otherwise it will yield unreliable and misleading results. Wulfsohn further cautions suggesting that when conducting group analysis on small plant families at least one proven remedy in the chosen family must have case studies.

- Kasiparsad (2012) conducted a group analysis of the *Salicaceae* plant family of homoeopathic remedies in terms of known materia medica. A taxonomical classification of the *Salicaceae* family was carried out followed by rubric extraction that consisted of at least two remedies from this plant family. Encyclopaedia Homoeopathica including other sources aided in deriving common sensations, reactions and in miasmatic classification of the sourced remedies.

  The obtained results revealed a sensation of being burnt mainly attributed to the respiratory, gastrointestinal and genitourinary system. Another sensation was a stinging sensation mainly noticed on the skin. Kasiparsad concluded that the group analysis methodology allows homoeopaths to learn about small family of remedies within a limited space of time and help in better prescription of remedies.

- Weston (2010) performed a group analysis on the class *Arachnida*. For his study sample she used the computer programme MacRepertory®. Putting into account the number of rubrics in each remedy, she selected the ones with the greatest number of rubrics. To determine the importance of a common sensation she double-checked the materia medica of all the spider remedies registered in the MacReference® for their occurrence.

  Primary sensations were recorded as follows: faint, stitching, stinging, paralytic, twitching, full, shooting and sore. Weston further conducted a first, second and third order analysis which also lead to finding the themes of the Aranea group. Furthermore, Sankaran's miasmatic classification was employed. Disease tendencies of this group of remedies were heart, eye, musculoskeletal system, mind, sexual organs and pathologies related to the nervous system. Weston (2010) acknowledged that the study outcomes supported the group analysis method. Weston stated that a requirement for a comprehensive group analysis is a comprehensive computer programme that consists of original provings, diverse materia medicae and lastly unedited detailed homoeopathic cases.

- Vogel (2007) carried out a group analysis evaluation on the class *insecta* in terms of known materia medica. Vogel (2007) analysed the insect remedies in terms of the size of their rubrics. Vogel's sample selection was also based on known materia medica of the selected remedies. She used Radar® 9.0 computer programme. Following analysis, Encyclopaedia Homoeopathica was utilised. The study aimed at extracting common sensations, active and passive reactions and compensations exhibited by the group of insects.

  Amongst other sensations, swelling and burning were the primary sensations. The selected remedies were then individually subjected to miasmatic classification. The insect group pathological tendencies revolved around conditions associated to inflammation. Vogel highlighted that Sankaran's group analysis approach is valid and can provide deep understanding of each biological group and brings to light individual lesser known remedies within each group.

- Leisegang (2007) carried out a group analysis evaluation on the Fungi Kingdom. The chosen remedies were selected based on the number of rubrics they had. The chosen remedies were then analysed for common sensations through extraction of rubrics using Radar® 9.0 and Encyclopedia Homoeopathica. The active, passive, reactions and compensations were also analysed.

  The gathered primary sensations were itching and burning resulting in restlessness. Other sensations were cramps, formication, spasms and heaviness. Leisegang used Sankaran's miasmatic classification to identify which miasm each remedy falls under. Disease tendencies of the Fungi Kingdom remedies were involuntary twitching and nerve pains, masturbation and increased libido. Leisegang reported that the application of the group analysis methodology to the Fungi Kingdom gave a clear picture of this group of remedies. Leisegang concluded that analysing remedies using this method has the potential to put the profession of homoeopathy in the mainstream science.

- Harkhu (2011) employed the group analysis research of Class Aves in terms of known materia medica. This study was done with the aim of investigating the commonalities of Class Aves using Sankaran's methodology. Radar® 10 search engine was employed to determine the well represented remedies within the selected group of remedies. Upon analysing the rubrics, common sensations were gathered. This process was facilitated by searching synonyms and key words. The emerging sensations were compared to existing sensations to ensure consistency on bird characteristic theories.

  Disease tendencies that were noted were those that involved the musculoskeletal system, throat, vision and eyes, female reproductive system and mental illnesses. The obtained results validated Sankaran's approach to group analysis and new information from the Class Aves was gathered. Harkhu reported the group analysis of the Class Aves to be challenging because they are not well represented in the materia medica. Harkhu acknowledged the validity and value of this methodology.

- Chhiba (2013) employed Sankaran's methodology of group analysis on selected synthetic recreational drug isolate remedies in terms of known materia medica. This research aimed at evaluating commonalities of the themes, symptoms of synthetic recreational drug isolate group as represented in different materia medicae and repertories. The remedies were selected based on the number of available provings, significance in the homoeopathic field, how well the remedy is represented in the materia medica, existing derivative of the drug and how commonly the drug is used.

  Manual extraction of rubrics was carried out, followed by analysis to identify common sensations. The isolated sensations were sourced utilising the dictionary. A thesaurus helped in identifying synonyms. To validate each sensation a literature search was carried out. Numerous sensations were brought to light, the sensations being heat, heaviness, weakness, fear, anxiety, restlessness, anger and acute. Active, passive and compensation of the synthetic recreational drug isolate were analysed.

  With the assistance of Sankaran's miasmatic model, each remedy's miasm was determined. Disease tendencies seemed to involve male genitalia, nervous system, eye, throat, stomach and sleep patterns. Chhiba reported that the attained results favoured Sankaran's methodology. Due to lack of comprehensive results she found this approach to be challenging.

- Phahamane (2015) conducted a group analysis on the group of acidums. The study aimed at identifying commonalities and symptomatology of selected remedies within the acidums. Radar® 10 repertory helped in sample selection of remedies and identifying those with most rubrics. The selected remedies' sensations, active, passive and compensation reactions were selected using Sankaran's group analysis approach.

  The resultant primary sensations were coldness, weakness, dry, burning, sore, cramping, pressing and tearing amongst various other symptoms. Sankaran's

miasmatic classification was also employed. The noted disease tendencies were bone disease, tumours, haemorrhoids, syphilis and irritable bowel syndrome to mention a few. Phahamane found the group analysis approach to be consistent with the homoeopathic laws and principles.

2.8 ROSACEAE PLANT FAMILY

2.8.1 Distribution

Members of this plant family are distributed abundantly across the globe. They can be found in varying places from Artic regions to tropic regions, from high mountains to sea level and from deserts to forests and grasslands. While the order of *Rosales* can be located almost anywhere on planet earth, specific families and genera geographic distribution is somewhat restricted. Distribution patterns depend highly on the climate and geography (Robertson and Sytsma 2017). A large portion of the 90 genera and 2 500 species of the Rosaceae (rose) family of plants are located in the Northern temperate zone. Some species are spread widely across most of the zone, and can be found in various habitats. *Prunus* which includes plum, cherries, and peaches for example, are the most broadly distributed genera of the order (Robertson and Sytsma 2017). It is most abundant in North America, Southern Europe and Asia. However, it is also found in the subtropics, southern Malaysia, northern Australia, Central America, Brazil and Chile (Robertson and Sytsma 2017).

Crataegus is found in the west of North America, south of Mexico, Andes mountains, Europe, Asia and in the Middle East. Some Rosaceae plants are in both southern and Northern hemisphere temperate climates and not in between the two. Some species are located in Argentina, Chile, California, northward to the Aleutian Islands and the Hawaiian Islands, South Africa, Patagonia, New Zealand, Auckland Island, Tasmania, Andes Mountains (Robertson and Sytsma 2017).

Species and genera within the Rosaceae family of plants grow in multiple continents but there is geographical separation in their ranges. Robertson and Sytsma (2017: online write the following:

> The overall distribution pattern developed near the beginning of the Paleogene period, about 60 million years ago, at which time the Bering Strait served as a bridge between Western North America and Asia, North America and Europe

as well closer geographically than at the present. There was widespread forest across Europe, Asia and North America, and other time plants could readily migrate between the regions. With subsequent changes in climate and the advance of glacier over much of the Northern Hemisphere, many plants that were broadly distributed became eliminated from some areas while persisting as relicts in others.

2.8.2 Characteristics

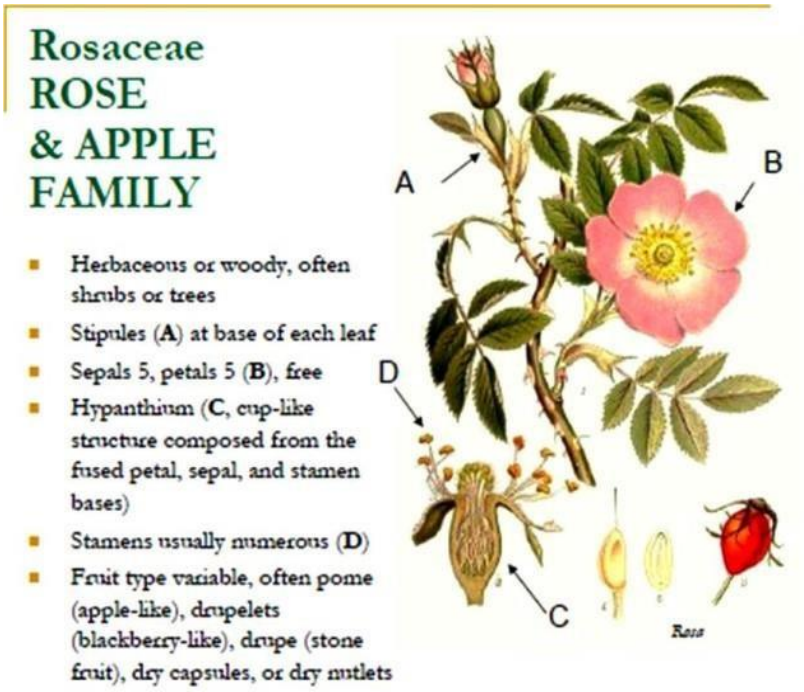

Figure 2.2: Diagrammatical presentation of the Rosaceae plant
Source: Struwe (2014)

According to Hummer and Janick (2009), Rosaceae is the 19th largest family in the plant kingdom. The rose family consists of 3 000 species and 100 genera, it is of great economic significance because it consists of fruits, herbs, ornaments, nuts and aroma (Soundararajan, Won and Kim 2019). Hawthorne trees, crab apple trees and roses are the three ornamentals found in the Rosaceae family (Sankaran 2007).

Plants belonging to the Rosaceae family are generally woody shrubs, medium or small-sized. They consist of thorns, pickles or spines to protect them from herbivores. The leaves of most members of this plant family alternate with each other, there are however a few species with opposite leaves (Hummer and Janick 2009; Robertson and Sytsma 2017). There is a large variation of colours in the rose family, ranging from

red, lavender, orange, white, shades of pink and rarely blue (Robertson and Sytsma 2017). The flowers are shallow cup-shaped or flat in appearance. These flowers are bisexual, meaning that they consist of both stamens and carpels within the same flower, which are male and female parts, respectively. However male and female flowers may exist disjointedly within the same or different plants (Hummer and Janick 2009; Robertson and Sytsma 2017).

The flowers generally consist of four or five sepals and petals. The stamen, petals and sepals arise from a floral cup-shaped structure known as the hypanthium; lined to this structure is the nectar. Types of fruits are usually diverse. The majority have dry fruits which split open and release seeds for dispersal during maturation. Some fruits are fleshy. Based on the different fruit types, the Rosaceae family can be divided into four subfamilies. These are the:

- Spiraeoideae (Spirea subfamily) which matures into follicles;
- Rosoideae (rose subfamily) which matures into achenes;
- Amygdaloideae or Prunoideae (plum subfamily) which matures into drupes; and
- Maloideae (apple subfamily) which matures into pome (Soundararajan, Won and Kim 2019).

2.8.3 Chemical constituents

Plants within this family contain antioxidants and phytochemicals within their fruits which are capable of inhibiting cancer. Red raspberries, strawberries and artic bramble are rich in ellagic acid which has been shown to induce apoptosis and prevent proliferation of cancerous cells. Rose hips are beneficial in curing osteoarthritis (Soundararajan, Won and Kim 2019).

Different parts of the world utilise many plants belonging to the rose family of plants as local medicines even though their therapeutic effects are yet to be scientifically proven. Native Americans treated diarrhoea by combining *Malus fusce, Holodiscus discolor* and *Fragaria*, which all belong to the Rosaceae plant family. Some Indians in North America made decoctions from raspberries and blackberries for diarrhoea as well. The Europeans used *Agrimonia eupatoria* to cure snakebites, remove warts, and treat liver disease, diarrhoea, and wounds. A vast amount of plants from this family

consist of hazardous cyanide compounds known as cyanogenic glycosides (Robertson and Sytsma 2017). Upon hydrolysis cyanogenic glycosides have the potential of realising hydrogen cyanide, also known as prussic acid which Vermeulen (1998) describes as a colourless and poisonous liquid. Amygdalin is one of the famous cyanogenic glycosides which produces sugar, benzaldehyde, and cyanide upon hydrolysis. Benzaldehyde is non-poisonous. It gives flavour and aroma to almonds (Robertson and Sytsma 2017).

Cyanide is however a poisonous and dangerous compound. It inhibits the activity of an enzyme that is responsible for oxygen uptake during the process of respiration at a cellular level. This results in asphyxia and cyanosis. When seeds are consumed in large amounts, they are very dangerous. Poisoning from this chemical compound results in stimulation and deepening of the respiratory process, reduction in cardiac activity, a rise in blood pressure proceeded by a sudden and rapid decrease in blood pressure and ultimately death (Vermeulen 1998).

Amygdalin is found in the seeds and pits of these plants (cherries, apricots, apple and plums). Bitter almonds, peach pits, and other wild cherries are toxic to both human and animal consumption. Wilted or damaged leaves consist of high cyanogenic compounds from the rose family (Robertson and Sytsma 2017).

2.8.3.1 Hydrogen cyanide and the Holocaust

For over 200 years hydrogen cyanide has been known as a potent toxicant. During World War I, hydrogen cyanide was utilised by France as a chemical weapon. However, no cyanide poisoning related deaths were reported from this chemical. (National Center for Biotechnology Information 1995).

The term Holocaust originates from the Greek words “*Holos*” meaning whole and “*kaustos*” meaning burnt. This term was traditionally used to describe sacrificial offerings burnt on an altar. This word has become associated with “the ideological and systematic state-sponsored prosecution and mass murder of millions of European Jews (as well as millions of others, including Gypsies, the intellectually disabled, descendants and homosexuals) by the German Nazi regime between 1933 and 1945.” The Nazi leader, Adolf Hitler, saw the Jews as an inferior race and as an “alien threat” to the Germans and their racial purity (History.com 2009).

In 1933 the Jews had a population of more than nine million in Europe. The majority of European Jews resided in countries that Nazi Germany occupied or influenced during World War II. As part of the “final solution” by the end of 1945, Nazi Germany and other allies had killed almost two thirds of European Jews. The “final solution” was the murder of all Jews (History.com 2009)

From June 1941, at the Auschwitz concentration, the Nazis experimented with methods of mass killings, finally selecting the pesticide Zyklon B, which is a cyanide-based pesticide and consists of hydrogen cyanide (Figure 2.3). From late 1941 there was mass transportation of people to concentration camps. The first official gassing took place in the year 1942 in the Belzec concentration camp, with another five mass-killing centres being constructed in Poland, namely, Chelmno, Sobibor, Treblinka, Majdank and Auschwitz-Birkenau (the largest) (Figure 2.3). World War II came to an end on the 8th of May 1945. By then 6 million Jews and millions, more than 1 million of these being children, had been killed (History.com 2020).

Figure 2.3: Blue stained walls by Zyklon B (pesticide consisting of Hydrogen cyanide) in one of the gas chambers in Majdanek, a Nazi concentration camp in Poland.
History.com editors (2020)

Figure 2.4: Killing centres established by the Nazi for efficient mass murder. Killing centres were also referred to as extermination camps or death camps
Source: United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (n.d)

2.9 *MALUS DOMESTICA* (APPLE) AND ROSACEAE FAMILY IN HOMOEOPATHY

"The rose is a rose and was always a rose;
But the theory now goes that the apple is a rose,
And the pear is, and so is the plum, I suppose.
The dear only knows What will next prove a rose?…"
Robert Frost

According to (Sankaran 2007: 1741) the above mentioned poem by Robert Frost suggests that "when you have seen one, you have seen them all", possibly due to the similar morphological features displayed by the Rosaceae plant flowersof pear, plum and apple. According to Scholten and Collins (2012) the Rosaceae, or rose family, belongs to the much larger order of Rosales. As well as the familiar garden roses, other plants within this family are numerous fruits and berries, such as apple, crab apple, pear, strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, and many stone fruits such as peach, cherry and apricot.

Similar to the garden roses, these are often, though not always thorny plants, protecting themselves and their fruits by flesh-tearing thorns along the branches. According to Sankaran (2007) not only do these plants share the same external features but they also share common vital sensations. When deducing the themes of

the Rosaceae family it is important to think of a rose plant which belongs in the same family. Until lately little was known about the Rosaceae plants as remedies even though many of them are used in homoeopathy. By better understanding the themes and accompanying sensations it has become less complex to recognise and prescribe remedies (Scholten and Collins 2012).

The majority of these plants contain precursors to hydrocyanic acid which is one of the deadliest poisons known to humans – on ingesting the fruit it is turned into *hydrocyanic acid* in the stomach. Several of the themes of this large family are already observable: the sweetness of the fruit, together with the thorniness of its protection, and a stifling quality (breathlessness and suffocation) brought on by the cyanides within the plants (Scholten and Collins 2012).

The main site of action is the heart which Scholten and Collins (2012) consider as the "physical seat of love". Remedies from this family however do not just cure the physical symptoms but they also treat the underlying causes which bring on the complaints relating to the particulars. There is a sensation of suffocation accompanied by cyanosis due to the *hydrocyanic acid* present in most of the Rosaceae remedies. Making note of the gestures demonstrated by the patient and the appearance of the patient when taking a homoeopathic case allows for easy prescription of the Rosaceae remedies (Scholten and Collins 2012).

Scholten and Collins (2012) also state that the general theme is of the "pain of a broken heart" with manifestations of heart and circulation symptoms being most pronounced. Just as the rose is a symbol of romantic love, so too is the apple an ancient symbol of love and sexuality. According to Welte (2012) the Rosaceae family is a combination of the following properties in differing proportions. This combination is as follows:

- Romantic, idealistic, sweet "courtly" love;
- The demanding and stifling themes of *Hydrocyanic acid*;
- The prick of thorns.

2.9.1 Homoeopathic remedies from the Rosaceae family

Listed in Table 2.2 are Rosaceae plant remedies with their respective scientific and common names (Sankaran 2007: 1741-1743). The **bolded** remedies are the remedies selected for this study.

Table 2.2: Homoeopathic remedies belonging to the Rosaceae plant family

Scientific name	**Common name**
Agrimonia eupatoria	Agrimony
Agrimonia gryposepala	Feverfew/Tall hairy agrimony
Alchemilla arvensis	Field lady's mantle
Alchemilla vulgaris	Lady's mantle
Amelanchier spicata	Service berry/Low June berry
Amygadalus communis (includes A. amara and A. dulcis)	Bitter almond
Amygdalus (Prunus) persica	Peach tree
Brayera anthelmintica	Kousso
Crataegus oxyacantha	**Common hawthorn**
Crataegus succulenta	Long-spined hawthorn
Fragaria vesca	Strawberry
Geum rivale	Water avens
Geum urbanum	Avens root
Hydrocyanicum acidum	**Prussic acid**
Laurocerasus officinalis	**Cherry laurel**
Malus sylvestris (crb-a-B)	Crab apple
Malus domestica	Domestic apple
Potentilla anserina	Silverweed
Potentilla canadensis	Canada cinquefoil
Potentilla norvegica	Rough cinquefoil
Potentilla palustris	Marsh cinquefoil
Potentilla recta	Sulphur cinquefoil
Potentilla tormentilla	Tormentilla
Prunus cerasifera	Cherry plum
Prunus padus	Bird cherry
Prunus spinosa	**Black thorn**
Prunus virginiana	Choke-cherry
Pyrus americanus	Mountain ash
Quallaya saponaria	Chile soap bark tree
Rosa canina	Wild rose
Rosa californica	California wild rose
Rosa damascena	**Damask rose**
Rosa gallica	Ancient yellow rose
Rosa palustris	Swamp rose
Rosa St. Francis	Rose of St. Francis
Sanguisorba officinalis	Greater burnet
Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan berry
Spiraea ulmaria	Meadow-sweet

A MacRepertory® search was conducted to choose remedies with f the greatest number of rubrics hence the above-mentioned remedies were selected as a sample

for this study. A good representation of the remedy in the materia medica and successful clinical cases were other factors that were taken into account.

2.9.1.1 Crataegus oxyacantha

Common name: Common hawthorn (Figure 2.5).

Figure 2.5: *Crataegus oxyacantha*
Source: Olympussenses.com (2018)

History

Crataegus oxyacantha is thought to have been used to make Jesus' Crown of Thorns. Legend has it that hawthorn has magical powers: Joseph of Arimathea is reputed to have stuck his staff in the ground in Glastonbury area – the next morning a hawthorn grew on the exact spot. In addition, there is a hawthorn tree in the area that is said to bloom only on the night before Christmas in an 'ancient sacred site for the Celts'. A blooming branch of hawthorn was carried annualy in a parade until the time of Charles I(Vermelen 1992)

In ancient Greece, the blossoms of hawthorn were used to decorate the altar and it was believed to bless the future of the couple being married. The ancient Romans offered this plant to Cardea who was said to be the protector of physical well-being. Often this was associated with Cardea, a goddess who drove off 'evil Strigae' in a delivery room to protect new-borns. This 'evil Strigae' is said to suck the blood of infants during the night. Hawthorn leaves were placed in the cradle to help the goddess in this task. "Cardea refers to Gr*. kardia,* heart, the protector of well-being and Carna to L. *carnis,* flesh". This magical plant was used by witches to harm their enemies. The

witch would hang any possession of their target enemy and bad luck would follow their enemy (Vermeulen 1998).

Dr Greene from Ireland pioneered the use of *Crataegus oxyacantha* in the medical world as a heart remedy. For a number of years, Dr Greene cured heart conditions and had clientele from all segments of the United Kingdom. He kept this remedy as a secret from his other colleagues and thus became wealthy because of the numerous patients he cured successfully. Two years after his passing, his daughter made the remedy known to the public (Murphy 2000).

Homoeopathic use

Crataegus oxyacantha is an excellent heart tonic which acts mainly on the cardiac muscles to produce a therapeutic effect. *Crataegus oxyacantha* has no cumulative action. This remedy is useful in regulating heartbeat and myocarditis (Phatak 1999). *Crataegus oxyacantha* is a potent antihypertensive and is useful in chronic cardiac pathologies with extreme lethargy and rheumatic heart disease. In the condition of arteriosclerosis, it is able to dissolve arterial fatty deposits (Murphy 2000).

Clinical indications

Crataegus oxyacantha is used in the treatment of heart pathologies, hypertrophy and hypertension with weakness. These symptoms are ameliorated by rest, fresh air and being quiet. Being in a warm room aggravates the symptoms (Phatak 1999; Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2007).

Clinical trials of *Crataegus oxyacantha*

Degenring, Suter and Weber (2003) conducted a randomised and placebo controlled clinical trial to test the efficacy and safety of standardised *Crataegus oxyacantha* fresh berry extract in cardiac failure NYHA class II patients. This study comprised 72 males and 71 females, with a mean age of 64.8. Thirty drops of the *Crataegus oxyacantha* extract was administered to the patients three times daily for a period of eight weeks. To evaluate the efficacy of the treatment, exercise tolerance with bicycle exercise testing was used as the primary variable and blood pressure heart-rate (BHP) was used as the secondary variable. An improvement was noted in the verum group, this was noted as improved exercise tolerance due to decreased dyspnoea and decreased

fatigue. There was also an improvement in the BHP levels of the patients on *Crataegus oxyacantha* extract treatment, however it was statistically insignificant. Degenring, Suter and Weber (2003) concluded not only was there improvement under treatment of *Crataegus oxyacantha* berries extract but there was also tolerance to the medicine amongst the patients. Further more it was postulated that after longterm use *Crataegues oxyacantha* berries extract would exhibit more significant improvement.

The assumption made by Degenring, Suter and Weber (2003) was indeed proven to be correct because in 2004 a similar study was conducted. The study was conducted by Habs, Schwabe and Karlsruhe (2004) for a period of two years and this study yielded more pronounced improvement in the cardinal signs of heart failure, these are: palpitations, stress dyspnoea and fatigue. Other signs that showed improvement were: oedema, blood pressure, heart rate and nocturia.

2.9.1.2 Hydrocyanicum acidum

Common name: Prussic acid (Figure 2.6).

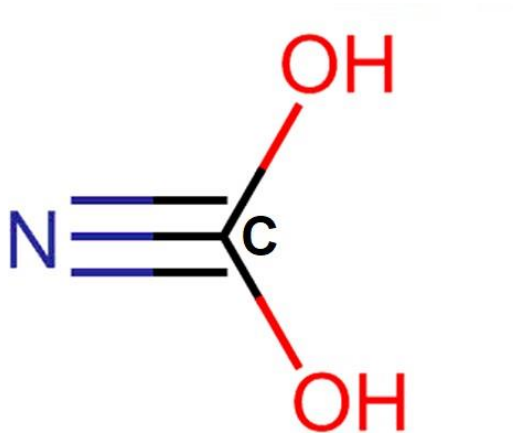

Figure 2.6: *Hydrocyanicum acidum*
Source: Byju's-the learning app (2019)

History

Vermeulen (1998) claims that this colourless substance is referred to as prussic acid because it was first extracted from Prussian blue, which is a colourless pigment that was found in Berlin. *Hydrocyanicum acidum* is not only found in plants belonging to the Rosaceae family but it is also found in other plant families in the form of *cyanogenous glycosides* (Vermeulen 1998).

Most *Hydrocyanicum acidum* symptoms have been spotted in cases of cyanide poisoning and authenticated clinically. This remedy has also been proved by Joerg and his students (Murphy 2006). *Hydrocyanicum acidum* has been declared as one of the most lethal and fastest acting substances (Murphy 2006; Vermeulen 1998). Consequently, *Hydrocyanicum acidum* is used in critically intense cases "such as the collapse stage of cholera, when it supervenes on sudden cessation of all discharges, convulsions during severe attacks of illness". *Hydrocyanicum acidum* acts on the celiac ganglia resulting in intestinal cramping and colic. The principal keynote symptoms of *Hydrocyanicum acidum* are paralysis and convulsions. During a convulsion, the body becomes stiff and thrown back. Another characteristic symptom is cramping located at the nape. "Breathing comes in paroxysms, jaw sets, foaming at mouth, face flushed" and bluish skin discolouration (Murphy 2006: 945).

Homoeopathic use

Hydrocyanicum acidum is a fast-acting lethal toxin that results in collapse, cramps spreading to the entire body, paralysis and convulsions. The resulting effects are rapid. This remedy is indicated for spasmodic constriction of the larynx, a feeling of suffocation, palpitations, pain and tightness in the chest with a weak and irregular pulse rate (Phatak 1999; Murphy 2006; Boericke 2007).

Clinical indications

Hydrocyanicum acidum is clinically indicated for angina pectoris, asthma, anorexia, colic and cholera asiatica, convulsions, dyspnoea, delirium, epilepsy, hemiplegia, hiccough, labour pains, stings, whooping cough, uremic convulsions and tetanus. These symptoms are worse for suppression, storms and full moon (Murphy 2000; Phatak 1999).

2.9.1.3 Prunus spinosa

Common name: Blackthorn (Figure 2.7).

Figure 2.7: *Prunus spinosa*
Source: Native Plant Trust – Go Botany (2020)

History

In folk medicine blackthorn has always been a standard remedy for the treatment of jaundice. In the Tyrol, a branch of this tree was tied specifically on the left breast to treat jaundice. Blackthorn was traditionally considered a sister to hawthorn. Both these plants were to help induce fertility. Like hawthorn, blackthorn also bloomed at midnight on Christmas Eve (Vermeulen 1998). Shillelaghs or traditional weapons made in Ireland were from blackthorn woods – an Irish folk-tale talks about giants who using blackthorn wood weapons. However, in one of these tales, heroes used a magical blackthorn to help them to run away from the giants. When chased by a giant, they would throw this magical blackthorn between the giant and them. It would quickly grow to branches of tangled blackthorn trees and form a shield that the giants could not pass through (Vermeulen 1998).

In Britain and Europe some people were suspected to have used wands made from blackthorn branches with thorns on one end, these were referred to as black rods. They were used by witches to harm people and cause miscarriages. In addition to these rumours, some people claimed that Satan himself pricked the fingers of his recruits with thorns. Following this rumour all witches were gathered and examined for the ‘devil’s mark’. In the fairy-tale Sleeping Beauty, the thorn that pricks the finger and

forms a barrier that is “impenetrable to everything except love. As such it demonstrates how the power of love can remove all obstacles”. Blackthorn gives a strong natural red pigment. Hence, it was used in the manufacturing process of jam and ink (Vermeulen 1998).

The proving of *Prunus spinosa* was conducted by Wahle (Vermeulen 1998; Murphy 2000). Noticeable symptoms were produced, and some resembled those of *Prunus padus*. The pain is distributed to the skull, root of the nose, root of the ear, eyes, with a feeling of the teeth being raised out of their socket. The pains are described as “pressive and out-shooting”. Due to the nature of the pain *Prunus spinosa* has been used successfully in the treatment of glaucoma, “ciliary neuralgia, choroido-renitis, irido-choroiditis, irido-cyclitis” (Murphy 2000: 1415).

Homoeopathic use

The main site of action of *Prunus spinosa* is the nervous system, respiratory system, urinary organs and the eye. Ciliary neuralgia, oedema and anasarca are other pathologies that this remedy is used for homoeopathically. It is well indicated for pains described as lightening, pressing inwards, shooting, wandering and which result in dyspnoea. *Prunus spinosa* is a remedy well indicated for post-herpetic neuralgia and paralysis of nerves (Murphy 2006; Boericke 2007; Vermeulen 2001; Phatak 1999).

Clinical indications

Prunus spinosa is indicated for the following illnesses: ciliary neuralgia, glaucoma, choroiditis, earache, cystitis, breast pain, dysuria, cardiac problems and toothache ameliorated by grinding teeth together and made worse by warm food. The rest of the other symptoms are aggravated by ascending, stooping, touch, pressure, jarring motion and night (Murphy 2006; Boericke, 2007; Vermeulen 2001; Phatak 1999).

Clinical trial of *Prunus spinosa*

Condello *et al.* (2019) conducted a study to test the anticancer effects of *Prunus spinosa* extract against *in vitro* 3D and *in vivo* colon cancer models. Different doses of *Prunus spinosa* extracts were used. The *Prunus spinosa* extract inhibited the colon tumour growths and formation by 35%. There was a significant increase in programmed cell death of the cancer cells treated with *Prunus spinosa* extract (Trigno

M®) compared to the control group of cells. Trigno M and 5-fluorouracil (treatment for colon cancer) brought about apoptosis in a comparable percentage. Monotherapy with Trigno M in severely immunodeficient mice carrying colorectal xenografts reduced the tumour growth significantly. On analysing the ectopic tumours, the levels of necrosis had dropped following Trigno M® treatment compared with the control group. Condello *et al.* (2019) concluded that the *Prunus spinosa* extract is well tolerated by mice and delays colorectal tumour growth and should therefore be considered for integrating into the current multi-drug protocols for the treatment of colon carcinoma.

2.9.1.4 Laurocerasus

Common name: Cherry laurel (Figure 2.8).

Figure 2.8: *Laurocerasus*
Source: Rawlings **(2005)**

History

Laurocerasus has fruits that bear a resemblance to black cherries even though they grow in grape-like clusters. These fruits start off as red and with time they become bluish-black in colour. Leaves of this plant are sometimes used in limited amounts to give a sweet-smelling scent to boiled milk. The leaves are most toxic in summer especially when it is raining. Arsenic, lithium, manganese, copper, aluminium and zinc are some of the trace elements that have been found in the plant *Laurocerasus*. This remedy was proved by Nenning, Hartlaub and Jorg in the year 1828 (Vermeulen 1998).

Laurocerasus famously known as “laurel” should not be mistaken for one of the members of the Lauracea. This remedy consists of *hydrocyanic acid*. It is the *hydrocyanic acid* within this medicine that is responsible for symptoms preceded by sudden debilitation and “lack of reaction” particularly in disorders pertaining to the cardiovascular and respiratory system. This normally results from heart disease. Epileptic convulsions can also accompany coldness and blueness of the skin. The cough of *Laurocerasus* is dry, tickling or with jelly-like expectoration streaked with blood (Murphy 2000).

Homoeopathic use

Laurocerasus has an affinity for the brain and mind, the resultant effect is bluntness of special senses. This remedy is potent in spasmodic cough in patients who suffer from heart diseases. It is also well known for its use in asphyxia neonatorum or blue babies. In this remedy, there is a lack of reaction especially in cardiac and chest pathologies. When drinking, there is an audible sound as the drink passes through the oesophagus and intestines. There is cyanosis with generalised coldness that is not made better by warmth (Murphy 2006; Boericke 2007; Vermeulen 2001; Phatak 1999).

Clinical application

Laurocerasus is used in the treatment of asphyxia neonatorum, cyanosis and cholera in infants. It is also used for pathologies that cause difficulty breathing like asthma. This remedy is also utilised in the treatment of diarrhoea, dysmenorrhoea, menopausal symptoms and metrorrhagia with palpitations. Whooping cough, typhoid, pneumonia. Threatening stroke, tetanus, tumours. Heart and liver pathologies. The aetiology of these symptoms is fright. The pathologies are ameliorated by lying with head low, eating, sleeping, open air and sitting up. The symptoms are aggravated by sitting upright, fright, cold, exertion, stooping and at night and evening. There is a sinking sensation in the region of the epigastrium. There is hysteria and epileptic convulsions. The patient has cyanosis and blue discolouration of the skin. Pulmonary conditions bring about collapse. It is also indicated for patients who experience prolonged fainting. Nausea and vomiting precede an epileptic attack episode (Murphy 2006; Boericke 2007; Vermeulen 2001; Phatak 1999).

Clinical trial of *Laurocerasus officinalis*

Şenaylı *et al.* (2012) conducted a clinical trial to test the antidiabetic activity of *Laurocerasus officinalis*. The study was conducted on forty Wista-Albino rats with a weight of 300-350g. The rats were separated into four groups, namely: control, diabetic, glibenclamide (drug used to treat diabetes mellitis) and *Laurocerasus officinal* seed extract. To induce diabetes the rats were injected with Streptozotocin. Blood glucose, insulin levels and pre- and intra-anasthesia blood glusose levels were measured and compared. The *Laurocerasus officinalis* extract group had reduced glucose levels and high levels of insulin after a period of two weeks. There was also a significant glucose change in the *Laurocerasus officinalis* extract group. Şenaylı *et al.* (2012) concluded that *Laurocerasus officinalis* extract does indeed possess antidiabetic effects, even under stressful conditions such as anasthesia.

2.9.1.5 Rosa damascena

Common name: Damascus Rose (Figure 2.9).

Figure 2.9: *Rosa damascene*
Source: Mahboubi (2016)

History

Since ancient times, the rose has been used as the symbol of love, faith, beauty and purity. Iran has made use of rose flowers to make decoctions for the treatment of chest, abdominal pains, constipation, and as a cardiotonic agent to help strengthen the heart (Mahboubi 2016). *Rosa damascena* is useful at the onset of hay fever with eustachian tube involvement. This remedy was introduced by Jeanes at the beginning of ‘rose-

cold’ with eustachian tube involvement with accompanying deafness and tinnitus (Murphy 2000).

Homoeopathic use

This remedy is indicated for allergies and hay fever. Hearing difficulties accompanied by tinnitus, swelling and catarrh in the eustachian tube are also indicators for this remedy (Murphy 2000; Vermeulen 2001).

Clinical trial of *Rosa damascene*

Thomas, Jan and Klan (2020) recently conducted a clinical study to test the antibacterial effects of Rosa damascene. In this study an ethanol and aquous extract was used. This study was conducted on three bacterial species, namely: *E. coli, S.aureus and S. epidermidis*. Both the aquous and the ethanol extract revealed significantly positive results in *S. aureus and S. epidermidis* and had no effect on *E. coli*. Between the aquous and the ethanol extracts, the aquous extract seemed to be more effective.

CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY

The proposed study is a non-empirical correlation, theoretical study that is descriptive in design and based on an in-depth thematic analysis of homoeopathic literature existing in the public domain.

3.1 SAMPLE SELECTION

Researchers who have conducted group analysis caution against establishing a study sample comprising remedies that have not been adequately proven or well-presented in repertories because this makes it difficult to recognise common sensations (Harkhu 2011; Chhiba 2013; Hull 2016). Hence, the research sample remedies for this study were chosen on the basis that they are the most well represented within the Rosaceae plant family in the repertory, the materia medica, are the most significantly proven, and have documented clinical cases. Listed below are the chosen remedies with the number of rubrics yielded by each remedy using the MacRepertory® search engine.

- *Laurocerasus officinalis* (7026 rubrics)
- *Hydrocyanicum acidum* (3217 rubrics)
- *Prunus spinosa* (2998 rubrics)
- *Crataegus oxyacantha* (934 rubrics)
- *Rosa damascena* (1163)

3.2 EXTRACTION OF SYMPTOMATOLOGY

3.2.1 Malus domestica

The symptomatology of *Malus domestica* was determined from the proving conducted by Moonsamy (2016) and Ramnarayan (2014) as discussed in Chapter 2, which include physical, mental and general symptoms. This task was accomplished by carefully studying the proving symptoms according to the different sections of the materia medica and summarising them. The summarised symptoms were organised into the different sections of the materia medica in table form. This process has been followed in the present study.

3.2.2 Sample remedies

The symptomatology of the above selected sample of remedies of the Rosaceae plant family were described and identified according to the different sections of the materia medicae, respectively. The symptoms were sourced from different materia medicae. Symptoms of each of the five sample of remedies were tabulated in a similar way to those of *Malus domestica*.

3.3 EXTRACTION OF RUBRICS

3.3.1 Malus domestica

Ramnarayan (2014) and Moonsamy (2016) formulated rubrics from the proving of *Malus domestica*. The researcher interrogated and studied these rubrics in depth for the purpose of this study. The rubrics were also tabulated for easy identification, analysis and comparison of sensations and themes between *Malus domestica* and the sample remedies.

3.3.2 Sample remedies

With the assistance of MacRepertory® computer software, a search was carried out to obtain rubrics of each of the above-mentioned sample remedies, which were then tabulated.

Following this process, the rubrics of *Malus domestica* and the rubrics of the selected sample remedies were tabulated against each other for comparative purposes and to check for commonalities. Rubrics were analysed and the findings were displayed in graphs as reflected in Figure 4.1.

3.4 DETERMINATION OF THEMES AND SENSATIONS

3.4.1 Malus domestica

From the gathered symptoms, themes and sensations were derived and tabulated separately. Ramnarayan (2014) and Moonsamy (2016) proposed a set of *Malus domestica* themes, the proposed set of themes were interrogated and reviewed to allow for identification of newer themes derived by the researcher.

3.4.2 Sample remedies

Themes and sensations for each selected remedy were derived from the gathered symptoms. A set of themes and sensations were tabulated. The use of different materia medicae allowed for verification of symptoms and allowed for easy derivation of themes and sensations for the chosen remedies.

The themes and sensations of *Malus domestica* were tabulated against those of the sample remedies.

Various authors have attempted to create a set of themes for the Rosaceae plant family. The themes and sensations that emerged were compared with existing themes derived from the literature and sensations of *Malus domestica* and the selected Rosaceae plant family remedies. Themes and sensations tables were created separately to allow for comparison.

3.5 DETERMINATION OF THE MIASMATIC CLASSIFICATION OF THE REMEDIES

Ramnarayan (2014) proposed miasms for *Malus domestica* based on the emerging symptoms. He achieved this by using Sankaran's miasmatic keywords. In the current study each of the five chosen Rosaceae plant remedies were individually classified according to the miasms proposed by Sankaran (2007). Each remedy's miasm was determined depending on the predominance of keywords of a particular miasm in the literature of the remedy.

3.6 SOURCING OF CASE STUDIES

Furthermore, case studies were sourced from the internet and books to compare various clinical applications of the above sample remedies.

3.7 CONCLUSION

This methodology of group analysis explores, compares and manually analyses *Malus domestica* symptomatology, themes and sensations with other five sample remedies within the *Rosacea* plant family. Current materia medica, repertory and successful clinical cases were sourced to explore commonalities within this family of plants. This was done with the aim of gaining deeper insight into the Rosaceae plant remedies and

to verify and expand clinical applications of indigenous remedies in the context of their greater botanical family of origin.

CHAPTER 4: RESULTS

This chapter is a presentation of the outcome of the data gathering process of the symptomatology, themes and sensations of *Malus domestica* and the sample remedies. These were sourced from different materia medicae, MacRepertory® homoeopathic software and the proving of *Malus domestica* conducted by Ramnarayan (2014) and Moonsamy (2016).

4.1 SYMPTOMATOLOGY, THEMES AND SENSATIONS OF *MALUS DOMESTICA* AND THE SELECTED ROSACEAE REMEDIES

4.1.1 Malus domestica

Table 4.1 presents the symptomatology, themes and sensations of *Malus domestica*. The symptoms were derived from a homoeopathic proving conducted by Ramnarayan (2014) and Moonsamy (2016). Depending on the frequency of the gathered symptoms, themes were derived to ensure validity. Thereafter sensations were gathered from the themes by the current researcher

Table 4.1: *Malus domestica* symptoms, themes and sensations

Symptomatology (Ramnarayan 2014 and Moonsamy 2016)	Themes (derived by the researcher)	Sensations (derived by the researcher)
Mental Anger, irritability, confusion, agitation and frustration, insecurities, sadness and anxiety mainly related to relationship matters. Anxiety and nervousness from a daydream about approaching and expressing emotions. Confusion about femininity, weeping more than usual and softness, gentleness and despondency towards partner. Confusion and insecurities accompanied by dyspnoea. Delusion dirty, seeing diabolical faces, forsaken, God talking to them, God hates him, obstructed or persecuted. Semi-conscious state which was described as “half asleep-half awake”. Feeling of persecution by people and loved ones. Depression due to family responsibilities, being misunderstood and financial constraints. Doubts about relationship accompanied by a	Anger, irritability, confusion, anxiety agitation and frustration, insecurities and sadness mainly related to relationships. Dreams: disorganised, parks with feeling of calmness and with a feeling as if time was standing still, funeral, dead father and family, family gatherings, father, guilt and work. Delusions: dirty, sees diabolical faces, forsaken, God talking to them/hates them/persecuted/obstructed. Depression due to family responsibilities, being misunderstood and financial constraints. Concerns with regards to welfare of loved ones. Believe his intentions are not understood. Doubts about relationships accompanied by a sensation of tightness in the chest confusion and insecurities about the relationship and dyspnoea. Fear before sexual intercourse resulting from lack of libido.	Anxiety Irritability Confusion Frustration Anger Calmness Peace Depression Tightness Softness Gentleness Dirty Forsaken Obstructed Persecuted Happy Suffocation Sleepiness Exhaustion Separation

sensation of tightness in the chest. Doubts about one's faith. Fear before sexual intercourse resulting from lack of libido. Thoughts relating to business efficiency and prosperity. Frustration or irritation ameliorated by playing or talking. Swearing. Exacerbated mental exhaustion accompanied by sleepiness. Feeling of disconnection and separation between body and mind. Lack of energy and passion for life and the drive to succeed. Stress and or tension that resulting from being under pressure. Desire to watch people having sex which resulted in a feeling of being alive. Enhanced calmness, ease and peace of mind. Dreams of parks, disorganised family, family gatherings, funeral, father, work and guilt. Feeling as if time was on standstill. Extroversion and happiness. Heightened concentration levels and clearness of thoughts and increased study capacity. Significant decrease in memory and concentration levels. Heightened sense of taste, hearing and increase in visualisation and better perception of sound.	Thoughts relating to business efficiency and prosperity. Swearing. Mental exhaustion with sleepiness. Feeling of disconnection and separation between mind and body. Lack of energy and passion for life and the drive to succeed. Stress and or tension resulting from being under pressure. Enhanced calmness, ease and peace of mind. Extroversion and happiness. Heightened concentration levels and clearness of thoughts and increased study capacity. Significant decrease in memory and concentration levels. Cheerfulness and playfulness. Acute senses. Doubt about faith.	Pressure Heightened senses Calmness Doubt Agitation Tension Increased mental energy Heightened concentration Confusion Mental weakness Dream-like
Vertigo Dizziness described in various contexts such as a weak, light feeling, or floating sensation in the head.	Vertigo described as dizziness, weakness, light feeling, or floating sensation in the head.	Dizziness Floating Weakness Light feeling
Head Pounding, splitting and pricking needle-like headache attributed to the occiput, temple and frontal regions. Eye tenderness and orbital painwas a precursor to some of these headaches. Headache ameliorated by drinking large amounts of water and resting after consuming a meal. Headache made worse by exposure to sun or heat, dehydration and travelling. Throbbing sensation as if temples were squashed against each other.	Pounding, splitting and pricking needle-like headache attributed to the occiput, temple and frontal regions. Eye tenderness leading to a headache. Squashed and throbbing sensation in temples as if they were pressed against each other.	Pounding Pricking/Needle-like Splitting Tenderness Pain Pressure (inward) Trobbing
Eye Burning eyes, ophthalmia and general pain around the orbital region.	Burning eyes, eye pain that results in headache. Pain around orbital region.	Burning Pain
Nose Sinusitis with nasal congestion.	Sinusitis accompanied by nasal congestion.	Congestion
Mouth Mouth feels thick and tongue feels hairy. Fatty taste in the mouth with a parched sensation in the mouth upon waking.	Mouth feels thick. Fatty taste in mouth with parched sensation on waking. Tongue feels hairy.	Parched sensation Thickness Hairy Fatty (taste)

Throat Scratchy throat and sensation of a ball in the throat ameliorated by drinking warm water. Discomfort on the right side of the neck and decreased range of motion.	Scratchy throat with sensation of a ball in the throat. Discomfort of the neck with decreased range of motion.	Scratchy Ball sensation Discomfort Decreased (range of motion)
Thirst and Appetite Increased thirst. Loss of appetite due to nervous affliction.	Increased thirst. Loss of appetite due to nervous affliction.	Loss (appetite)
Abdomen Empty sensation in stomach after defecation. Cramping in abdomen concurrent with constipation.	Empty sensation in stomach after defecation. Abdominal cramps concurrent with constipation.	Emptiness Cramps
Rectum and Stool Discomfort and haemorrhaging. Bloody stools, with a sensation of pins in rectum on passing stools. Abdominal discomfort before defecation. Urgent, offensive diarrhoea, “as if something died inside of me” on waking.	Discomfort and anal bleeding. Sensation of pins in rectum and bleeding on passing stools. Abdominal discomfort before defecation	Discomfort Sensation of pins Discomfort Pin-like
Bladder and Kidney Frequent, burning urination and dysuria. Yellow urine. Severe kidney pain ameliorated by drinking water. Increased need to urinate at night.	Painful, frequent and burning urination Severe pain at region of the kidney. Increased need to urinate at night.	Burning Pain (severe)
Respiration and Chest Difficult respiration when laughing. Chest pain on laughing and sensation of less air going into the lungs. Productive cough and sometimes dry cough. A sensation of constriction in the chest. Feeling as though throat was swollen and tightness in the chest. Tightness in the chest accompanied by productive phlegm. Burning sensation in the chest region and accompanying symptoms of heartburn. Dull pain on left side of the chest. Sharp pain on the lower half of the sternum.	Difficulty breathing and chest pain when laughing. Sensation as if less air were going into the lungs. Constrictive sensation in chest. Tightness and feeling as though throat were swollen. Tightness accompanied by productive mucus. Burning sensation with heartburn symptoms. Dull pain on left side of the chest. Sharp pain on the lower half of the sternum	Difficulty breathing Chest pain Sensation as if less air were going into lungs Constriction Tightness Swollen Burning Dullness Sharp Pain
Back Backpain attributed to the thoracic, cervical and lumbar region. Shoulder and neck hot and burning with heat radiating to the head.	Pain in thoracic, cervical and lumbar region. Burning and hot shoulder and neck radiating to the head.	Burning Hot Pain
Extremities Cramping of lower limbs, especially the calves. Shooting pain in left upper limb. Pain between left two fingers described as shooting and throbbing pain. Burning sensation on the feet accompanied by increased perspiration of both palms and feet. Numbness and weakness of feet ameliorated by keeping them warm, better during the afternoon. Sensation of “separation between the areas of the lower limbs”. Feeling	Cramping of lower limbs, especially the calves. Shooting pain in left upper limb. Shooting and throbbing pain between left two fingers. Burning sensation in the feet accompanied by perspiration of palms and feet. Sensation of separation between areas of lower limbs. Weakness of limbs, especially lower limbs.	Cramping Pain (shooting and throbbing) Separation/Disconnection Weakness Burning Perspiration

as though toes were “cut off from his feet, like they were separated”. Feeling as though feet were not attached to his body when running. Weakness of limbs, especially lower limbs.		
Sleep and Dream Sleeplessness. Sleep breaking earlier than usual. Dreams of disorganised scenes from movies, falling in space, death, God, foreign people, countries, feeling of guilt, being at work, rain, coastline, children playing in the garden, tending to an injured child, parents, sister, mother, father, family, committing theft, in garden and dreams of parties and banquets. Restless sleep	Sleeplessness. Dreams of falling in space, death, God, foreign people, countries, feeling of guilt, being at work, rain, coastline, children playing in the garden, tending to an injured child, parents, sister, mother, father, family, committing theft.	Sleeplessness Guilt Falling Restless
Chill and Perspiration Manageable fever symptoms. Cold sweat sometimes hot sweat. Profuse sweating.	Manageable fever symptoms. Cold, profuse, sometimes hot sweat.	Cold Hot
Skin Dry skin and feeling as though skin were thick, oily, smooth, hydrated and clear in others. Itchy and burning sensation accompanied by discomfort with no eruptions.	Dry, thick, oily, smooth, hydrated and clear skin. Itching and burning sensation accompanied by discomfort with no eruptions.	Dry Oily Hydrated Itching Discomfort Burning

4.1.2 Crataegus oxyacantha

Table 4.2 presents the symptomatolgy, themes and sensations of *Crataegus oxyacantha*. The symptoms were gathered from different sections of different materia medicae. Depending on the frequency of the gathered symptoms, themes were derived to ensure validity. Thereafter, sensations were gathered from the themes.

Table 4.2: *Crataegus oxyacantha* symptomatology, themes and sensations

Symptoms	Themes (derived by the researcher)	Sensations (derived by the researcher)
Mind • Ailments from grief, sorrow, care (Vermeulen 1998). • Apprehensive, despondent. Very nervous and irritable and pain in back of head and neck. Mental dullness. Irritability, cross and despondent; despair (Vermeulen 2001; Phatak 1999; Murphy 2000; Clarke 2000; Murphy 2006; Boericke 2007). • Confused feeling followed by a feeling of quiet and calmness mentally (Murphy 2000; Clarke 2000). • Morose and sulky. Ailments from grief. Despair about recovery. Irritability with heart	Nervousness, sadness and depression, despair and irritability with pain at the back of the neck or heart disease. Despondency and feeling of weakness. Mental dullness and exhaustion. Feeling of confusion followed by a feeling of mental calmness and quietness.	Nervousness Sadness Depression/Despair/despondency Weakness Exhaustion Confusion Irritability Dullness Pain Calmness Quietness

disease., ill-humour, peevish. Sadness, depression. (Murphy 2006). • Weak and exhausted; suddenly(Boger 1999).		
Head • Very nervous and irritable with pain in back of head and neck (Murphy 2000; Boericke 2007).	Irritability and nervousness with pain of back of the head and neck.	Pain Nervousness Irritability
Vertigo • Faintness and collapse (Murphy 2000).	Faintness and collapse	Faintness Collapse
Eyes • Conjunctival irritation and nasal discharge (Vermeulen 2001; Murphy 2000).	Irritation in conjunctiva.	Irritation
Chest • Painful sensation and pressure in left side of chest below the clavicle (Murphy 2000).	Pain and pressure on left side of the chest below the clavicle.	Pressure Pain
Heart • Heart affections; palpitations; dyspnoea. Worse in warm room and motion. Better in open air and rest. Accompanied by congestion to head with confusion, pain under left clavicle and anxiety. Hypertrophy from over-exertion, alcoholic excess or excesses of any nature (Vermeulen 1998). • Pain in region of heart and under left clavicle; and under left scapular. Heart muscles seem flabby, worn out. Heart dilated; first sound weak. Pulse accelerated, irregular, feeble, intermittent (Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2007; Phatak 1999; Murphy 2000; Boger 1999; Clarke 2000).	Pain in heart region, left clavicle and left scapular (angina pectoris). Heart palpitations and dyspnoea from slightest exertion. Heart weakness or collapse with oppression. Arteriosclerosis with increased tension of arteries. Heart conditions accompanied by congestion to head with pain and anxiety. High tension in arteries. Weakness and flabbiness of heart muscles with oppression. Pulse accelerated, irregular, feeble intermittent.	Tension Pain Weakness Collapse Oppression Palpitation Dyspnoea Oppression Anxiety Stitching Irregular pulse Sleeplessness
Respiration and Lungs • Extreme dyspnoea on least exertion, without much increase of pulse. Cough and albuminous expectoration, irregular respiration (Vermeulen 2001; Phatak 1999; Boger 1999; Murphy 2006).	Dyspnoea on least exertion. Cough with albuminous expectoration and irregular breathing.	Irregular breathing Dyspnoea
Skin • Coldness of skin, blueness of fingers and toes; worse for exertion or excitement. Burning, smarting eruptions in nape of neck, axillae and chin; worse for heat and sweating; better for washing. Great pallor of the skin and rush of blood to the head (Vermeulen 2001; Phatak 1999; Murphy 2000; Boger 1999; Boericke 2007).	Burning, smarting eruptions in nape of neck, axillae and chin. Excessive perspiration with coldness and blueness of skin.	Burning Smarting Excessive sweat Coldness
Extremities • Fingers and toes blue. Palms sweaty (Phatak 1999; Murphy 2006; Boger 1999).	Excessive perspiration of palms of hands.	Coldness Excessive perspiration

• Excessive perspiration of palms of hands. Sharp, shooting pains in left leg, hip, knee and ankle joins. Worse for walking and better for stretching leg out at full length(Vermeulen 1998).	Blueness and coldness of extremities. Swelling of feet. Sharp and shooting pain in left lower limb.	Pain (sharp, shooting)
Urinary and Kidney • Diabetes, especially in children. Urine diminished; contains traces of albumin and an excessive of phosphates (Vermeulen 2001; Phatak 1999; Boericke 2007; Murphy 2006).	Diabetes, especially in children. Traces of albumin and excess phosphates.	
Abdomen and Stomach • Distension of abdomen (Vermeulen 1998). • Nausea. Dyspepsia and nervous prostration with heart failure (Murphy 2000; Boericke 2007; Clarke 2000).	Distension of abdomen. Nausea, dyspepsia and nervous prostration with heart failure.	Nervous prostration
Stool • Haemorrhage from stools (Boericke 2007; Phatak 1999). • Hot, offensive flatus (Vermeulen 1998).	Bloody stools. Hot and offensive flatus.	Hot
Nose • Dryness of internal nose. Awaking from obstruction of nose (Vermeulen 1998). • Nasal discharge (Murphy 2000).	Dryness and obstruction of nose. Nasal discharge.	Obstruction Dryness
Worse • Least exertion. Night. Rheumatic affections (Vermeulen 2001). • Worse in warm room, worse least exertion, worse at night, worse from rheumatic affections (Murphy 2006; Phatak 1999; Murphy 2000). **Better** • Fresh air, taking rest, remaining quiet (Vermeulen 2001; Phatak 1999; Murphy 2000).		
Sleep • Insomnia of aortic patients (Vermeulen 2001; Murphy 2000; Boericke 2007).	Insomnia due to heart disease	Sleeplessness
Fever • Excessive perspiration. Palms sweaty. Cutaneous chilliness aggravated by exertion or excitement (Murphy 2000; Vermeulen 2001).	Excessive perspiration and sweaty palms. Coldness of the skin.	Excessive perspiration Coldness
Generals • Pains sharp, darting, shooting. Better for menses. Lumbo-sacral pain, abdominal pain, mood, distension of abdomen. Disturbed sleep, feels wide awake in the evening, restless sleep, continually turning and twisting. Sleeps late in the morning and does not feel rested upon arising (Vermeulen 1998; Boericke 2007). • Sudden weakness and exhaustion (Phatak 1999).	Pains sharp, darting, shooting. Abdominal distension and general anasarca. Sudden weakness and exhaustion. Restlessness and sleeplessness.	Sharp Shooting Darting Sleeplessness Restlessness Weakness Exhaustion

4.1.3 Hydrocyanicum acidum

Table 4.3 presents the symptomatolgy, themes and sensations of *Hydrocyanicum acidum*. The symptoms were gathered from different sections of different materia medicae. Depending on the frequency of the gathered symptoms, themes were derived to ensure validity. Thereafter, sensations were gathered from the themes.

Table 4.3: *Hydrocyanicum acidum* symptoms, themes and sensations

Symptom	Themes (derived by the researcher)	Sensations (derived by the researcher)
Mind • Hysteria or epileptiform convulsions, frequent, violent attacks, with feeble, irregular beating of the heart. Tetanic convulsions, with complete loss of consciousness. Tetanus. Hysterical attacks, when drinking the water seems to gurgle down the throat (Allen 2000; Hering 2005). • Unconsciousness. Fear of imaginary troubles; of death, house falling, horses, wagons, cars etc., of crossing the street even when the vehicle is at a considerable distance. Loud involuntary scream before convulsions (Phatak 1999; Allen 1992; Boericke 2007; Vermeulen 2001; Murphy 2006; Boger 1999; Hering 2005). • Concentration difficult. Confusion better for open air. Gestures; involuntary motions of the hands throwing overhead. Laughing, loudly. Senses acute. Speech incoherent (Vermeulen 2001; Murphy 2006; Hering 2005). • Depression, discouragement. Anguish and oppression, anguish in the pit of the stomach, fear of imaginary ills. Very great irritability, sadness, peevish temper: incapacity for labour. Inability to think, memory enfeebled, aversion to all mental fatigue. Dullness of the senses, and insensibility to external influences, disappearance of all pain, insensibility, loss of consciousness, wandering of the senses, shivering and lassitude (Clarke, 2000).	Unconsciousness and fear of imaginary troubles. Fear of crossing the road, horses, cars, house falling, wagon. Loud involuntary scream before convulsion. Involuntary motion and gestures. Acute senses. Disconnected talking and difficulty concentrating. Anxiety and restlessness. Incoherent speech. Wild delirium and laughing out loudly. Vexed mood, despondency, oppression and depression. Memory weakness with sudden convulsions. Confusion better for open air. Wandering and dullness of the senses, shivering and lassitude. Intense cerebral congestion and prolonged fainting.	Disconnection/Separation Unconsciousness Fears everything Mental dullness Dullness of senses Anxiety Restlessness Convulsions (Sudden, violent) Congestion Weakness
Vertigo • Vertigo with feeling of intoxication, stupefaction and falling down. Frequent headaches. Sudden feeling as if everything about him moved slowly. Dizzy without reeling worse in open air. Cloudiness of senses, objects seem to move. Vertigo from insufficiency of arterial contraction (Murphy 2006; Hering 2005; Clarke 2000). • Loss of consciousness. Slight pressure left side of occiput over left half of head to frontal region (Hering 2005).	Vertigo during headache with feeling of intoxication. Dizziness and cloudiness of senses, objects seem to move. Sudden feeling of slow movement of everything around.	Dizziness Senses (dullness, cloudiness) Feeling of intoxication Objects seem to move (sudden)

Head • Attacks of faintness (Allen 2000). • Intense cerebral congestion, brain feels on fire. Feels as if a cloud were getting over his brain. Violent stupefying headache (Phatak 1999; Boericke 2007; Murphy 2006; Vermeulen 2001; Hering 2005). • Headache with blindness. Headaches with protruded, half open eyes. Confusion of head. Intense cerebral congestion, proceeded by vertigo, weight and great pain in back of head. Supra-orbital neuralgia with flushing on same side of face. Violent pressure in occiput and forehead, worse right side (Murphy 2006; Vermeulen 2001). • Cramps everywhere. Lightning-like jerks from head to feet (Boger 1999). • Head confused and weighty; giddiness with sinking of the body, giddiness, sometimes with a feeling as of intoxication. Pressure from vertex towards forehead on both sides and to orbits where it became fixed, while from occiput it extended down nape of neck; it caused confusion of head. Violent pressure in occiput and forehead, worse on the right side; pressure soon leaves, but confusion lasts. Headache with giddiness. Stupefying headache. Pricking in various parts of head. Insensibility, with protruded, half open eyes, dilated, immovable pupils, with blindness, roaring and deafness in ears, distorted, bloated and bluish face, tongue paralysed and protruded, loss of speech; rattling, slow respiration; irregular, feeble beating of heart; general coldness with heat in head (Hering 2005).	Intense cerebral congestion, brain feels on fire. Feels as if a cloud were hanging over his brain or as if intoxicated. Violent pain with confusion and feeling of distension and pressure. Violent pressure in occiput and forehead, worse right side. Headache with blindness. Headaches with protruded, half open eye. Supraorbital neuralgia and flushing of face on the same side. Feeling as if exhausted by exertion. Heaviness in evening, with pressure. A sort of concussion. Congestion. Apoplexy. Pain above left eye. Pressure, on right side, extending to occiput, outward, and in orbits, gradually sticking and boring. Heaviness and pressive sensation. Tension. Confusion, with pain. Cramps everywhere. Lightning-like jerks from head to feet.	Congestion (Intense) Burning Cloudy feeling Confusion Violent (pain, pressure) Pain (sticking, boring) Tension Pressure Blindness Protruded eyes Exhaustion Heaviness Lightning-like Cramping Sudden (collapse, spasms)
Eyes • Varicose veins in lids. Lids open and balls fixed, open and balls turned upward, wide open, eyes staring, injected and watery, Pressure over right inner canthus. Intoxicated feeling, vision of floating clouds in afternoon, vision of sparks. Blindness with pain in forehead, less sensitive to light, eyeballs tense and prominent, with injection of capillaries of lids (Allen 1992). • Distorted and half open eyes. Protrusion of eyes. Paralysis of lids. Eyes tend towards right and upwards, followed by general spasms. Eyeballs fixed. Pupils motionless or dilated. Dim vision goes before eyes. Supraorbital neuralgia, with flushing on same side of face (Murphy 2006; Clarke 2000; Hering 2005; Boericke 2007; Phatak, 1999; Vermeulen 2001).	Pupils motionless or dilated and protruded eyes. Supraorbital neuralgia, with flushing on same side of face. Dim vision. Pressure over right inner canthus. Paralysis of lids. Eyes tend towards right and upwards, followed by general spasms.	Pupils (motionless, dilated) Dim vision Pressure Floating Paralysis Spasms
Ear • Ringing, roaring and buzzing in ear. Difficult hearing. Pricking as if air entered over ear (Allen 1992; Murphy 2006).	Ringing, roaring, buzzing, pricking in ear. Difficulty hearing. Aching pain.	Roaring Ringing Buzzing Difficulty (hearing)

• Aching in the interior of both ears (Clarke 2000; Hering 2005).		Aching
Nose • Sneezing (Allen 1992). • Dryness of nose. Discharge of greenish brown looking fetid pieces of hardened mucus, with stinging high up in nose. Enlarged, bluish wings of nose (Murphy 2006; Hering 2005). • Smarting in the upper part of nostrils. Dilation of the alae nasi, which have a bluish tint. Dryness of the nose (Clarke 2000).	Dryness of nose. Stinging high up in nose, discharge of disorganised, greenish brown looking fetid pieces of hardened mucus.	Dryness Stinging
Face • Pale, or bluish; looks old. Cramp in masseters, jaws clanged in rigid spasm. Lips pale or bluish. Froth at mouth. Frightful contortion of muscles or distorted face, Froths at mouth. Pale, bluish lips. Cramps in masseters; in nape. Swollen face and sweaty (Phatak 1999; Boericke 2007; Murphy 2006; Vermeulen 2001; Boger 1999; Clarke 2000; Hering 2005; Allen 1992).	Face pale or bluish or purple; looks old. Frightful contortion of muscles or distortion. Face is sweaty and swollen. Congested and enlarged veins. Cramp in masseters, jaws clanged in rigid spasm. Distorted lips.	Rigid Spasms Puffy/swollen/bloated/enlarged Hot Congestion Distortion Cramps
Mouth and Tongue • Tongue feels cold but burns at the teeth or at the tip, paralysed, protruded, white coated. Tongue paralysed and protruded. Numb and stiff tongue. Dry. Taste; pus-like, metallic, astringent, sweetish, bitter, irritating, dull, sharp. Loss of speech. Irritation at the root of the tongue with a scrapping sensation (Vermeulen 2001; Phatak 1999; Boger 1999; Boericke 2007; Hering,2005; Murphy 2006; Allen 1992).	Froths at mouth. Pale, bluish lips. Taste; pus-like, metallic, astringent, sweet or fetid, sharp, irritating, bitter, sweetish, dull. Numbness and paralysis of the tongue. Scraping on tongue. Tongue is stiff, white coated and paralysed. Cold sensation on the tongue with a burning sensation at the tip or teeth. Loss of speech.	Coldness Dry Taste (fetid, sweet, metallic, pus-like, astringent, bitter, dull, sharp, irritating) Scrapping Stiffness Paralysis Burning
Throat and Larynx • Swelling and undulatory movements of jugular veins and quick and full of beating of carotids. Spasmodic constriction; with hawking. Pain, heat and cramp in faeces, oesophagus and (Allen 1992). • Noisy swallowing, drink rumbles through throat and stomach. Spasms or paralysis of oesophagus. Scrapping and tickling sensation in throat, followed by secretion of mucus in bronchi, followed by yellowish or whitish expectoration. Swollen and burning sensation. Burning sensation. Painful throat hindering swallowing. Loss of speech (Murphy 2006; Vermeulen 2001; Clarke 2000; Hering 2005; Phatak 1999; Boger 1999; Allen 2000).	Drink rumbles through throat and stomach. Spasms or paralysis of oesophagus. Burning and scrapping in larynx. Swelling of jugular vein. Feeling as if larynx were swollen, narrow and pressing against neighbouring parts with tickling in larynx and hacking cough. Hot sensation in oesophagus. Loss of speech. Pain, tickling, scrapping. Roughness, hoarseness of voice, sometimes loud voice.	Spasms Paralysis Pressing (outward) Constriction/narrowing Scrapping Rumbling Swelling Hot Tickling Pain Burning
Stomach and Abdomen • Unpleasant sensation in epigastrium, with weakness of limbs and muscles that he thought he would fall (Allen, 1992). • Great sinking at the pit of the stomach. Burning from navel to oesophagus; chronic dyspepsia. Drink rumbles through stomach. Gastralgia worse on empty stomach. Pulsating pain at precordial region. Vomiting of black fluid. Epileptic attack preceded by nausea, vomiting or	Heartburn. Stomach pain, worse on empty stomach. Sinking sensation at stomach. Pulsative pain in precordial region. Feeling of a lump; gradually changing to sticking, then pressure. Unpleasant sensation in epigastrium with weakness of limbs and muscles as if one would fall. Distension of abdomen.	Burning Rumbling Pulsative pain Sinking Lump Sticking Pressure Oppression Weakness

waterbrash. Sensation of coldness in stomach, sometimes with lancinations; pressure and squeezing in pit of stomach, with great oppression. Anguish in pit of stomach. Spasmodic contraction of stomach. Coldness of abdomen alternating with burning. Sharp pains. Enteralgia with distension of abdomen. Abdominal muscles firmly contracted and hard as a board. Cold feeling in abdomen with stitches (Boericke 2007; Phatak 1999; Murphy, 2006; Vermeulen 2001; Allen 2000; Clarke 2000; Hering 2005).	Rumbling in abdomen. Cold feeling alternating with burning in abdomen with sharp stitching pains. Contraction of abdominal muscles.	Cold Pain (sharp, stitching) Contraction
Thirst and Appetite • Absence of thirst, with heat of whole body, or violent thirst. Loss of appetite from nervous exhaustion, overworking and anxiety. Eating causes nausea, desire for stools, oppression of chest and palpitations (Murphy 2006; Allen 1992). • Absence of thirst, with heat of whole body, or violent thirst (Hering 2005; Allen 1992).	Absence of thirst, with heat of whole body, or violent thirst. Loss of appetite, eating leads to palpitations and oppressed feeling at the region of the chest.	Heat Palpitations Oppression Violent (thirst)
Rectum and Stools • Involuntary stools with hiccough and great prostration. Sudden cessation of all discharges. When diarrhoea has ceased and vomiting has decreased, when there is anguish with pressure on chest, and the patient becomes cold, with gradual extinction of pulse (Murphy 2006; Hering 2005; Clarke 2000; Allen 1992).	Involuntary stools with hiccough and great prostration. After diarrhoea there is anguish and pressure on the chest and coldness. Decrease in pulse rate from diarrhoea. Involuntary, urgent and sudden stools.	Anguish Pressure Coldness Weak (pulse) Prostration
Kidney and Urinary system • Burning in the urethra during micturition. Uraemia with diminished action of heart and convulsions. Frequent micturition, urine not increased, involuntary urination. Urine and sweat copious, urine copious and saturated, copious and watery. Retention of urine (Allen 1992; Clarke 2000; Hering 2005; Murphy 2006).	Burning in urethra and involuntary, copious urination. Sometimes retention of urine.	Burning
Sexual organs • Emissions of semen. Sexual desire increased (Allen 1992).		
Female • Gone or sinking sensation in epigastrium, with frequent hot flashes, at climacteric period (Hering 2005).	Sinking sensation in epigastrium with hot flushes.	Sinking Hot
Respiratory, Chest and Cough • Breathing slow, irregular, gasping. Asphyxia. Dry tickling night cough. Violent paroxysms of cough, or frequent cough excited by a pricking sensation, which begins in larynx and extends down into trachea, followed by dryness of mouth and larynx; slow, enfeebled and anxious respiration, with much rattling of mucus. Convulsion, with whooping, spasmodic, suffocative cough. Asthma, with contraction of throat. Paralysis of lungs. Marked cyanosis, venously congested lung. Noisy and agitated breathing. Breathing slow, irregular, gasping. Paralysis of the lungs. Tightness and	Noisy and anxious breathing. Dry, tickling and spasmodic cough with suffocation. Whooping cough. Frequent cough excited by a pricking sensation Asthma, with contraction of throat. Paralysis of lungs. Breathing slow, irregular, gasping. Asphyxia. Dyspnoea with contraction of sides of chest. Tightness and oppression at the region of the chest. Torturing and sharp chest pain.	Spasms Suffocation Contraction Paralysis Congestion Tightness Pain (sharp, torturing) Tension Oppression Constriction Dry Tickling

oppressed feeling in chest. Torturing sharp pain in chest (Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2007; Phatak 1999; Allen 1992; Boger 1999; Clarke 2000; Hering 2005; Murphy 2006; Boger 1999).		Prickling
Heart and Pulse • Clutches at the heart as if in distress. Heart failure, compression at heart. Pulse; failing, weak, irregular, unequal, with occasional strong beats. Blood vessels distended with writhing sensation. Angina, severe torturing pain and a feeling of suffocation. Violent palpitations. Pains and pressure in the region of the heart. (Phatak 1999; Allen 1992; Boericke 2007; Murphy 2006; Vermeulen 2001; Boger 1999; Clarke 2000; Allen 1992). • Pulselessness, cold, clammy sweat, involuntary stools, staring, fixed look, with dilated pupils; breathing slow, deep, gasping, difficult and spasmodic, at long intervals; apparently dead (Hering 2005).	Violent palpitation, failing, weak, unequal with occasional strong heartbeats. Torturing and severe pain in chest with suffocation and compression at heart region. Blood vessels distended with writhing sensation. Pressure, compression and sticking pain in heart region. Weak heart and spasmodic sensation. Pulse, failing, weak, irregular and unequal with occasionally strong beat.	Palpitation (violent, weakness, strong) Writhing Pain (torturing, suffocative, severe, sticking) Pressure Suffocation Compression Spasmodic
Neck and back • Neck bloated. Congestion of veins of neck and face. Cramp in back. Sudden pain in region of right kidney, extending to epigastric region, then spreading over abdomen, causing warmth in abdomen (Allen 1992). • Muscles of the dorsal region are contracted (Phatak 1999; Murphy 2006; Vermeulen 2001; Clarke 2000).	Cramps and spasms of dorsal region muscles. Veins of the neck are congested. Sudden pain at kidney region spreading over the abdomen resulting in warmth of abdomen.	Cramping Spasmodic Congestion Pain (sudden) Warmth
Extremities • Cold limbs. Hands icy cold. Langur and weakness of limbs. Loss of sensation in limbs, with stiffness of limbs. Paralysis first of lower, then of upper limbs. Varicose ulcers. Contraction. Staggering and trembling and staggering, immobility, insensibility; stiffness of the body. Burning itching vesicles on upper extremities, and neck. Varicose ulcers on legs (Clarke 2000; Murphy 2006; Phatak 1999; Boericke 2007; Vermeulen 2001; Boger 1999; Allen 1992).	Icy cold extremities. Paralysis and stiffness of first of lower, then of upper limbs with loss of sensation. Varicose ulcers from congestion of blood vessels. Staggering and trembling. Arms relaxed; fingers contracted. Forearms stiff and inflected on arms. Speedy failing and weakness of the limbs, especially of the thighs; extreme weakness and weariness.	Coldness (Icy) Paralysis Stiffness Congestion Staggering Trembling Relaxation Contraction Loss of sensation Weakness Weariness
Skin • Pallor and coldness. Yellow and livid about neck and breast. Prickling in various parts. Formication, worse in epigastric region; formication on thighs, legs; limbs. Itching on neck and arms. Dryness. Varicose ulcers on legs (Allen 1992; Phatak 1999; Murphy 2006; Clarke, 2000; Vermeulen 2001; Hering 2005).	Pallor and cyanosis. Bluish-black skin eruptions. Yellow and livid about neck and breast. Prickling in various parts. Formication, worse in epigastric region; formication on thighs, legs; limbs. Itching on neck and arms. Dry and dark coloured skin. Small red pustules. Cold.	Prickling Formication Itching
Perspiration • Body covered with sweat (Murphy 2006).		
Sleep • Drowsiness, yawning with shivering and spasms. Coma vigil. Irresistible drowsiness. Lies like one dead. Lies head fixed and thrown backwards, and legs fixed and rigid. Lies in an apparently	Yawning with shivering. Irresistible drowsiness and sleepiness. Prolonged sleeplessness and vigil or very heavy sleep as if unconscious or in a coma. Fear	Drowsiness Unconsciousness Fear Anxiety

unconscious state. Prolonged sleeplessness or very heavy sleep. Vivid incoherent dreams. On waking sensation as if he had not slept at all. Sleep prolonged and deep. Sleeplessness. Lively dreams, without connection; anxious, disquieting dreams, dreams of death fear and great anxiety (Hering 2005; Clarke 2000; Allen 1992; Murphy 2006; Boericke 2007; Phatak 1999; Vermeulen 2001).	and anxiety in sleep. Disconnected dreams.	
Fever • Icy coldness, especially hands like marble. General coldness with heat in head. Coldness within and without, like marble. Heat in bed with coldness of limbs. Heat and sweat over whole body. Shivering like electric shocks (Murphy 2006; Phatak, 1999; Vermeulen 2001; Clarke 2000; Hering 2005).	Icy cold skin, worse in hands. Heat in bed with coldness and sweat over whole body. Fever, shivering like electric shock, afterwards burning heat; heat in the head, with coldness of the extremities.	Coldness (Icy, marble-like) Heat Shivering (Electric-like shock)
Worse • Full moon. Suppression. Storms. Indigestion, which is worse after eating. Headache is worse at night. Vertigo worse in open air (Murphy 2006; Vermeulen 2001; Phatak, 1999; Boger 1999).	Full moon. Suppression. Storms. Indigestion, which is worse after eating. Headache is worse at night. Vertigo worse in open air	

4.1.4 Laurocerasus officinalis

Table 4.4 presents the symptomatolgy, themes and sensations of *Laurocerasus.* The symptoms were gathered from different sections of different materia medicae. Depending on the frequency of the gathered symptoms, themes were derived to ensure validity. Thereafter, sensations were gathered from the themes.

Table 4.4: *Laurocerasus officinalis* symptoms, themes and sensations

Symptoms	**Themes (derived by the researcher)**	**Sensations (derived by the researcher)**
Mind • Loss of consciousness with loss of speech and motion. Fear and anxiety about imaginary evils. Sudden loss of memory from fright, pain, etc. Dullness of special senses. Gets angry and cries easily when not understood (Phatak 1999; Vermeulen 2001; Murphy 2006; Boger 2006; Hering 2005). • Sadness with impended respiration. Fear of insanity (Murphy 2006) • Delusions sees old men with long beards and distorted faces. Thinks she is accused, that she is criticised. Visions of fire (Murphy 2006; Vermeulen 2001). • Blunting and insensibility of perceptive powers. Weakness of mind and memory. Sad and very low spirited (Boger 2006; Clarke 2000).	Delusions, sees old men with long beards and distorted faces. Anger when not understood. Sudden loss of memory from fright, pain etc. Dullness or blunting of special senses. Fear and anxiety about imaginary evils. Loss of consciousness, speech and motion.	Dullness/bluntness Anxiety Anger Fear Intoxication Loss of (consciousness, speech, motion)

Head • Nightly tearing in vertex. Sensation as if a cold wind were blowing on head, as if brain were falling. Brain feels contracted and painful (Phatak 1999; Murphy 2006; Vermeulen 2001). • Feeling as if ice lay on the vertex. Sweat breaks out on the forehead and the forehead becomes cold, but if he moves slowly in the open air the sweat ceases and the forehead becomes warm (Vermeulen 2001; Allen 2000). • Dull, pressive, stupefying ache. Dull heaviness. Congestion, with heat and throbbing therein. Feeling as though brain fell into forehead when stooping. Worse: Afternoon, evening, in room, stooping. Better: In open air (Boger 2006; Clarke 2000; Hering 2005). • Falling down; sensation; in brain; in abdomen, heart, etc. (Boger 1999). • Stupefying headache, with a feeling of weight, and sensation, on stooping, as if the brain fell forward and struck against the cranium. Brain feels contracted and painful. Stitches in head. Itching of hairy scalp. Pulsation in head, with heat or with coldness (Clarke 2000). • Coolness on forehead as from a draft of air. Periodical paroxysms of aching pain under frontal bone. Boring headache, particularly above eyelids. Tension in the brain. Headache is sometimes ameliorated by eating. The scalp itches (Kent 2002).	Pain in the whole head. Sensation of coldness in forehead and vertex, as if a cold wind were blowing on it, descending through the neck and the back. Feeling as if ice lay on the vertex. Feeling of weakness and contraction of brain. Sweat breaks out on the forehead and the forehead becomes cold, but if he moves slowly in the open air the sweat ceases and the forehead becomes warm. Neuralgic, throbbing. Stupefying headache, with a feeling of weight as if the brain fell forward and struck against the cranium. Stitches in head. Itching of hairy scalp. Very violent pressive headache in a room. Boring headache, particularly above eyelids. Tension in the brain.	Coldness (Icy) Cold wind blowing (head) Weakness Contraction Pain (stupefying, neuralgic, throbbing, boring, dragging) Sweat Warm Congestion Stopping (as if brain fell forward) Violent (pressive headache) Oppression (weight on top of head)
Vertigo • Vertigo with sleepiness (Phatak 1999; Murphy 2006). • Feeling of intoxication and vertigo, with drowsiness. Vertigo, on rising from a stooping posture, with what appears to be a veil before the sight, or with a sensation as if all objects were turning round. Vertigo worse in the open air (Clarke 2000; Hering 2005; Kent 2002). • Vertigo, distortion of mouth, twitching of muscles of face; loss of speech, with perfect consciousness. Apoplexy, with paralysis (Hering, 2005).	Vertigo with sleepiness. Feeling of drowsiness and intoxication. Feeling as if objects were turning round or veil before eyes on rising from a sit.	Sleepiness Intoxication Turning round (objects) Veil (before eyes)
Nose • Nose feels stopped up; no air passes through. Coryza with sore throat (Clarke 2000; Hering, 2005; Boger 1999).	Nasal congestion and coryza with sore throat.	Congestion
Eyes • Protrude, staring, open. Objects look larger (Phatak 1999; Vermeulen 2001). • Dry eyes. Eyes widely open or half closed, convulsed, prominent and fixed. Burning pain in eyes. Pupils dilated and immovable. Eyes distorted. Darkness before the eyes, with obscuration of sight (Murphy 2006;	Distortion of eyes, objects look larger. Eyes protruded and dilated, immovable pupils. Darkness before eyes and obscuration of sight with sensation of veil before yes. Burning eye pain.	Protrusion Dilation Immovable Darkness (before eyes) Obscuration (sight) Burning

Vermeulen 2001; Boger 1999; Clarke 2000; Hering 2005; Kent 2002).		Veil (before eyes)
Ear • Hardness of hearing. Tingling. Itching in ears (Murphy 2006; Clarke 2000; Hering 2005; Boger 1999).	Hardness of hearing. Tingling. Itching in ears	Tingling Itching
Face • Blue with gasping, feels as if flies and spiders are crawling over the skin. Lockjaw. Twitching of the muscles of face (Phatak 1999; Murphy 2006; Vermeulen 2001; Allen 2000; Boger 1999; Clarke 2000; Hering 2005; Kent 2002). • Titillation, as if flies and spiders were crawling over skin. Eruption around mouth (Hering 2005; Kent 2002).	Blue with gasping, feels as if flies and spiders are crawling over the skin. Lockjaw and cramps in jaw. Twitching of the muscles of face and distortion of face. Face wan or bloated and swollen. Painful sensations in the under jaw and lower teeth.	Crawling sensation over skin (formication)/ titillation Twitching Cramps Bloated/swelling Pain
Mouth • Foam at the mouth; in convulsions. Speechlessness from pain in stomach. Tongue stiff, cold, burnt or numb (Phatak 1999; Vermeulen 2001; Murphy 2006; Allen 2000; Hering 2005; Kent 2002). • Loss of speech. Tongue feels burnt and numb. Swelling and stiffness of left side of tongue (Clarke 2000). • Painful sensations in the under jaw and lower teeth; with sensation of tearing; of coldness in the inner parts; heat of single parts; internal chilliness and external heat (Guernsey 2000). • Sweetish, or acrid and irritating taste. Ardent thirst (Clarke 2000).	Foam and convulsions at mouth. Speechlessness from pain in stomach. Tongue stiff, cold, burnt or numb, swelling. Mouth dry. Dry, white and rough tongue. Sweetish, or acrid and irritating taste.	Convulsions Speechlessness Stiffness Cold Burning Numb Swelling Dry Rough Taste (sweet, acrid, irritating)
Appetite and Thirst • Hunger after eating, with feeling of emptiness. Loss of appetite, with clean tongue. Disgust for food during pregnancy. Violent thirst, with dry mouth (Hering 2005; Clarke 2000; Boger 1999). • Husky voice, brings up phlegm streaked with blood (Clarke 2000).	Violent thirst with dryness of mouth. Loss of appetite. Disgusted by all foods.	Disgusted Loss (appetite of) Violent (thirst)
Throat and Larynx • Spasmodic contraction of throat and oesophagus. Drinks roll audibly through oesophagus and intestines (Phatak 1999; Vermeulen 2001; Murphy 2006; Allen 2000; Boger 1999; Hering 2005; Kent 2002). • Sore throat with painful sensation, as if it were drawn downwards. Cramps in pharynx and oesophagus. Dull sticking pain as from a lump in throat, which extends to left side of back. Sensation of swelling in pharynx. Sensation of coldness, or heat and burning pain in throat, and in bottom of palate (Clarke 2000). • Dry buccal cavity. Roughness and dry feeling in throat. Contraction of throat when drinking. Spasm of throat and oesophagus. Impeded swallowing.	Spasmodic contraction of throat and oesophagus. Drinks roll audibly through oesophagus and intestines. Larynx and trachea raw. Sore throat with painful sensation, as if it were drawn downwards. Hindered or obstructed swallowing. Dull sticking pain as from a lump in throat, which extends to left side of back. Sensation of swelling in pharynx. Sensation of coldness, or heat and burning pain in throat, and in bottom of palate. Suffocation, gasps for breath, on sitting up.	Spasms Contraction Audible sound (in throat) Pain (drawn downward, dull sticking, burning) Lump Coldness Heat Swelling Suffocation Rawness

Fluids roll audibly down throat. Speech difficult or lost. Epilepsy (Boger 2006). • Larynx and trachea raw. Low voice (Vermeulen 2001; Boger 1999). • Scraping in larynx, with increased secretion of mucus; hoarseness. Spasmodic constriction of trachea. Laryngismus stridulus; heart affected. (Hering 2005; Allen 2000).		
Stomach • Persistent hiccough. Bitter eructations. Vomiting of food during cough. Disguised for food during pregnancy. Violent pain in stomach with loss of speech. Pain during urination. Nausea near a hot stove (Phatak 1999; Murphy 2006; Vermeulen 2001; Boger 2006). • Thirst and dry mouth in afternoon (Vermeulen 2001). • Noisy swallowing, then gurgling flatulence. Spasm of gullet (Boger 1999). • Violent risings, either empty, or having taste of food. Burning in stomach and abdomen, or coldness. Contractive pain in region of stomach and cutting pain in abdomen. Vomiting of black matter. Aching of stomach. Pains in stomach, sufficiently violent to cause fainting. Great anguish in precordial region. Sensation of coldness, or burning in stomach, and in epigastrium Weak digestion with confined bowels (Clarke 2000; Hering 2005; Kent 2002).	Persistent hiccough and bitter eructations. Pain in stomach during urination. Violent pain in stomach with loss of speech. Nausea near a hot stove and vomiting during hiccough. Disgusted for food during pregnancy. Emptiness in stomach after eating. Contractions like cramps in stomach and cutting in abdomen. Coldness in stomach and abdomen. Pain in liver as though an abscess were forming. Stitching pain in liver on pressure. Rumbling in bowels.	Audible sound (intestine) / rumbling Violent pain Bitter (eructations) Pain (as if abscess were forming, stitching) Violent pain Disgusted Contraction Emptiness Cramping Cutting Coldness
Rectum • Paralysis of anal sphincter, involuntary stools. Rectal cancer, with bleeding of bright red blood (Murphy 2006; Vermeulen 2001; Phatak 1999; Boger 1999). • Diarrhoea; and tenesmus; stools frequent, thin greenish mucus; and suffocative spells about the heart (Vermeulen 2001; Allen 2000; Boger 2006). • Constipation. Hard and tenacious evacuations, with straining. Ineffectual urging to stool, with emission of wind only. Burning pains in anus. Involuntary stools. Cramp in rectum extends upwards from anus. Fine sticking in rectum after urging to stool. A stitch as with an awl in rectum during stool, which shoots from above downwards, and is followed by discharge of some pasty faeces. Constriction of the rectum. Itching or crawling in rectum as from worms. No stool or urine is	Rectal cancer, bleeding of bright red blood. Paralysis or weakness of anal sphincter. Involuntary stools. Greenish slimy diarrhoea. Hard and tenacious evacuations, with straining. Ineffectual urging to stool, with emission of wind only. Burning pain in anal region. Itching or crawling in rectum as if from a worm.	Bleeding Paralysis of anal sphincter Involuntary (stools) Weakness Burning Itching Crawling (as if from a worm)

discharged (Clarke 2000; Hering 2005; von Lippe, 1999; Kent 2002).		
Abdomen • A sensation of a lump falling in abdomen from above the navel to small of back, worse for talking or over exertion. Gurgling flatulence. Pain in the liver as though abscess were forming. Liver indurated, atrophy, nutmeg (Phatak 1999; Vermeulen 2001; Murphy 2006; Allen 2000; Hering 2005). • Cooling, burning in abdomen. Colicky contraction and cutting in. Griping about navel (Boger, 2006). • Falling down; sensation; in brain; in abdomen, heart, etc. (Boger 2000). • Sensation of swelling, of size of a walnut, in left side of abdomen. Cuttings, cramps, and contractions in abdomen. Sensation of coldness, or heat and burning in abdomen. Pinching in umbilical region. Pressure outward at perineum; pressing on bladder. Contractive pains in groin, sharp stitches in groin (Clarke 2000). • Coldness and audible rumbling in whole abdomen (Hering 2005).	Pain in the liver as though abscess were forming, or abscess would burst. Liver indurated, atrophied. A sensation of a lump falling down in abdomen, worse for talking or over exertion. Gurgling flatulence. Stitches, paralytic and bruised pain in liver burning pain on touching the liver. Cooling, heat or burning in abdomen. Colicky contraction and cutting pain. Griping about navel. Pinching about umbilicus. Sticking pains in liver, with pressure.	Lump sensation (falling down) Pain (Stitching, paralytic, bruised, burning, cutting, heat, bursting, pinching, sticking) Gurgling Cooling Burning Contraction Griping Pressure (outward)
Respiration • Cyanosis and dyspnoea; worse, sitting up. Patient puts hands on heart. Cough with valvular diseases. Exercise causes pain around the heart. Tickling dry cough. Dyspnoea. Constriction of chest. Cough, with copious jelly-like, or bloody expectoration. Small and feeble pulse. Threatening paralysis of lungs. Gasping for breath. Clutches at heart (Boericke 2007). • Extreme prostration, with sense of suffocation, gasping for breath and slow, irregular pulse (Allen 2002). • Larynx and trachea raw. Suffocation, gasps for breath, on sitting up. Shallow breathing. Dyspnoea with sensation that he is unable to rest the chest walls, better for lying down. Cough-tickling, spasmodic, nightly; of phthisis; short, dry of cardiac origin which is worse for lying down. Burning in chest on inspiration. Low voice (Phatak 1999; Boger 2006). • Shallow breathing. Cough, and whistling sound, as if membranes were too dry. Dry cough, and feeling as if mucus were hanging in throat, and could not be loosened; afterwards loosened easily (Vermeulen 2001; Allen 2002; Hering 2005). • Hoarseness roughness, and scraping in throat and pharynx. Deep bass voice. Spasmodic constriction of the trachea. Little short cough, excited by a tickling and scraping in throat.	Cyanosis and dyspnoea. Tickling, dry cough. Cough, and copious, jelly-like or bloody expectoration. Dyspnoea, and sensation that he is unable to raise the chest walls; better for lying down. Constriction of chest. Threatening paralysis of lungs. Gasping for breath. Patient puts hand on heart. Suffocation and gasping for breath. Dry cough of cardiac origin or valvular disease; which is worse for lying down. Pressure on chest wall and burning sensation. Weak, anxious and slow, Rattling. tightness of chest. Spasmodic oppression of chest. Hoarseness, roughness, and scraping in throat and pharynx.	Dyspnoea Tickling Dry Heaviness Jelly-like Gasping for breath Constriction Paralysis Suffocation Dryness Pulse (small, feeble, irregular) Pressure Burning Rattling Tightness Anxious Tightness Spasmodic Constriction Hoarseness Scrapping Roughness

Persistent cough in phthisis trachealis (Clarke 2000).		
Lung • Shallow breathing. Gasping for breath, clutches at heart. Suffocation on sitting up. Exercise causes pain around the heart. Small and feeble pulse. Threatening paralysis of lungs. Asphyxia neonatorum. Cyanosis neonatorum. Cough with valvular disease. Tickling, dry cough, with a copious, jelly-like, bloody expectoration (Murphy 2006). • Dry harassing cough of phthisis. Spasmodic cough, especially the later stages of whooping cough, when the patient is very much prostrated and has many symptoms of nervous spasm. the heart, the patient coughs almost incessantly, especially on lying down (Allen 2000; Boger 2006). • Cough: short, titillating, nervous, from heart disease; cannot lie down; whizzing, with sensation as if mucous membranes were too dry; worse for motion, stooping, eating and drinking, or warmth; throat and mouth feel as if burnt. Whooping cough, dry, whistling, no sputum; impending paralysis of lungs. Cough, with evening aggravation, severe cramps in chest, and rapid sinking of vital forces. Spasm of chest; veins of hands distended. Threatening paralysis of lungs. Pleurisy in drunkards and melancholic persons; at beginning of diseases, if small bronchi are irritated; suffocative cough, pain in pleura severe and localised, pulse soft, but quick. Coughs and spits a great amount of phlegm, sprinkled over and through with distinct clots of blood. Typhoid pneumonia. Pulmonary affections (Hering, 2005). • In the spells of suffocation, he must lie down but the dry hacking cough comes on as soon he lies down. Clutching at the heart and palpitation. Burning in chest on inspiration (Kent 2002).	Threatening paralysis of lungs. Asphyxia neonatorum. Cyanosis neonatorum. Cough with valvular disease. Tickling, harassing, hacking, dry cough, with a copious, jelly-like, bloody expectoration. Shallow breathing. Gasping for breath, clutches at heart. Suffocation, gasps for breath, on sitting up. Exercise causes pain around the heart. Frequently recurring, whistling, spasmodic cough. Spasms of chest.	Paralysis Pain Suffocation Tickling Dry Cough (spasmodic, whistling, whooping, frequent) Spasms
Chest • Constriction of chest. Burning in chest on taking inspiration. Dyspnoea with sensation that he is unable to raise the chest walls, better lying down (Murphy 2006). • Cyanosis and dyspnoea; worse for sitting up. Constriction of chest. Threatening paralysis of lungs. Burning in chest on inspiration. Acute suppuration of the lungs (Vermeulen 2001). • Constriction and sticking in chest, more in ribs. Pressure upon sternum. Irregular heartbeat (Boger 2006). • Slow, weak, anxious respiration. Rattling, stertorous respiration.	Constriction, pressure and oppression of chest. Burning in chest on taking inspiration. Dyspnoea with sensation that he is unable to raise the chest walls, better lying down. Threatening paralysis of lungs. Obstruction to respiration in region of stomach. Burning in chest. Stitching pain in chest.	Constriction Pain (burning, stitching) Pressure (downward) Paralysis Obstruction Oppression

Asthmatic respiration as if lungs were incapable of being sufficiently dilated, or as if they were paralysed. Pressure on chest. Constriction of chest, with oppression. Burning and stitches in chest. In pulmonic affections, where the patient coughs and spits a great amount of phlegm, which is sprinkled over and through with distinct dots of blood; the dots may be close together, or considerably scattered (Clarke 2000; Guernsey 2000).		
Female • Pain in uterus with cancer, with oozing of bright blood, with gelatinous clots, better for sleep. Faints with coldness during menses. Burning and sticking in and below mammae (Phatak 1999; Murphy 2006; Vermeulen 2001). • The breast-scirrhous swells up suddenly, looks dark and angry, with shooting pains. Catamenia too early and too abundant blood thin; with nightly tearing in vertex. Menorrhagia, blood dark, in large clots, during climaxis. (Metrorrhagia in tumour case.) Tearing in head, odontalgia, and cuttings, during catamenia. Severe pain in sacral region extending to pubis with dizziness and dimness of vision; cold extremities; cold tongue; great melancholy (dysmenorrhoea). Dysmenorrhoea; colic first day, headache second day all over head, with or without sick feeling. (Relieves the pain of uterine and rectal cancer.) Attacks of suffocation, with palpitation and a sort of gasping for breath; must lie down sometimes to find relief (pregnancy) (Clarke 2000; Allen 2000; Hering 2005; von Lippe 1999; Kent 2002).	Pain in uterus with cancer, with oozing of bright blood, with gelatinous clots, better for sleep. Faints with coldness during menses. Burning and sticking in and below mammae. Severe pain in sacral region extending to pubis with dizziness and dimness of vision; cold extremities; cold tongue; great melancholy. Menorrhagia, blood dark, in large clots, during climaxis.	Coldness Pain (severe, burning, sticking) Sticking Dizziness Cold (extremities, tongue)
Male • Increased sexual desire. Gangrene of genital parts. Sticking pain above right pubis, extending along spermatic cord, while lying and on moving about; better when sitting up. Voluptuous itching beneath prepuce with desire for coition (Clarke 2000; Boger, 2006; Hering 2005).	Gangrenous penis. Increased libido. Sticking pain in right pubic region. Violent itching beneath prepuce with sexual desire.	Increased (libido) Violent itching Pain (sticking)
Urinary • Retention of urine. Pale yellow, watery urine. Frothy, acrid urine. Thick, reddish sediment in urine. Involuntary emission of urine. Paralysis of bladder. Pain in region of stomach during emission of urine (Clarke 2000; Phatak 1999; Murphy 2006; Vermeulen 2001; Kent 2002; Hering 2005). • Suppressed urine. Cholera. Burning in urethra, and pressing after urinating. Itching in forepart of urethra. Acrid urine, corroding labia. Urinary difficulties, with palpitation of heart and	Urine; retained, suppressed, involuntary; palpitation and suffocation, and fainting. Pain at stomach region on passing urine, urine is watery, pale yellow and has thick reddish sediments. Urine is acrid and frothy. Burning in urethra and pressing after urinating. Itching in forepart of urethra. Acrid urine, corroding labia.	Retention Suppression Involuntary Palpitations Suffocation Fainting Burning Itching Corrosive

gasping for breath, coming on by spells (Hering 2005).		
Heart • Mitral regurgitation. Clutching at heart and palpitation. Cyanosis neonatorum (Boericke 2007 Vermeulen 2001). • Holds hands over the heart, as if there were some trouble there, worse for any exercise. Palpitation. Mitral regurgitation. Pain in the region of heart. Pulse weak, variable, slow or irregular (Phatak 1999; Murphy 2006; Hering 2005). • Exercise results in pain around heart. Small and feeble pulse. Suffocative spells about the heart, worse for sitting, better for lying down. Sensation as if the heart would turn over; gasps for breath; which is better for lying down. Suffocative spells compel lying down, but as soon as he lies down a hacking cough comes on (Vermeulen 2001; Allen 2000; Boger 1999; Clarke 2000; Hering 2005; von Lippe 1999).	Pain in region of the heart and patient clutching at heart. Suffocative spells about the heart. Small and feeble pulse. Pulse, weak, variable, slow or irregular. Sensation as if the heart would turn over; gasps for breath; which is better for lying down. Falling down sensation in heart region. Stitches in region of heart. Beating, fluttering sensation; gasps for breath; dry cough. Spasmodic pain in cardiac region, fears sudden death; sensation as if something heavy, like a lump of lead, had fallen from pit of stomach to back, whenever she attempted to rise from a recumbent posture.	Suffocation Pain Pulse (weak, variable, slow, irregular) Sensation as if heart would turn over. Falling down sensation Stiches Beating Fluttering Spasms Heaviness Lump of lead (downward)
Sleep • Spells of deep sleep, with snoring and stertorous breathing (Boericke 2000 Vermeulen 2001). • Fearful anxiety and restlessness; cannot fall to sleep, vigil (Phatak 1999, Vermeulen 2001; Boger 1999). • Frequent yawning. Coma vigil. Sleeplessness from over-excitement and sudden heat. Fearful anxiety and restlessness cannot fall to sleep. Troublesome and agitated dreams (Murphy 2006; Clarke 2000; Hering 2005). • Irresistible somnolency, especially after dinner and in evening (Boger 2006). • Insurmountable inclination to sleep during day (especially after dinner) and early in evening. Deep snoring sleep. Sleeplessness from over-excitement, and sudden heat. Troublesome and agitated dreams (Clarke 2000).	Spells of deep sleep, with snoring and stertorous breathing. Fearful anxiety with sleeplessness and vigil, coma. Sometimes sleeplessness from excitement and sudden heat. Frequent yawning. Troublesome agitated dreams. Irresistible sleepiness, especially after dinner and in evening.	Anxiety Sleeplessness Coma Fear Anxiety Snoring Heat (sudden) Sleepiness (irresistible)
Extremities • Toes and fingernails become knotty. Skin blue. Sprained pains in hips, thighs and heels. Cold, clammy feet and legs. Clubbing of fingers. Veins of hands distended (Boericke 2000 Vermeulen 2001; Phatak 1999; Murphy 2006). • Feet numb on crossing the legs (Murphy 2006; Vermeulen 2001). • Acute drawings and shootings in shoulders and in arms. Pressure on right shoulder or in the joint. In right shoulder, pains as from lameness and stitches. Stitch in both elbows. Pain, as if sprained, in right wrist joint. Burning sensation in hands, with swelling of the veins. Trembling of hands. Skin dry	Knotty toes and fingernails. Cold clammy feet Feet numb on crossing the legs. Veins of hands distended. Sprained pain in hips, thighs and heels. Acute drawings and shootings in shoulders and in arms. Pressure on right shoulder or in the joint. In right shoulder, pains as from lameness and stitches. Stitch in both elbows. Burning sensation in hands. Trembling of hands. Skin dry and rough between the fingers, with burning when touched with water. Lower limbs: Acute drawings and shootings in knees. Pain, as if sprained in left hip joint. Sticking in left knee. Stinging and tearing in limbs. Painless paralysis of limbs.	Stiffness Coldness Numbness Knotty Cold Pain (sprained, stitches, sticking, ulcerated, stinging, tearing) Acute (drawings and shootings) Pressure Burning Trembling Painless paralysis

and rough between the fingers, with burning when touched with water. • Lower limbs. Acute drawings and shootings in knees. Pain, as if sprained in left hip joint. Sticking in left knee. The feet go to sleep (when crossing legs or sitting). Ulcerated pains in lower part of heels. Stiffness of feet after rising from a seat. Numbness of feet (Clarke 2000; Hering 2005; Kent 2002). • Upper limbs: Distension of veins on hands. Heart disease. The feet go to sleep when crossing legs or sitting. Ulcerative pains in lower part of heels. Stiffness of feet after rising from a seat. Ends of fingers and toes enlarged, knob-like. Stinging and tearing in limbs. Painless paralysis of limbs (Hering 2005; von Lippe 1999).		Dry Rough Burning
Skin • Cold, livid. Rough, scaly skin between the fingers, burning when touched by water (Vermeulen 2001; Phatak 1999; Murphy 2006; Boger 1999). • Between the fingers it is raw and exfoliates, water causes it to burn (Boger 2006).	Cool; livid, cold, cyanotic skin. Rough, scaly skin between the fingers, burning when touched by water.	Coldness Rough Burning Scaly
Better • Lying with head low. Eating. Sleep. Open air (Phatak 1999; Murphy 2006; Vermeulen 2001). • Bending head forward better for pressure in nape. Compelled to bend forward by contractive pain in groin. On the other hand, suffocating spells about heart compel him to lie down. Sitting results in numbness of feet. Coldness in forehead and vertex. Better for open air; vertigo and pressure in nape (Vermeulen 2001; Murphy 2006; von Lippe,1999).	Lying with head low. Eating. Sleep. Open air	
Worse • Sitting up. Exertion. Cold. Fright. Stooping (Phatak 1999; Murphy 2006; Vermeulen 2001). • Evening and night (Murphy 2006; von Lippe 1999). • Before eating (Clarke 2000).	Sitting up. Exertion. Cold. Fright. Stooping	
Fever • Coldness, chills and heat alternate. Shuddering followed by burning heat. Heat running down the back. Thirst with dry mouth in afternoon (Murphy 2006; Vermeulen 2001; Allen 2000; Boger 2006). • Perspiration from least exertion (Vermeulen 2001). • Chilliness and febrile shivering, which are removed neither by heat of fire, nor by that of bed. Shuddering, followed by burning heat. Chilliness and heat in alternation. Heat running down the back. Perspiration during the heat and continuing all night. Coldness over	Coldness, chills and heat alternate. Internal chilliness and external burning heat. Cold, moist skin. Chilliness and febrile shivering. Weak. Veins on hands are distended.	Coldness Chills Chilliness (internal) Heat Burning (external) Shivering (febrile) Skin (cold, moist)

whole body, but especially in feet, principally in open air (Clarke 2000; Boger 2006; Hering 2005).		
Back • Pain in sacrum during menses (Vermeulen 2001). • Painful stiffness in left side of neck and nape. Compressed feeling in shoulders and nape, as well as in arms and back, with sudden palpitation which wakes her up at night. Pressure in nape especially in open air, compelling him to bend head forward. Spinal irritation; pain down back darting up to head and chest and causing a feeling of suffocation, with constant sick feeling and drowsiness; worse from sleep. Sensation of a heavy lump falling from just above umbilicus to small of back. Painful stiffness in small of back, when writing; worse immediately on becoming erect, but it soon returns. Stitches in right side of small of back. Severe pain in sacral region extending to pubis. Burning in coccyx (Clarke 2000; Hering 2005).	Painful stiffness in left side of neck and nape. Compressed feeling in shoulders and nape, as well as in arms and back, with sudden palpitation which wakes her up at night. Pressure in nape. Spinal irritation; pain down back every four hours, darting up to head and chest and causing a feeling of suffocation, with constant sick feeling and drowsiness. Sensation of a heavy lump falling from just above umbilicus to small of back. Stitches in right side of small of back. Severe pain in sacral region extending to pubis. Burning in coccyx.	Pain (downwards, darting) Stiffness Compression Suffocation Drowsiness Heavy lump Burning Stitching

4.1.5 Prunus spinosa

Table 4.5 presents the symptomatolgy, themes and sensations of *Prunus spinosa*. The symptoms were gathered from different sections of different materia medicae. Depending on the frequency of the gathered symptoms, themes were derived to ensure validity. Thereafter, sensations were gathered from the themes.

Table 4.5: *Prunus spinosa* symptoms, themes and sensations

Symptoms	**Themes (derived by the researcher)**	**Sensations (derived by the researcher)**
Head • Pressing-asunder and tearing pain beneath skull. Shooting from right frontal bone through brain to occiput. Pain in right eyeball, as if it would burst. Jerking thrusting, bursting pains through the right hemisphere of the brain. Reeled and staggered back and forth. Heaviness in head, and vertigo. Pressure in head, principally in forehead, occiput, and temples. Sharp pains beginning in right forehead shooting like lightning through brain and coming out at occiput. Sharp pain beginning in right side of forehead shooting like lightning through brain and coming out at occiput. Violent nervous pains in head, with loss of ideas and of consciousness (Boericke 2007; Murphy 2001; Phatak 1999;	Pressing-asunder, tearing pain beneath skull. Shooting from right frontal bone through brain to occiput. Pain in right eyeball, as if it would burst. Twinging in right temple from within going outward; and shifts to ear. Jerking, thrusting, shooting, bursting pains through the right hemisphere of the brain. Reeled and staggered back and forth. Heaviness in head, and vertigo. Pressure in head, principally in forehead, occiput, and temples. Violent nervous pains in head, with loss of ideas and of consciousness. Sharp pains beginning in right forehead shooting like lightning through brain and coming out at occiput.	Pressing-asunder Pain (violent nervous, outwards, tearing) Shooting Bursting Pressure outward Piercing Pulled out feeling Twinging Jerking Thrusting Reeling Staggered Heaviness Pressure

Vermeulen 2001; Allen 2002; Boger 1999; Hering 2005).		Loss (consciousness, ideas) Sharp Shooting Lightening-like
Ear • Binding sensations in ears. Pressing-asunder pain in right ear, like earache (Clarke 2000; Hering 2005).	Binding ear sensation and pressing-asunder pain in right ear.	Binding Pressing-asunder
Eyes • Ciliary neuralgia. Bursting pain in right eyeball shooting like lightning through the brain to occiput. Sudden pain in left eye as if it would burst, better by lachrymation. Eyes feel as if bursting. Sensation in eye as if pressed apart. sharp shooting pain extending through eye back into brain, or above eye extending into, around it, or over corresponding side of head; pain commences behind ear and shoots forward to eye (Boericke 2007; Vermeulen 2001; Murphy 2001; Phatak 1999; Vermeulen 2001; Allen 2000; Boger 1999; Clarke 2000; Hering, 2005).	Ciliary neuralgia. Bursting pain in right eyeball shooting like lightning through the brain to occiput. Sudden pain in left eye as if it would burst, better by lachrymation. Opacity of vitreous humour. Pains in the eyeballs were torn out. Ciliary neuralgia; pain in eyeball as if crushed or pressed asunder; sharp shooting pain extending through eye back into brain, or above eye extending into, around it, or over corresponding side of head; pain commences behind ear and shoots forward to eye.	Bursting pain / outward pressure Shooting like-lightning Pressed apart sensation Sudden pain Pressed out Crushed/pressed-asunder Sharp shooting
Nose • Frequent sneezing. Pressing-asunder pains about nasal bones (Clarke 2000; Hering 2005).	Pressing-asunder nasal bone pain. Frequent sneezing.	Pain (pressing-asunder)
Stomach and Abdomen • Flatulence presses upon bladder with cramp-like pain; must bend double as from pressure of gas. Sensation of fullness in pit of stomach. Constant nausea, with dislike to all food, and diarrhoea. Dullness, distension, and oppression in pit of stomach, with shortness of breath. Aching pains in hepatic region. Shootings in abdomen, which interrupt respiration. Shootings in right inguinal region, and pressure, as if a hernia were about to protrude. Very painful stitches right groin (Clarke 2000; Allen 2002; Boericke 2007; Murphy 2001; Hering 2005; Clarke 2000).	Cramp-like pain in bladder region. Violent spasmodic colic. Shooting sensation in abdomen, which interrupts respiration. Flatulence pressing on bladder, causing cramps at the region of the bladder. Stitching pain at right groin region. Oppression in pit of stomach, with shortness of breath. Sensation of fullness.	Pain (cramp-like, stitching) Spasms (violent) Shooting PressingpPressure Fullness Oppression
Rectum • Hard, nodular stool, with cramp-like pain, stitching and pressive pain at rectum, as if angular body were pressed inward. Burning in anus after slimy diarrhoea. Violent burning in rectum as from a wound. Discharge of blood from anus after evacuation (Boericke 2007; Vermeulen 2001; Murphy 2001; Allen 2002; Clarke 2000; Hering 2005).	Hard, nodular stool, with cramp-like and stitching rectal pain, as if angular body were pressed inward. Burning in anus after slimy diarrhoea. titches in rectum extorting cries.	Pressure (inward) Burning Cramp-like Involuntary Stitching
Urine • Tenesmus of bladder. Ineffectual effort to urinate. Hurriedly impelled to urinate, urinary retention. Neuralgic dysuria.	Cramps or tenesmus in bladder from pressure of flatus; must double up to urinate. Neuralgic dysuria. Cramp-like pain in bladder region, which is worse for	Pressure Spasms

Must press a long time before urine appears. Pulsating pudendum. Stream of urine thin like a thread or forked. Violent cramp-like pain and spasms in bladder region, which is worse for walking. Burning pain in the sphincter and burning biting in the bladder and urethra. Hot, corrosive urine (Phatak 1999; Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2007; Murphy 2001; Allen 2002; Clarke 2000; Hering 2005).	walking. Violent pain, spasms. Pulsating in pudendum. Burning pain in the sphincter. Burning and biting sensation in the bladder and urethra, with frequent efforts to urinate. Hot, corrosive urine.	Pain (violent pain,pulsating, violent, cramp-like) Burning Biting/corrosive Hot
Respiratory and Chest • Oppression of chest; anxious, short respiration with palpitations and suffocation. Furious breathing of heart with tightness; worse, slightest motion. Air hunger. As of a lump below left scapula. Hering, 2005 (Boericke 2007; Phatak 1999; Vermeulen 2001; Allen 2002). • Pains causing short breath, shooting or pressing outward; lightning like; wandering. Neuralgia. Cramp. Nerve paralysis (Boger 1999). • Scraping and roughness in throat, with inclination to cough. Cough excited by a tickling as with a feather or crawling in larynx and upper part of trachea. Wheezing cough. Breathing difficult, caused by a sensation of heaviness in lower part of thorax. Oppressed, short, difficult, anxious, and panting respiration. Respiration is continually arrested at pit of stomach (Allen 2002)	Furious breathing of heart. Painful oppression with short anxious respiration; often with palpitation and suffocation. Tightness and heaviness of the chest. Pains causing short breath, shooting or pressing outward; lightning like; wandering. Cramp. Air hunger as of a lump below the left scapular. Scraping and roughness in throat, with inclination to cough. Cough excited by a tickling as with a feather or crawling in larynx and upper part of trachea.	Oppression Pain (shooting, pressing (outwards), Lightning-like, wandering) Suffocation Tightness Heaviness Cramping Paralysis Lump Tickling (feather-like) Crawling Scrapping Rough
Skin • Herpes zoster. Itching on tips of fingers, as if frozen (Boericke 2007; Murphy 2001).	Itching on tips of fingers, as if frozen.	Itching Fingers feel frozen
Face • Itching sticking in upper part of malar bone (Clarke 2000).	Itching skin.	Itching
Worse • Touch; pressure. Motion. Jarring. Stooping. Ascending (Phatak 1999; Vermeulen 2001, Murphy 2001). • Night (Murphy 2001). • Stooping, ascending (Boger 1999).	Touch; pressure. Motion. Jarring. Stooping. Ascending.	
Better • Bending double (Phatak 1999; Vermeulen 2001; Murphy 2001) • Better for rest (Vermeulen 2001; Murphy 2001).	Bending double, better for rest.	
Mind • Restlessness, walks about constantly. Cannot remain in one place (Phatak 1999; Vermeulen 2001; Murphy 2001). • Sadness, indifference, moroseness, and ill-humour. Restlessness, which does not allow one to remain in one place, walks about constantly, with dyspnoea and short breathing (Clarke 2000; Vermeulen 2001).	Restlessness, walks about constantly. Sadness, indifference, moroseness.	Restlessness Sadness

Mouth • Teeth feel pulled out. Piercing toothache, better for biting teeth together and worse for taking anything warm. Violent nervous or wrenching pains in teeth. Tongue loaded with whitish mucus. Shooting and burning pain in tongue. Itching crawling in tip of tongue and front teeth. Mucous, clammy, or bitter taste in mouth. (Clarke 2000; Phatak 1999; Boger 1999; Vermeulen 2001; Murphy 2001). • Fine, sticking pains in various teeth. Burning on tongue as if she had burnt it (Hering 2005).	Piercing toothache, as if teeth were pulled out. Toothache better for biting teeth. Violent nervous or wrenching pains in teeth. Pricking pains in teeth. Shootings, and burning pain, in tongue. Itching and crawling sensation in tip of tongue and front teeth.	Piercing Pulled out / raised up Pain Pricking Violent nervousness Wrenching Shooting Burning Itching crawling
Throat • Rawness, scraping, crawling in throat, causing hacking cough (Clarke 2000).	Raw, scrapping and crawling sensation in throat that results in a hacking cough.	Rawness Scrapping Crawling
Male • Pulsating in glans from jar of walking. Pain in glans on urinating. Cramp in bladder; he doubles up to urinate; urine reaches glans and then goes back again. Flaccidity of penis, and retraction of prepuce. Agreeable itching in the scrotum immediately better by scratching. Burning biting in urethra; great soreness so that he cannot touch it (Phatak 1999; Vermeulen 2001; Murphy 2001; Boger 1999; Clarke 2000; Hering 2005).	Pulsating in glans from jar of walking. Glans pains on urinating. Cramp in bladder; he doubles up to urinate. Itching in scrotum. Burning biting in urethra; great soreness so that he cannot touch it.	Pulsating Pain (sore) Cramping Burning Biting
Female • Leukorrhea acrid, corrosive, watery, purulent, staining yellow. Menses thin, watery, too early, too copious, with sacral pain. Pulsating pudendum. Discharge of a watery and pale blond from uterus. Tickling, itching in region of ovaries, not made better by scratching and rubbing (Phatak 1999; Vermeulen 2001; Murphy 2001; Boger 1999; Hering 2005).	Corrosive leukorrhea acrid, watery, pale, purulent, staining yellow. Pulsating pudendum. Tickling, itching in region of ovaries.	Pulsating Acrid Tickling Itching Corrosive
Extremities • Oedema of feet with heart enlargement. Itching at the tip of fingers as if frozen. Thumb feels sprained and pressure on the right shoulder hindering writing. Soreness of axillary glands. Tension, wrenching pains, and paralytic sensation in various parts of arms and hands. Paralytic pains in left elbow-joint extending to wrist. Right wrist: wrenching pain during rest; pain as if bruise would form. Restlessness in legs, has to change the position continually. Pain in first joint of big toe, as if it were pulled out (Clarke 2000; Phatak 1999; Vermeulen 2001; Murphy 2001; Allen 2002; Boger 1999; Hering, 2005).	Oedema of feet. Itching at the tip of fingers as if frozen. Thumb feels sprained and pressure in shoulder hindering writing. Sore axillary glands. Tension, wrenching pains, and paralytic sensation in various parts of arms and hands. Pain as if bruise would form. Restless legs. Burning sensation in legs. Pain as from sprain in left ankle. Pain in first joint of big toe, as if it were pulled out.	Itching Frozen (fingers) Sprained Soreness Tension Wrenching Paralysis Pain Bruised Restlessness Burning Sprain Pulled out

Back • Feeling of a lump below the left scapular. Stiffness as from an injury, especially when sitting. Pressive pain in nape which involves whole occiput on stooping. Stitches between shoulder-blades on drawing a long breath. Pain in small of back when sitting. Pains in small of back, while sitting (Phatak 1999; Vermeulen 2001; Murphy 2001; Allen 2002; Clarke 2000; Hering 2005).	Feeling of a lump below the left scapular. Stiffness as from injury when sitting. Stitches between shoulder-blades on drawing a long breath. Pain in small of back when sitting. Stiffness in back as if strained or injured.	Lump sensation Pain Stitches Stiffness Strained Injured
Heart • Enlargement of the heart, with oedema of the feet. Furious breathing of heart with suffocation and laboured breathing, worse for least motion. Throbbing and pulsating carotid arteries. Angina pectoris. Respiratory and cardiac complaints, dyspnoea, with palpitation, sense of suffocation. As of a lump below left scapula (Phatak 1999; Vermeulen 2001; Murphy 2001; Allen 2000; Boger 2006; Hering 2005).	Enlarged heart with swelling of feet. Knocking at heart with furious breathing, worse for least motion. Throbbing carotid arteries. Furious heartbeat, dyspnoea with palpitations and a sense of suffocation. Visible pulsation of carotids.	Suffocation Throbbing Furious (breathing) Suffocation Pulsation Palpitations
Sleep • Sleep after a meal. Retarded sleep and sleeplessness at night. Waking too early. Lassitude in morning, as after unrefreshing sleep. Sleep full of dreams and fantasies. Dreams of furunculi; or of salt things (Clarke 2000).	Sleeplessness. Dreams and fantasies, furunculi or salt things.	Sleeplessness
Fever • Shivering, especially in evening. Dry heat over the whole body, especially in genital organs. Sweat on face only, during sleep (Clarke 2000; Phatak 1999; Vermeulen 2001; Murphy 2001; Boger 1999). • Dry heat over whole body, with pain in corona glandis and redness of prepuce; burning on genitals, better from perspiration and ceasing when going to bed. (Hering 2000).	Night sweat. Chilliness with shivering in the evening. Dry heat over whole body with pain in corona glandis and redness of prepuce and burning on genitals.	Chilliness Shivering Dry heat Pain Burning

4.1.6 Rosa damascena

Table 4.6 presents the symptoms, themes and sensations of *Rosa damascene*. The symptoms were gathered from different sections of different materia medicae. Depending on the frequency of the gathered symptoms, themes were derived to ensure validity. Thereafter sensations were gathered from the themes.

Table 4.6: *Rosa damascene* symptoms, themes and sensations

Symptomatology	Themes (derived the researcher)	Sensations (derived by the researcher)
Ear • Hardness of hearing with some degree of deafness; tinnitus. Eustachian catarrh. Tinnitis (Vermeulen 2001; Murphy 2006; Boericke 2007; Clarke 2000).	Hardness of hearing; tinnitus. Eustachian catarrh.	Hardness of hearing Deafness
Nose • Hay fever and asthma; watery coryza; itching of nose and eyes; frequent sneezing, dyspnoea (Murphy 2000).	Watery coryza, sneezing and itching of nose.	Itching Watery

4.2 COMPARISON OF THEMES

Table 4.7 compares the themes of *Malus domestica* with the themes of the selected Rosaceae remedies *(Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa* and *Rosa damascene)* derived by the researcher, as listed in the tables above. The themes are listed according to different sections of the materia medica to allow for easy comparison.

The mental sphere exhibits numerous common themes. Themes similar to *Malus domestica, Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum* are restlessness, and sadness. Other themes common to *Malus domestica, Crataegus oxyacantha*, *Hydrocyanicum acidum* and *Laurocerasus* are themes of disconnection revealed in dreams and speech or described as a feeling of confusion, unconsciousness, mental weakness sometimes described as dullness, exhaustion or sudden loss of memory. Another theme exhibited by these remedies is increased acute senses and increased anxiousness. *Malus domestica* and *Crataegus oxyacantha,* on the other hand, exhibit themes of mental calmness and quietness. *Malus domestica* and *Laurocerasus* share a distinct delusion of seeing old men with distorted or evil faces and a feeling of anger or depression as a result of being misunderstood.

Malus domestica, Crataegus oxyacantha, *Hydrocyanicum acidum* and *Laurocerasus* have vertigo, a feeling of dizziness, drowsiness, intoxication and weakness. Themes revealed by *Malus domestica, Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus* and *Prunus spinosa* under the head section are heaviness and congestion described as weight or pressure. The headache seems to have eye involvement which is either tenderness or outward pressure. *Rosa damascene* has a watery nasal discharge while *Malus domestica, Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum* and *Laurocerasus* have a congested or obstructed nose or hardened coryza. *Prunus spinosa* and *Rosa damascene* share a symptom of sneezing.

Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus and *Rosa damascene* have difficulty hearing. The themes evident in the stomach and abdomen are a feeling of emptiness in *Malus domestica* and *Laurocerasus* while *Prunus spinosa* has a feeling of fullness. *Laurocerasus* and *Hydrocyanicum acidum* have a lump sensation attributed to the abdomen. Common themes in the *Malus domestica* and the selected Rosaceae remedies under the section of the abdomen is a cramping sensation. *Malus domestic* and the selected Rosaceae remedies share themes of constriction, tightness, suffocation, oppression, paralysis and pressure attributed to the chest and respiratory section. Atrributed to the heart was weakness of heart muscles, palpitations and violent chest pain. Another section that yielded numerous themes was the extremities; some of these themes common to *Malus domestica* and the selected Rosaceae remedies are perspiration, icy coldness, cyanosis, weakness, paralysis and stiffness.

A general theme revealed by *Malus domestica, Hydrocyanicum acidum and Laurocerasus* is a noted decrease in appetite with violent thirst, while *Laurocerasus* can be thirstless. The theme of sleeplessness or insomnia was dominant in *Malus domestica, Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus* and *Prunus spinosa. Hydrocyanicum acidum and Laurocerasus* also had themes of sleepiness.

Table 4.7: Themes of *Malus domestica* compared to the themes of the selected Rosaceae remedies

Malus domestica	***Crataegus oxyacantha***	***Hydrocyanicum acidum***	***Laurocerasus***	***Prunus spinosa***	***Rosa damascene***
Mind Anger, irritability, confusion, anxiety agitation and frustration, insecurities and sadness mainly related to relationships. Dreams: disorganised, parks with feeling of calmness and with a feeling as if time were at a standstill, funeral, dead father and family, family gatherings, father, guilt and work. Delusions: dirty, sees diabolical faces, forsaken, God talking to them/hates them/persecuted/obstructed. Depression due to family responsibilities, being misunderstood and financial constraints. Concerns with regards to welfare of loved ones. Believe his intentions are not understood. Doubts about relationships accompanied by a sensation of tightness in the chest confusion and insecurities about the relationship and dyspnoea. Fear before sexual intercourse resulting from lack of libido Thoughts relating to business efficiency and prosperity. Swearing. Mental	**Mind** Nervousness, sadness and depression, despair and irritability with pain at the back of the neck or heart disease. Despondency and feeling of weakness. Mental dullness and exhaustion. Feeling of confusion followed by a feeling of mental calmness and quietness.	**Mind** Unconsciousness and fear of imaginary troubles. Fear of crossing the road, horses, cars, house falling, wagon. Loud involuntary scream before convulsion. Involuntary motion and gestures. Acute senses. Disconnected talking and difficulty concentrating. Anxiety and restlessness. Incoherent speech. Wild delirium and laughing out loudly. Vexed mood, despondency, oppression and depression. Memory weakness with sudden convulsions. Confusion better for open air. Wandering and dullness of the senses; shivering and lassitude. Intense cerebral congestion and prolonged fainting.	**Mind** Delusions: sees old men with long beards and distorted faces. Anger when not understood. Sudden loss of memory from fright, pain etc. Dullness or blunting of special senses. Fear and anxiety about imaginary evils. Loss of consciousness, speech and motion.	**Mind** Restlessness, walks about constantly. Sadness, indifference, moroseness.	

exhaustion with sleepiness. Feeling of disconnection and separation between mind and body. Lack of energy and passion for life and the drive to succeed. Stress and or tension resulting from being under pressure. Enhanced calmness, ease and peace of mind. Extroversion and happiness. Heightened concentration levels and clearness of thoughts and increased study capacity. Significant decrease in memory and concentration levels. Cheerfulness and playfulness. Acute senses. Doubt about faith.					
Vertigo Vertigo described as dizziness, weakness, light feeling, or floating sensation in the head.	**Vertigo** Faintness and collapse.	**Vertigo** Vertigo during headache with feeling of intoxication. Dizziness and cloudiness of senses, objects seem to move. Sudden feeling of slow movement of everything around.	**Vertigo** Vertigo with sleepiness. Feeling of drowsiness and intoxication. Feeling as if objects were turning round or veil before eyes on rising from a sit.		
Head Pounding, splitting and pricking needle-like headache attributed to the occiput, temple and frontal regions. Eye tenderness leading to a headache. Squashed and throbbing sensation in temples as if they	**Head** Irritability and nervousness with pain of back of the head and neck.	**Head** Intense cerebral congestion: brain feels on fire. Feels as if a cloud were hanging over his brain or as if intoxicated. Violent pain with confusion and feeling of distension and pressure. Violent pressure in occiput and	**Head** Pain in the whole head. Sensation of coldness in forehead and vertex, as if a cold wind were blowing on it, descending through the neck and the back. Feeling as if ice lay on the vertex. Feeling of weakness and contraction of brain. Sweat	**Head** Pressing-asunder, tearing pain beneath skull. Shooting from right frontal bone through brain to occiput. Pain in right eyeball, as if it would burst. Twinging in right temple from within going outward; and shifts to ear. Jerking, thrusting, shooting, bursting	

were pressed against each other.		forehead, worse right side. Headache with blindness. Headaches with protruded, half open eye. Supraorbital neuralgia and flushing of face on the same side. Feeling as if exhausted by exertion. Heaviness in evening, with pressure. A sort of concussion. Congestion. Apoplexy. Pain above left eye. Pressure; on right side, extending to occiput; outward, and in orbits, gradually sticking and boring. Heaviness and pressive sensation. Tension. Confusion; with pain. Cramps everywhere. Lightning-like jerks from head to feet.	breaks out on the forehead and the forehead becomes cold, but if he moves slowly in the open air the sweat ceases and the forehead becomes warm. Neuralgic, throbbing. Stupefying headache, with a feeling of weight as if the brain fell forward and struck against the cranium. Stitches in head. Itching of hairy scalp. Very violent pressive headache in a room. Boring headache, particularly above eyelids. Tension in the brain.	pains through the right hemisphere of the brain. Reeled and staggered back and forth. Heaviness in head, and vertigo. Pressure in head, principally in forehead, occiput, and temples. Violent nervous pains in head, with loss of ideas and of consciousness. Sharp pains beginning in right forehead shooting like lightning through brain and coming out at occiput.	
Eye Burning eyes, eye pain that results in headache. Pain around orbital region.	**Eye** Irritation in conjunctiva.	**Eye** Pupils motionless or dilated and protruded eyes. Supraorbital neuralgia, with flushing on same side of face. Dim vision. Pressure over right inner canthus. Paralysis of lids. Eyes tend towards right and upwards, followed by general spasms.	**Eye** Distortion of eyes, objects look larger. Eyes protruded and dilated, immovable pupils. Darkness before eyes and obscuration of sight with sensation of veil before yes. Burning eye pain.	**Eye** Ciliary neuralgia. Bursting pain in right eyeball shooting like lightning through the brain to occiput. Sudden pain in left eye as if it would burst, better by lachrymation. Opacity of vitreous humour. Pains in the eyeballs were torn out. Ciliary neuralgia; pain in eyeball as if crushed or pressed asunder; sharp shooting pain extending through eye back into brain, or above eye extending into, around it, or over corresponding side of head; pain commences	

				behind ear and shoots forward to eye.	
Nose Sinusitis accompanied by nasal congestion.	**Nose** Dryness and obstruction of nose. Nasal discharge.	**Nose** Dryness of nose. Stinging high up in nose, discharge of disorganised, greenish brown looking fetid pieces of hardened mucus.	**Nose** Nasal congestion and coryza with sore throat.	**Nose** Pressing-asunder nasal bone pain. Frequent sneezing.	**Nose** Watery coryza, sneezing and itching of nose.
		Ear Ringing, roaring, buzzing, pricking in ear. Difficulty hearing. Aching pain.	**Ear** Hardness of hearing. Tingling. Itching in ears.	**Ear** Binding ear sensation and pressing-asunder pain in right ear.	**Ear** Hardness of hearing; tinnitus. Eustachian catarrh.
Mouth Mouth feels thick. Fatty taste in mouth with parched sensation on waking. Tongue feels hairy.		**Mouth and Tongue** Froths at mouth. Pale, bluish lips. Taste; pus-like, metallic, astringent, sweet or fetid, sharp, irritating; bitter; sweetish; dull. Numbness and paralysis of the tongue. Scraping on tongue. Tongue is stiff, white coated and paralysed. Cold sensation on the tongue with a burning sensation at the tip or teeth. Loss of speech.	**Mouth** Foam and convulsions at mouth. Speechlessness from pain in stomach. Tongue stiff, cold, burnt or numb, swelling. Mouth dry. Dry, white and rough tongue. Sweetish, or acrid and irritating taste.	**Mouth** Piercing toothache, as if teeth were pulled out. Toothache better for biting teeth. Violent nervous or wrenching pains in teeth. Pricking pains in teeth. Shootings, and burning pain, in tongue. Itching and crawling sensation in tip of tongue and front teeth.	
Throat Scratchy throat with sensation of a ball on throat. Discomfort of the neck with decreased range of motion.		**Throat and Larynx** Drink rumbles through throat and stomach. Spasms or paralysis of oesophagus. Burning and scrapping in larynx. Swelling of jugular vein. Feeling as if larynx were swollen, narrow and pressing against neighbouring parts with tickling in larynx and hacking cough. Hot sensation in oesophagus. Loss of speech. Pain, tickling, scrapping.	**Throat and Larynx** Spasmodic contraction of throat and oesophagus. Drinks roll audibly through oesophagus and intestines. Larynx and trachea raw. Sore throat with painful sensation, as if it were drawn downwards. Hindered or obstructed swallowing. Dull sticking pain as from a lump in throat, which extends to left side of back. Sensation of	**Throat** Raw, scrapping and crawling sensation in throat that results in a hacking cough.	

		Roughness, hoarseness of voice, sometimes loud voice	swelling in pharynx. Sensation of coldness, or heat and burning pain in throat, and in bottom of palate. Suffocation, gasps for breath, on sitting up.		
Thirst and appetite Increased thirst. Loss of appetite due to nervous affliction.		**Thirst and Appetite** Absence of thirst, with heat of whole body, or violent thirst. Loss of appetite, eating leads to palpitations and oppressed feeling at the region of the chest.	**Thirst and Appetite** Violent thirst with dryness of mouth. Loss of appetite. Disgusted by all foods.		
Stomach and Abdomen Empty sensation in stomach after defecation. Abdominal cramps concurrent with constipation.	**Stomach and Abdomen** Distension of abdomen. Nausea, dyspepsia and nervous prostration with heart failure.	**Stomach and Abdomen** Heartburn. Stomach pain, worse on empty stomach. Sinking sensation at stomach. Pulsative pain in precordial region. Feeling of a lump; gradually changing to sticking, then pressure. Unpleasant sensation in epigastrium with weakness of limbs and muscles as if one would fall. Distension of abdomen. Rumbling in abdomen. Cold feeling alternating with burning in abdomen with sharp stitching pains. Contraction of abdominal muscles.	**Stomach and Abdomen** Persistent hiccough and bitter eructations. Pain in stomach during urination. Violent pain in stomach with loss of speech. Nausea near a hot stove and vomiting during hiccough. Disgusted for food during pregnancy. Emptiness in stomach after eating. Contractions like cramps in stomach and cutting in abdomen. Coldness in stomach and abdomen. Pain in liver as though an abscess were forming. Stitching pain in liver on pressure. Rumbling in bowels. **Abdomen** Pain in the liver as though abscess were forming, or abscess would burst. Liver indurated, atrophied. A	**Stomach and Abdomen** Cramp-like pain in bladder region. Violent spasmodic colic. Shooting sensation in abdomen, which interrupts respiration. Flatulence pressing on bladder, causing cramps at the region of the bladder. Stitching pain at right groin region. Oppression in pit of stomach, with shortness of breath. Sensation of fullness.	

			sensation of a lump falling down in abdomen, worse for talking or over exertion. Gurgling flatulence. Stitches, paralytic and bruised pain in liver burning pain on touching the liver. Cooling, heat or burning in abdomen. Colicky contraction and cutting pain. Griping about navel. Pinching about umbilicus. Sticking pains in liver, with pressure.		
Urinaryand Kidney Painful, frequent and burning urination. Severe pain at region of the kidney. Increased need to urinate at night.	**Urinary and Kidney** Diabetes, especially in children. Traces of albumin and excess phosphates.	**Urinary** Burning in urethra and involuntary, copious urination. Sometimes retention of urine.	**Urinary** Urine; retained, suppressed, involuntary; palpitation and suffocation, and fainting. Pain at stomach region on passing urine, urine is watery, pale yellow and has thick reddish sediments. Urine is acrid and frothy. Burning in urethra and pressing after urinating. Itching in forepart of urethra. Acrid urine, corroding labia.	**Urinary** Cramps or tenesmus in bladder from pressure of flatus; must double up to urinate. Neuralgic dysuria. Cramp-like pain in bladder region, which is worse for walking. Violent pain, spasms. Pulsating in pudendum. Burning pain in the sphincter. Burning and biting sensation in the bladder and urethra, with frequent efforts to urinate. Hot, corrosive urine.	
Rectum and Stool Discomfort and anal bleeding. Sensation of pins in rectum and bleeding on passing stools. Abdominal discomfort before passing stool.	**Stool** Bloody stools. Hot and offensive flatus.	**Rectum and Stool** Involuntary stools with hiccough and great prostration. After diarrhoea there is anguish and pressure on the chest and coldness. Decrease in pulse rate from diarrhoea. Involuntary, urgent and sudden stools.	**Rectum and Stool** Rectal cancer, bleeding of bright red blood. Paralysis or weakness of anal sphincter. Involuntary stools. Greenish slimy diarrhoea. Hard and tenacious evacuations, with straining. Ineffectual urging to stool, with emission of wind only. Burning pain	**Rectum and Stool** Hard, nodular stool, with cramp-like and stitching rectal pain, as if angular body were pressed inward. Burning in anus after slimy diarrhoea. Stitches in rectum extorting cries.	

			in anal region. Itching or crawling in rectum as if from a worm.		
Respiratory and Chest Difficulty breathing and chest pain when laughing. Sensation as if less air were going into the lungs. Constrictive sensation in chest. Tightness and feeling as though throat were swollen. Tightness accompanied by productive mucus. Burning sensation with heartburn symptoms. Dull pain on left side of the chest. Sharp pain on the lower half of the sternum.	**Respiratory and Chest** Dyspnoea on least exertion. Cough with albuminous expectoration and irregular breathing. Pain and pressure on left side of the chest below the clavicle.	**Respiratory and Chest** Noisy and anxious breathing. Dry, tickling and spasmodic cough with suffocation. Whooping cough. Frequent cough excited by a pricking sensation Asthma, with contraction of throat. Paralysis of lungs. Breathing slow, irregular, gasping. Asphyxia. Dyspnoea; with contraction of sides of chest. Tightness and oppression at the region of the chest. Torturing and sharp chest pain.	**Respiratory and Chest** Cyanosis and dyspnoea. Tickling, dry cough. Cough, and copious, jelly-like or bloody expectoration. Dyspnoea, and sensation that he is unable to raise the chest walls; better for lying down. Constriction of chest. Threatening paralysis of lungs. Gasping for breath. Patient puts hand on heart. Suffocation and gasping for breath. Dry cough of cardiac origin or valvular disease; which is worse for lying down. Pressure on chest wall and burning sensation. Weak, anxious and slow, Rattling. tightness of chest. Spasmodic oppression of chest. Hoarseness, roughness, and scraping in throat and pharynx. **Lungs** Constriction, pressure and oppression of chest. Burning in chest on taking inspiration. Dyspnoea with sensation that he is unable to raise the chest walls, better lying down. Threatening paralysis of lungs. Obstruction to respiration in region of stomach. Burning in chest.	**Respiratory and Chest** Furious breathing of heart. Painful oppression with short anxious respiration; often with palpitation and suffocation. Tightness and heaviness of the chest. Pains causing short breath, shooting or pressing outward; lightning like; wandering. Cramp. Air hunger as of a lump below the left scapular. Scraping and roughness in throat, with inclination to cough. Cough excited by a tickling as with a feather or crawling in larynx and upper part of trachea.	

			Stitching pain in chest. **Chest** Threatening paralysis of lungs. Asphyxia neonatorum. Cyanosis neonatorum. Cough with valvular disease. Tickling, harassing, hacking, dry cough, with a copious, jelly-like, bloody expectoration. Shallow breathing. Gasping for breath, clutches at heart. Suffocation, gasps for breath, on sitting up. Exercise causes pain around the heart. Frequently recurring, whistling, spasmodic cough. Spasms of chest**.**		
Back Pain in thoracic, cervical and lumbar region. Burning and hot shoulder and neck radiating to the head.		**Neck and Back** Cramps and spasms of dorsal region muscles. Veins of the neck are congested. Sudden pain at kidney region spreading over the abdomen resulting in warmth of abdomen.		**Back** Feeling of a lump below the left scapular. Stiffness as from injury when sitting. Stitches between shoulder-blades on drawing a long breath. Pain in small of back when sitting. Stiffness in back as if strained or injured.	
		Face Face pale or bluish or purple; looks old. Frightful contortion of muscles or distortion. Face is sweaty and swollen. Congested and enlarged veins. Cramp in masseters, jaws clanged in rigid spasm. Distorted lips.	**Face** Blue with gasping, feels as if flies and spiders are crawling over the skin. Lockjaw and cramps in jaw. Twitching of the muscles of face and distortion of face. Face wan or bloated and swollen. Painful sensations on the lower jaw and teeth..	**Face** Itching skin.	

Chill and Perspiration Manageable fever symptoms. Cold, profuse, sometimes hot sweat.	**Fever** Excessive perspiration and sweaty palms. Coldness of the skin.	**Fever** Icy cold skin, worse in hands. Heat in bed with coldness and sweat over whole body. Fever, shivering like electric shock, afterwards burning heat; heat in the head, with coldness of the extremities.		**Fever** Night sweat. Chilliness with shivering in the evening. Dry heat over whole body with pain in corona glandis and redness of prepuce and burning on genitals.	
		Female Sinking sensation in epigastrium with hot flushes.	**Female** Pain in uterus with cancer, with oozing of bright blood, with gelatinous clots, better for sleep. Faints with coldness during menses. Burning and sticking in and below mammae. Severe pain in sacral region extending to pubis with dizziness and dimness of vision; cold extremities; cold tongue; great melancholy. Menorrhagia, blood dark, in large clots, during climaxis.	**Female** Corrosive leukorrhea acrid, watery, pale, purulent, staining yellow. Pulsating pudendum. Tickling, itching in region of ovaries.	
Extremities Cramping of lower limbs, especially the calves. Shooting pain on left upper limb. Shooting and throbbing pain between left two fingers. Burning sensation on the feet accompanied by perspiration of palms and feet. Sensation of separation between areas of lower limbs. Weakness of limbs, especially lower limbs.	**Extremities** Excessive perspiration of palms of hands. Blueness and coldness of extremities. Swelling of feet. Sharp and shooting pain in left lower limb.	**Extremities** Icy cold extremities. Paralysis and stiffness of first of lower, then of upper limbs with loss of sensation. Varicose ulcers from congestion of blood vessels. Staggering and trembling. Arms relaxed; fingers contracted. Forearms stiff and inflected on arms. Speedy failing and weakness of the limbs, especially of the thighs; extreme weakness and weariness.	**Extremities** Knotty toes and fingernails. Cold clammy feet up to the. Feet numb on crossing the legs. Veins of hands distended. Sprained pain in hips, thighs and heels. Acute drawings and shootings in shoulders and in arms. Pressure on right shoulder or in the joint. In right shoulder, pains as from lameness and stitches. Stitch in both elbows. Burning sensation in hands. Trembling of hands. Skin dry and rough between the	**Extremities** Oedema of feet. Itching at the tip of fingers as if frozen. Thumb feels sprained and pressure in shoulder hindering writing. Sore axillary glands. Tension, wrenching pains, and paralytic sensation in various parts of arms and hands. Pain as if bruise would form. Restless legs. Burning sensation in legs. Pain as from sprain in left ankle. Pain in first joint of big toe, as if it were pulled out.	

			fingers, with burning when touched with water. Lower Limbs. Acute drawings and shootings in knees. Pain, as if sprained in left hip joint. Sticking in left knee. Stinging and tearing in limbs. Painless paralysis of limbs.		
			Male Gangrenous penis. Increased libido. Sticking pain in right pubic region. Violent itching beneath prepuce with sexual desire.	**Male** Pulsating in glans from jar of walking. Glans pains on urinating. Cramp in bladder; he doubles up to urinate. Itching in scrotum. Burning biting in urethra; great soreness so that he cannot touch it.	
Skin Dry, thick, oily, smooth, hydrated and clear skin. Itching and burning sensation accompanied by discomfort with no eruptions.	**Skin** Burning, smarting eruptions in nape of neck, axillae and chin. Excessive perspiration with coldness and blueness of skin.	**Skin** Pallor and cyanosis. Bluish-black skin eruptions. Yellow and livid about neck and breast. Prickling in various parts. Formication, worse in epigastric region; formication on thighs, legs; limbs. Itching on neck and arms. Dry and dark coloured skin. Small red pustules. Cold.	**Skin** Cool, livid, cold, cyanotic skin. Rough, scaly skin between the fingers, burning when touched by water.	**Skin** Itching on tips of fingers, as if frozen.	
Sleep and dreams Sleeplessness. Dreams of falling in space, death, God, foreign people, countries, feeling of guilt, being at work, rain, coastline, children playing in the garden, tending to an injured child, parents, sister, mother, father, family, committing theft.	**Sleep** Insomnia due to heart disease.	**Sleep** Yawning with shivering. Irresistible drowsiness and sleepiness. Prolonged sleeplessness and vigil or very heavy sleep as if unconscious or in a coma. Fear and anxiety in sleep. Disconnected dreams.	**Sleep** Spells of deep sleep, with snoring and stertorous breathing. Fearful anxiety with sleeplessness and vigil, coma. Sometimes sleeplessness from excitement and sudden heat. Frequent yawning. Troublesome agitated dreams. Irresistible sleepiness, especially after	**Sleep** Sleeplessness. Dreams and fantasies, furunculi or salt things.	

			dinner and in evening.		
	Heart Pain in heart region, left clavicle and left scapular (angina pectoris). Heart palpitations and dyspnoea from slightest exertion. Heart weakness or collapse with oppression. Arteriosclerosis with increased tension of arteries. Heart conditions accompanied by congestion to head with pain and anxiety. High tension in arteries. Weakness and flabbiness of heart muscles with oppression. Pulse accelerated, irregular, feeble intermittent.	**Heart and Pulse** Violent palpitation failing, weak, unequal with occasional strong heartbeats. Torturing and severe pain in chest with suffocation and compression at heart region. Blood vessels distended with writhing sensation. Pressure, compression and sticking pain in heart region. Weak heart and spasmodic sensation. Pulse, failing, weak, irregular and unequal with occasionally strong beat.	**Heart** Pain in region of the heart and patient clutching at heart. Suffocative spells about the heart. Small and feeble pulse. Pulse, weak, variable, slow or irregular. Sensation as if the heart would turn over; gasps for breath; which is better for lying down. Falling down sensation in heart region. Stitches in region of heart. Beating, fluttering sensation; gasps for breath; dry cough. Spasmodic pain in cardiac region, fears sudden death; sensation as if something heavy, like a lump of lead, had fallen from pit of stomach to back, whenever she attempted to rise from a recumbent posture.	**Heart** Enlarged heart with swelling of feet. Knocking at heart with furious breathing, worse for least motion. Throbbing carotid arteries. Furious heartbeat, dyspnoea with palpitations and a sense of suffocation. Visible pulsation of carotids.	

4.3 COMPARISON OF SENSATIONS

Table 4.8 compares the themes of *Malus domestica* with the themes of the selected Rosaceae remedies *(Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa* and *Rosa damascene)* derived by the researcher, as previously described. The sensations are tabulated to allow for easy comparison amongst the remedies.

Table 4.8: Sensations of *Malus domestica* compared to the sensations of the sample remedies

Malus domestica	***Crataegus oxyacantha***	***Hydrocyanicum acidum***	***Laurocerasus***	***Prunus spinosa***	***Rosa damascene***
Ball sensation Burning Chest pain Cold	Burning / smarting Cold Collapse Darting	Blindness Boring Burning Buzzing	Bloated/swelling Boring Bruised Burning	Binding Biting/ Corrosive Bruised Burning	Hardness of hearing (Deafness) Itching Watery

Congestion Constriction Cramps Difficulty breathing Dizziness Dream-like (sensation) Dry Dullness Emptiness Floating Heightened senses Hot Itching Light feeling Pain Parched sensation Pin-like sensation Pounding Pressure (inward) Pricking / needle-like Restless Scratchy Sensation as if less air were going into lungs Separation / disconnection Shooting Sleepiness Splitting Suffocation Tenderness Tension Throbbing Throbbing Tightness Unconsciousness Weakness	Dry Dullness Hot Obstruction Oppression Pain Palpitation Pressure Restless Sharp shooting Stitching Tension Weakness	Cloudy feeling Coldness (icy-marble-like) Compression Congestion Constriction/narrowing Contraction Convulsions (sudden, violent) Cramping Disconnection/ separation Dizziness Drowsiness Dry Dullness Feeling of intoxication Floating Formication Heaviness Hot Itching Lightning-like Loss of sensation Lump Objects seem to move (sudden) Oppression Pain (sudden/violent) Palpitation Paralysis Pressing (outward) Pressure Prickling Protrusion Pulsative Restlessness Rigid Ringing Roaring Rumbling Scrapping Sharp Shivering (electric-like shock) Sinking Spasms Staggering Sticking Stiffness Stinging Stitching Suffocation Tension	Bursting Coldness (Icy) Compression Congestion Constriction Contraction Convulsions Corrosive Cramps Crawling sensation/ formication)/ Titillation Cutting Darting Dimness/ veil/ obscuration Dizziness Dragging Drawings Dry Dullness/ bluntness Emptiness Falling down sensation Griping Heat Heaviness Intoxicated feeling Itching (violent) Knotty Lump (heavy) Neuralgic pain Numbness Obstruction Oppression Pain (violent)/Pain as if abscess were forming, stitching Paralysis Pinching Pressive pain Pressure (downward/ outward) Protrusion Rattling Rawness Rough Rumbling Scaly Scrapping Shivering (febrile) Shootings Spasms Sprained Sticking	Bursting Cramp-like Crawling Crushed Dry Frozen feeling Fullness Heaviness Hot Injured feeling Itching Jerking Lump Oppression Pain (Violent nervous, outwards, sudden), Paralysis Piercing Pressed out Pressing-asunder Pressure (outward/inward) Pricking Pulled out / Raised up Pulsating Rawness Reeling Restless Rough Scrapping Sharp shooting Shooting lightening-like Spasms (violent) Sprained Stiffness Stitching Strained Suffocation Tearing Tension Throbbing Thrusting Tickling (feather-like) Tightness Twinging Unconsciousness Wandering Wrenching	

		Tickling Tightness Torturing Trembling Unconsciousness Warmth Weakness Writhing	Stiffness Stinging Stitching Suffocation Tearing Throbbing, Tickling Tightness Tingling Trembling Twitching Ulcerated Unconsciousness Weakness		

4.4 COMPARISON OF RUBRICS

This subsection compares and contrasts the rubrics of *Malus domestica* with rubrics of the selected Rosaceae remedies *(Crataegus oxyacantha, Laurocerasus, Rosa damascene, Hydrocyanicum acidum and Prunus spinosa).* A few rubrics which reveal similarities and differences amongst these remedies are shared below. For more similarities and differences please find the extended comprehensive list of tabulated rubrics in Table 4.9 on the following link: *https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Ko-MkTrbUrEyV3v6hZxmaTfNLiq27Ju7/view?usp=sharing*

There were numerous rubrics yielded by *Malus domestica* and the selected Rosaceae remedies. *Malus domestica* has increased mental power and abundant ideas while *Hydricyanicum* acidum and *Rosa damascene* have learning difficulties. *Laurocerasus, Malus domestica* and *Rosa damascene* have religious affections. These remedies also have a delusion of seeing old men's faces. The three remedies also dream of dead people. *Crataegus oxyacantha*, *Hydrocyanicum acidum*, *Laurocerasus* and *Malus domestica* are mentally calm. All these mental rubric are listed below:

- *Mind- concentration- difficulty, studying, reading while (Hydrocyanicum acidum)*
- *Mind- learning, difficult (Rosa damascene)*
- *Mind- mental power- increased/ Mind- ideas- abundant(Malus domestica)*
- *Mind- religious affections- feeling- spirituality, want of/Mind-Godless, want of religious feeling (Laurocerasus)*
- *Mind- delusions- God- vengeance, he is the object of God's/Mind- religious affections- want of religious feeling (Malus domestica)*

- *Mind- psychological themes; religious affections, religious, spiritual (Rosa damascene)*
- *Mind- delusions, faces, sees- diabolical faces, crowd upon him/Mind- delusions- faces, sees- distorted (Malus domestica)*
- *Mind- delusions- imaginary,faces, see/Mind- delusions, imaginary, man, old men with long beards and distorted faces, sees (Laurocerasus)*
- *Mind- delusions- imaginary, man, sees dark in (Rosa damascene)*
- *Mind- tranquillity, serenity, calmness (Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Malus domestica)*
- *Mind- dreams, dead, people, of (Laurocerasus, Rosa damascene)*
- *Dreams- dead; of the relatives* (*Malus domestica*)

Under the section of the particulars *Malus domestica, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa* and *Rosa damascene* have a feeling of weakness on the extremities, specifically the lower limbs. There is coldness of limbs exhibited by *Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus* and *Rosa damascene*. *Laurocerasus* however, has icy coldness. *Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus* and *Rosa damascene* have an increased and rapid heart beat with increased pulse. *Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum* and *Laurocerasus* have a sensation of emptiness in the stomach. *Malus domestica* have a sensation of emptiness in the abdomen after defecation while *Laurocerasus* has a sensation of emptiness after defecation. These rubrics are listed below.

- *Extremities- weakness- lower limbs* (*Malus domestica, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa, Rosa damascene*) except *Crataegus oxyacantha.*
- *Extremities- coldness, chilliness, icy (Laurocerasus)*
- *Extremities- coldness- chilliness (Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Rosa damascene)*
- *Heart and circulation- pulse -heartbeat- rapid-tachycardia (Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa)*
- *Stomach- emptiness, weak feeling (Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus)*
- *Stomach- fullness, pit of stomach (Prunus spinosa, Laurocerasus)*

- *Abdomen- fullness (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus)*
- *Abdomen- fullness-stool after (Laurocerasus)*
- *Abdomen -emptiness-stool after agg (Malus domestica)*

Under the general section *Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum* and *Laurocerasus* have cyanosis. *Malus dometica, Laurocerasus* and *Rosa damascene* have an increased libido while Prunus spinosa has a flaccid penis. *Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Rosa damascene* have extreme thirst or thirstlessness, *Malus domestica* also has extreme thirst. *Crataegus oxyacantha*, *Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa, Rosa damascene* have loss of appetite. *Malus domestica has itching without any eruption while Rosa damascene, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus* have itching eruptions. These general rubrics are listed below as follows:

- *Generals- blueness of parts, cyanosis (Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus)*
- *Male genitalia- sexual desires- wanting (Malus domestica, Laurocerasus)*
- *Male- sexual libido- desire- increased (Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus)*
- *Male- Flaccidity- penis (Prunus spinosa)*
- *Female- sexual, libido desire, increased (Laurocerasus, Rosa damascene)*
- *Stomach- thirstlessness (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Rosa damascene)*
- *Stomach- appetite- appetite diminished (Crataegus oxyacantha, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa, Rosa damascene)*
- *Stomach- thirst- extreme (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Rosa damascene, Malus domestica)*
- *Skin- itching- eruptions- without (Malus domestica)*
- *Skin- eruptions- itching (Rosa damascene, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus)*

4.5 RUBRIC DENSITY

The table below consists of the total number of rubrics of each repertory section. The figures of *Malus domestica* were gathered from the proving conducted by Ramnarayan (2014) and Moonsamy (2016). Those of *Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa* and *Rosa damascene* were gathered from the

computer software, MacRepertory® (2017). *Malus domestica*, *Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa* and *Rosa damascene contributed a total number of 264, 934, 3212, 7026, 2998 and 116 rubrics,* respectively.

Table 4.9: Total number of rubrics of each repertory section

Section	***Malus domestica***	***Crataegus oxyacantha***	***Hydrocyanicum acidum***	***Laurocerasus***	***Prunus spinosa***	***Rosa damascene***
Mind	70	80	438	456	108	235
Vertigo	1	6	45	43	4	2
Head	36	19	262	677	274	33
Eyes	4	5	84	199	109	45
Vision	1	0	19	37	2	5
Ear	0	0	22	79	39	29
Hearing	0	0	9	13	0	8
Nose	6	0	62	116	24	30
Face	16	16	122	243	42	91
Mouth	6	6	71	131	47	42
Taste	0	0	10	19	7	2
Smell	0	0	0	4	0	4
Teeth	0	0	6	144	83	2
Throat	8	3	62	93	8	2
Neck	6	11	17	32	12	6
Stomach	10	23	187	210	47	19
Abdomen	18	21	110	402	194	10
Rectum	11	5	29	107	73	1
Stool	10	0	16	35	18	0
Urethra		0	6	14	32	0
Bladder	1	3	13	51	97	3
Kidney		3	11	12	7	0
Urine	5	9	13	37	20	2
Male	1	6	33	37	86	18
Female	0	9	30	72	49	17
Larynx and trachea	0	0	55	88	24	7
Speech and voice	0	0	8	23	7	0
Respiratory	1	65	70	157	73	4
Cough	6	9	58	122	39	13
Expectoration	2	4	10	42	0	2
Chest	19	64	148	339	156	61
Heart and circulation	0	196	89	124	40	28
Blood		17	15	23	11	11
Back	21	20	31	227	135	24
Extremities	47	58	300	1144	545	128

Sleep	15	7	27	100	43	12
Chill	0	3	5	53	5	1
Fever, Heat	2	5	20	49	4	4
Perspiration	5	4	10	31	3	9
Skin	9	8	55	134	34	46
Generals	30	249	634	1107	497	207
Total	**264**	**934**	**3212**	**7026**	**2998**	**1163**

Figures 4.1 to 4.4 are a graphical presentation of the rubric densities of *Malus domestica* and the sample remedies which appear in Table 4.10 (*Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa* and *Rosa damascene*).

Laurocerasus has the highest number of rubrics in all the sections except two sections (vertigo and the heart and circulatory section). The vertigo section is led by *Hydrocyanicum acidum* with a total of 45 rubrics and the heart and circulatory system is led by *Crataegus oxyacantha* with a total of 196 rubrics. The sections which yielded the most number of rubrics are the head, mind,abdomen, chest, back, heart and circulation extremities and generals. *Malus domestica* had the least number of rubrics. Some of the sections that contributed the least number of rubrics are chill, fever and heat, perspiration, expectoration, urethra and smell.

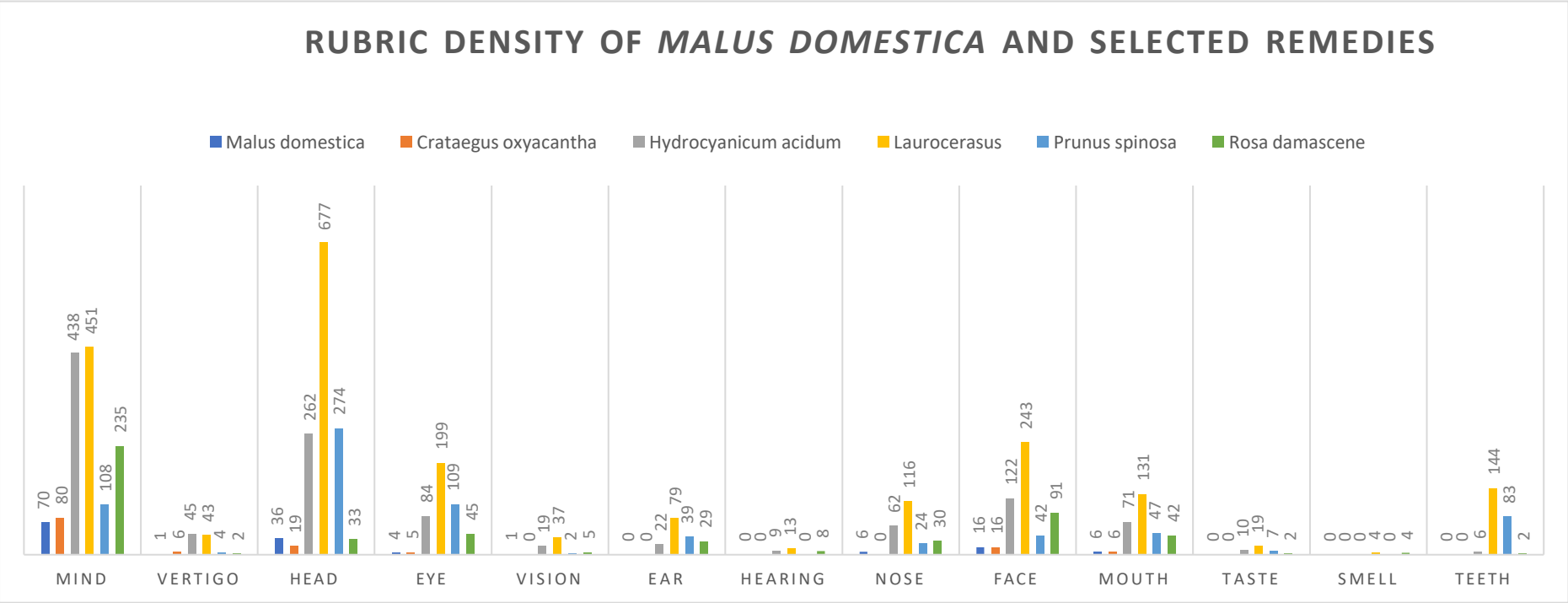

Figure 4.1: Graphical comparison of rubric densities of *Malus domestica, Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa* and *Rosa damascene*

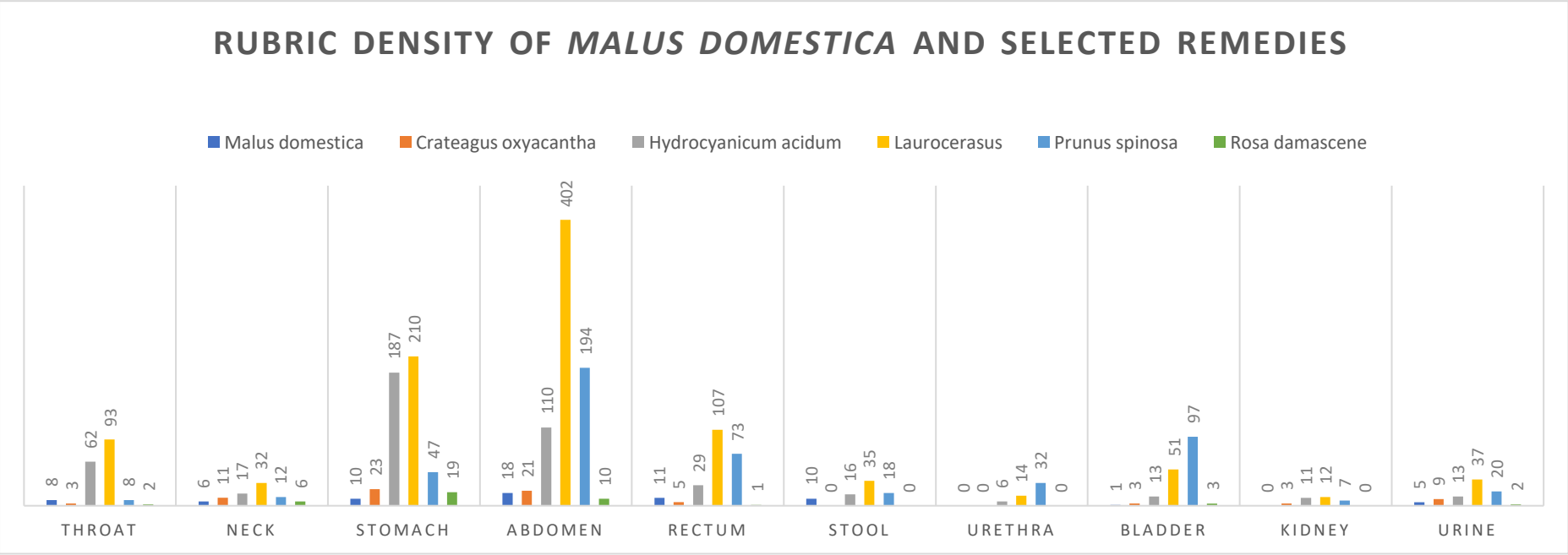

Figure 4.2: Graphical comparison of rubric densities of *Malus domestica, Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa* and *Rosa damascene*

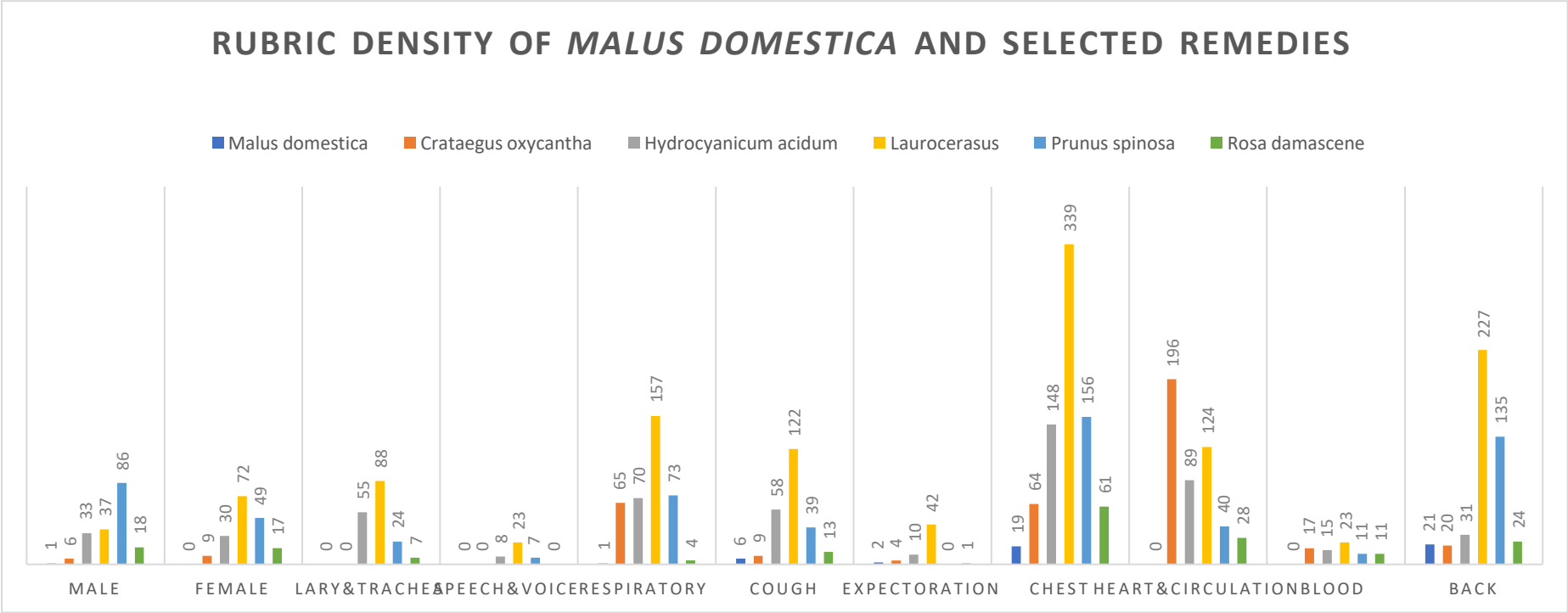

Figure 4.3: Graphical comparison of rubric densities of *Malus domestica, Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa* and *Rosa damascene*

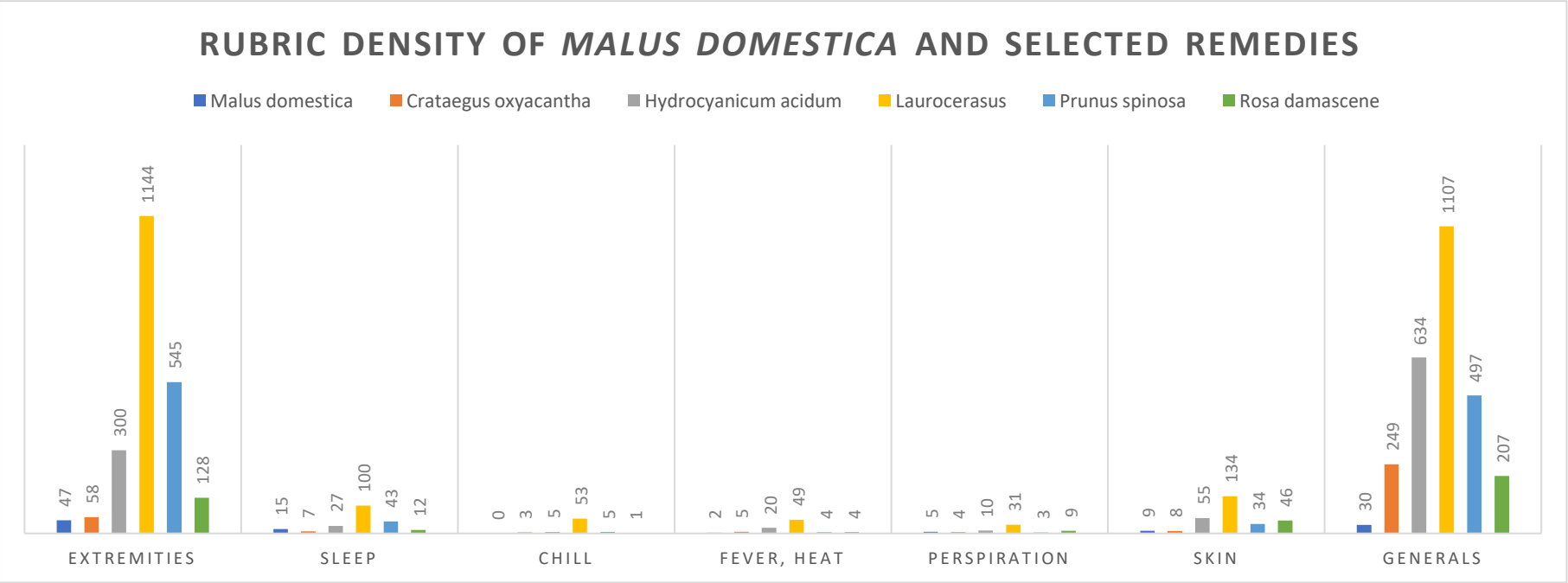

Figure 4.4: Graphical comparison of rubric densities of *Malus domestica, Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa* and *Rosa damascene*

CHAPTER 5: DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

This chapter aims to discuss and analyse the research findings. In an attempt to better understand the Rosaceae family of plants, the symptoms, themes and sensations that emerged from the study are discussed according to different sections of the materia medica, for easy reference. In addition to the symptoms, the researcher also referred to supporting rubrics, clinical cases and the proving of *Malus domestica*. This helped to reveal the existing relationship between Malus domestica and the study remedies which are *Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa* and *Rosa damascene.*

Prior to discussing the themes and sensations that emerged from the study, the researcher thought it would be wise to look at the aetiologies that lead to the development of these themes. The discovery made by the researcher was that the main cause of the themes is love. Scholten and Collins (2012) postulated that people needing a remedy from this family tend to idealise and live for their love, wanting love to be perfect and investing all they have in love. They further state that the problem arises when this love is unfulfilled or deceived, this is when they begin to produce physical and mental symptoms. They move from being this sweet person to this thorny and bitter person who is constantly irritable. Having studied and analysed the remedies in detail the research can testify to the above statement. *Rosa damascene* for instance has the following rubric: *Mind-love-disappointment, unhappy, ailments. from agg.*

5.1 SYMPTOMS

5.1.1 Mind symptoms

The mind section is the most prevalent out of all the sections amongst the remedies, *Rosa damascene* however is an exception as it mainly has ear and nose symptoms. As shown in Table 4.10 *Malus domestica, Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus* and *Prunus spinosa* and *Rosa damascene* have 70, 80, 413, 451, 108 and 235 mind rubrics respectively as highlighted in Figure 4.1.

The following mental themes emerged from the study: sadness, depression, despair, despondency, mental weakness, mental dullness, exhaustion, loss of memory, confusion, nervousness, fear, anxiety, restlessness, calmness and quietness, delusion sees men with long beards and distorted faces, feeling of disconnection between body and mind, anger, frustration, irritability, increased mental energy and mental exhaustion. The cause of these symptoms was different for most remedies; nonetheless some had common causes and had similar manifestations to one another.

5.1.1.1 Sadness, depression, despair and despondency

Malus domestica, *Crataegus oxyacantha*, *Hydrocyanicum acidum*, *Laurocerasus* and *Prunus spinosa* all revealed one of these themes, if not all of them.

The theme of sadness in *Malus domestica* was a resultant effect of one's intentions being misunderstood by friends, family, spouse and other people in general. The depression noted was from family responsibility, financial constraints and again being misunderstood. A lack of energy and passion for life and a lack of drive to succeed is another theme that was exhibited by *Malus domestica*. Ramnarayan (2014: 58) and Moonsamy (2016: 46) reveal the expression of one of these themes shared by on of provers as follows: "*Felt depressed and misunderstood by everyone, I try to explain my intentions, but nobody understands me." Crataegus oxyacantha* has a theme of anger, crossness and a feeling of despair. According to Vermeulen (1998) these symptoms are as a result of grief, sorrow and care. Vermeulen (2001), Phatak (1999), Murphy (2000) and Clarke (2000) all reveal the same theme and express it as follows: Irritability, cross, despondent and despair. Boericke (2007) specifies that the despair noted in *Crataegus oxyacantha* is that of recovery from an illness. The following rubric extracted from The SynergyHomeopathic (2020), under *Laurocerasus* reveals that *Laurocerasus* and Crataegus both have a despair of recovery: *Mind- despair-recovery, of.*

The sadness felt in *Laurocerasus* is accompanied by disturbed respiration. Scholten and Collins (2012) suggest that the aetiology of *Laurocerasus*' state is fright, shock, fighting parents or sexual abuse, furthermore, the two postulate that due to these experiences, the person needing this remedy "retires from life which can be expressed physically by fainting, heart disease, strokes and coma". It is for this reason that the

researcher presumes that the sadness resulting in impeded respiration displayed by *Laurocerasus* is one way in which the individual "retires from life" suggested by Scholten and Collins. In other words, the individual retires from life by cessation of breathing. Scholten and Collins (2012) also state the following about the Rosaceae family in general: "They live for their love so much that there is no space for them, no room to breathe. The air is there, but they cannot breathe it because they give themselves away completely." The same can be said for *Laurocerasus*. This is illustrated with a symptom from one of the provers in the study by Ramnarayan (2014: 64) and Moonsamy (2016: 51): "…*I'm insecure about my relationship. I could not breathe in properly".* Depression, discouragement and notable sadness is also one of the evident themes in *Hydrocyanicum acidum*. Vexed mood, despondency, oppression are the themes that Hering (2005) highlights in *Hydrocyanicum acidum* and Allen (1992) reveals that there is a gloomy feeling encountered in the afternoon. *Prunus spinosa* also has a theme of sadness, indifference and moroseness even though the cause of this was not disclosed entirely.

5.1.1.2 Anger, frustration, irritability

Malus domestica, Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus and *Prunus spinosa* had the above-mentioned themes expressed in different ways and had different causing factors*. Rosa damascene,* this time had rubrics that revealed some commonalities with the rest of the remedies.

Malus domestica exhibited themes of anger, frustration and irritability mainly towards relationships matters, friends and other people in general. The reason for this anger, frustration and irritability varied, in some cases for no apparent reason. These are the reported scenarios experienced by the provers as shared by Ramnarayan (2014: 52) and Moonsamy (2016: 41): *"Angry from the time I woke up, went all day long fuming at most people."* From this statement, it can be deduced that the person cannot comprehend the reason behind their anger because they woke up in that state. *Hydrocyanicum acidum*, like *Malus domestica*, points towards the same theme in the following rubric: *Mind- anger, causeless*.

In some instances, the theme of anger in *Malus domestica* was illustrated in dreams, this is one of the dreams shared by a prover: "*Woke up thinking about previous night's dream. Felt sad and angry. In the dream I had a fight with my boyfriend – I was angry*

because he didn't understand where I was coming from and I was sad because I love him so much and he doesn't understand "(Ramnarayan 2014: 52; Moonsamy 2015 : 41). Referring to the statement, it can be deduced that the prover is angry and sad because they feel that they are misunderstood. *Laurocerasus* has a theme that resembles that of *Malus domestica* in a sense that the theme of anger arises from being misunderstood. *Laurocerasus* gets angry when not understood (Phatak 1999; Vermeulen 2001; Murphy 2006); this is theme is also expressed in SynergyHomeopathic (2020) as *Mind- anger, understood, when not*. *Laurocerasus* also displays the theme of irritability which results in pain and weakness of the upper limbs. Clarke (2000) expresses this peculiar theme as follows: "She becomes irritable, talks too much and the pains in shoulders and arms to tips of fingers comes on, and she loses the power to hold things in her hands.*"*

The anger and irritability of *Crataegus oxyacantha* is again due to sorrow, care and grief*.* Murphy (2006) further states that the irritability of *Crataegus oxyacantha* has an accompanying heart disease, Scholten and Collins (2012) are in agreement with Murphy when they state that the cardiac pathologies are because of romantic love matters. *Crataegus oxyacantha* also becomes irritable from least resistance (Scholten and Collins 2012). *Hydrocyanicum acidum* had notable irritability with inability to work (Clarke 2000). Scholten and Collins (2012) state that the Rosaceae remedies can be indicated for individuals who "put all their passion into their work, or another field, and end up feeling disappointed if it is not returned." The theme revealed in *Hydrocyanicum acidum* has proven Scholten's and Collin's statement to be true in this regard. The irritability of *Prunus spinosa* results from being in a hard relationship where the individual has to work hard for the survival of the relationship. The individual becomes fully submerged in the relationship to prove their love to the other person (Scholten and Collins 2012). Listed below are more rubrics extracted that are suggestive of the discussed themes under this section, with the remedies found under these rubrics written in brackets:

- *Mind- irritability* (*Malus domestica, Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa, Rosa damascene*)
- *Mind- irritability, nervous* (*Crataegus oxyacantha)*
- *Mind- anger, contradiction, from* (*Hydrocyanicum acidum, Rosa damascene)*
- *Mind- irritability sudden, paroxysmal* (*Rosa damascene*)

- *Mind- love, disappointment, unhappy, ailments from, agg* (*Rosa damascene)*
- *Mind- alternating state, mental with emotional* (*Crataegus oxyacantha, Laurocerasus, Rosa damascene)*
- *Mind- psychological themes, rationalising, lack of feelings, depression* (*Crataegus oxyacantha and Prunus spinosa*)

From the above-mentioned rubrics, we begin to see that *Rosa damascene* does share common themes with the other remedies, unlike the materia medicae which only has a few of these themes and sensations as it only covers two sections.

Mental weakness, loss of memory, mental dullness, exhaustion and confusion/doubt vs Increase in memory and concentration level

Malus domestica, Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus and Prunus spinosa had the above-mentioned themes expressed in different ways and had different causing factors. In addition to this, here we begin to see that there is a polarity that exists in some of the themes, either within one remedy or between different remedies. *Rosa damascene* again, had rubrics in support of the co-existing relationship with the other remedies.

Malus domestica uncovered mental exhaustion accompanied by a feeling of sleepiness and a significant decrease in memory and concentration levels. Another characteristic theme was mental confusion associated with relationships accompanied by chest symptoms. According to Ramnarayan (2014) and Moonsamy (2016) these themes were exposed as follows by the provers:

"*My chest started to feel tight after 12pm, my brain still feels confused, I'm insecure about my relationship. I could not breathe in properly. I'm confused about whether I should stay in this relationship or not."* (Ramnarayan 2014: 56; Moonsamy 2015: 44)

"I am starting to have doubts about my relationship and religion, double minded, am I doing the right thing. Is there a future for us as in do I love her enough? When I say double minded, I mean, is there somebody else out there for me?" (Ramnarayan 2014: 64; Moonsamy 2015: 51)

"The doubts are getting stronger, am I with the right person, am I making the right decisions. Am I the right person to love her enough? To be there for her." (Ramnarayan 2014: 64; Moonsamy 2015: 51)

Scholten and Collins (2012) surprisingly, report the same doubt about *Malus communis* (apple) as follows: "The relationship has started but they ask themselves if they should go on with it. There are doubts about the relationship, they ask themselves these questions: '"Is it a good choice? Does the partner really love them? Are they strong enough to go on? Do they really love the other?'*"* Ramnarayan (2014: 152-154) elaborates on the doubts revealed by provers and states that they are one of the congruencies that exist between Adam and Eve in the garden of Eden and the apple (*Malus domestica*).

One other theme revealed by *Malus domestica* was tiredness of multitasking and never achieving one's desires. On the contrary there was a noted theme of increased mental energy. Another noted theme was heightened concentration levels and clearness of thoughts and ability to study for a longer duration. The following statements was extracted from the proving of *Malus domestica*:

"*Woke up normally, however felt a bit strange like I had more brain power. My body feels like there is a stronger motor driving the wheels. I feel great"* (Ramnarayan 2014: 60; Moonsamy 2015: 48)

"Felt amped at the end of the day like I am the king of the castle." (Ramnarayan 2014: 60; Moonsamy 2015: 48)

"… concentration levels were really good. Managed studying for long hours." (Ramnarayan 2014: 55; Moonsamy 2015: 44)

In comparison to *Malus domestica* the symptoms below portray an utterly different picture when it comes to focus during studying or learning*:*

- *Mind- concentration, difficult, studying, reading while* (*Hydrocyanicum acidum*)
- *Mind- learning, difficulty* (*Rosa damascene*)
- *Mind- ideas- abundant* (*Hydrocyanicum acidum* and *Laurocerasus*)

Crataegus oxyacantha has a theme of mental dullness (Vermeulen 2001; Clarke 2000; Murphy 2006; Boericke 2007). Murphy (2000) and Clarke (2000) further suggest that *Crataegus oxyacantha* exhibits a feeling of confusion preceded by a feeling of quietness and mental calmness. Boger (1999) states that sudden weakness and exhaustion is displayed by *Crataegus oxyacantha*. *Hydrocyanicum acidum* has difficulty concentrating and confusion that is ameliorated by open air (Vermeulen 2001; Murphy 2006). The following themes are suggestive of mental weakness and dullness of senses:

"Inability to think, memory enfeebled, aversion to all mental fatigue. Dullness of senses, and insensibility to external influences, disappearance of all pain, insensibility, loss of consciousness, wandering of the senses, shivering and lassitude" (Clarke 2000).

Laurocerasus also displays a theme of dullness of senses as noted in *Hydrocyanicum acidum*. That displayed by *Laurocerasus* however, results in sudden memory weakness, loss of speech, motion and consciousness. The following symptoms reveal this theme:

"Sudden loss of memory from fright, pain etc (Phatak 1999; Vermeulen 2001).

"Mental promptitude and precipitation-inability to collect one's ideas. Weakness of memory. Mental dullness" (Clarke 2000; Hering 2005).

Rubrics were gathered from Ramnarayan (2014), Moonsamy (2016) and the SynergyHomeopathic (2020). The rubrics listed below are all suggestive of some of the themes mentioned above:

- *Mind- clarity of mind* / *Mind-confusion of/ Mind- memory- loss of memory* (*Malus domestica*)
- *Mind- senses, acute* (*Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Malus domestica, Rosa damascene*)
- *Mind- psychological themes, perception, reasoning, cognition, confusion, weak concentration* (*Crataegus oxyacantha, Prunus spinosa*)
- *Mind- prostration of mind* (*Malus domestica, Crataegus oxyacantha*)
- *Mind- dullness* (*Prunus spinosa, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Rosa damascene*)

- *Mind- concentration, difficult* (*Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Rosa damascene*)
- *Mind- weakness, from (Crataegus oxyacantha, Laurocerasus)*
- *Mind- confusion of mind, location, about, loses his way in well-known streets (Hydrocyanicum acidum)*

5.1.1.3 Nervousness, fear, anxiety and restlessness or calmness and quietness

Malus domestica, Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus and *Prunus spinosa* had the above-mentioned themes expressed in different ways and had different causing factors as previous themes. We also notice again that there is a divergence that exists in some of the themes, either within one remedy or between remedies. *Rosa damascene* again, had rubrics in support of the co-existing relationship with the other remedies.

Malus domestica has anxiety related to finances, amongst others. Ramnarayan (2014: 53) and Moonsamy (2016: 42) documented that one of the provers had anxiety and nervousness from a daydream about approaching and expressing his emotions to a female he had never met before. This day dream points to the idea of idealising love and romantically dreaming of "the prince on the white horse or the unattainable princess" spoken about in the article written by Scholten and Collins (2012) titled, *Introduction to the* Rosaceae *family*. The two authors further reveal that *Rosa damascene* displays a similar tendency of idealising love and dwells excessively on romantic thoughts such that the love never comes into existence or manifestation. There was also a fear prior to sexual intercourse noted in the proving of *Malus domestica*. Ramnarayan (2014) and Moonsamy (2016) shared the above-mentioned themes documented by the provers as follows:

"A lot more to be done to secure future. Need to secure myself financially as I don't have a permanent job. On the verge of getting married but not financially stable enough." (Ramnarayan 2014: 52; Moonsamy 2015: 41). *Laurocerasus* also displays the theme of anxiety with regards to their future and it is expressed as follows: *Mind- anxiety- future about*.

"Today was horrendous had so much of nervous energy didn't know what to do with it. I had to fidget a lot today which irritated everyone, felt weird emotions towards my girlfriend. I questioned my relationship with her which is a normal occurrence I guess however it felt out of the normal to me. I felt anxious when I thought about her. The way she's been acting recently – it feels unstable to me. Felt weird because I trust her whole heartedly." (Ramnarayan 2014: 52-53; Moonsamy 2015: 41)

"Had a strange daydream today about a girl I've never met but was so scared about talking to her and telling her how I felt about her. I felt nervous and anxious towards her. My heart was racing." (Ramnarayan 2014: 54; Moonsamy 2015: 42). As mentioned above, this dream revealed by the prover points out to the "unattainable princess" mentioned by Scholten and Collins (2012). The rubrics sourced from Ramnarayan (2014) and Moonsamy (2016) also reveal that some mental themes are accompanied by chest symptoms, either pointing to the heart or lungs.

- *Mind- anxiety-palpitations, with* (*Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus*)
- *Mind- anxiety- heart, region* (*Prunus spinosa, Hydrocyanicum acidum*)
- *Mind- anxiety- love relationship, over* (*Malus domestica*)
- *Mind- anxiety- chest in* (*Prunus spinosa*)

On the contrary, enhanced calmness, ease and peace of mind was another noted theme in *Malus domestica*. This theme is also evident in a dream, where the person dreamt of visiting the park with a feeling of peace and a feeling as if time were at a standstill. There was also mental calmness as if in a dream reported. Ramnarayan (2014) and Moonsamy (2016) highlighted the following expressions from provers:

"Had a dream about being in a park that looked like Botanics. Strange because I haven't been there in years haha I think it's time to take a break and visit the place. Felt like I had a deeper peace and calmness in this park like time didn't move – very deep." (Ramnarayan 2014: 53; Moonsamy 2015: 42)

"My mind was calm this morning I was sitting on my bed feeling like I was dreaming." (Ramnarayan 2014: 54; Moonsamy 2015: 42)

"I am calm even though I know my future is uncertain. This confuses me cos I normally am not so calm when it comes to work." (Ramnarayan 2014: 54; Moonsamy 2015: 42)

Laurocerasus displayed the same theme and it was as follows: *Mind- carefree.*

Here is a rubric found with Rosaceae remedies that displayed mental calmness like *Malus domestica:*

- *Mind- tranquillity, serenity, calmness* (*Malus domestica*, *Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus*).

So, essentially, *Malus domestica*, *Crataegus oxyacantha, Laurocerasus* and *Hydrocyanicum acidum* all display the theme of mental calmness. The theme of mental quietness and calmness evident in *Crataegus oxyacantha* follows a feeling of confusion (Murphy 2000; Clarke 2000). There is also nervous irritability with headache attributed to occipital region and back of the neck in *Crataegus oxyacantha* (Murphy 2006). The theme of anxiousness in *Laurocerasus* is seen as palpitations or increased heart rate and protrusion of eyes. Anxiety is can be accompanied by a fear of imaginary troubles (Allen 1992; Phatak 1999; Boericke 2007; Vermeulen 2001; Clarke 2000). *"Fears everything-horses, wagons and house falling"* (Boericke 2007; Vermeulen 2001). *"Fear of death, crossing the street even when the vehicle is at a considerable distance"* (Murphy 2006; Boger 1999; Hering 2005). These are some of the fear rubrics displayed by *Laurocerasus*:

- *Mind- fear, cars, vehicles in the streets, of*
- *Mind- fear, everything, constant*
- *Mind- fear, diseases of*
- *Mind- Fear, happen, something will, bad, evil*

There is a congruency in the theme of fear and anxiety exhibited by *Laurocerasus* and *Hydrocyanicum acidum*, both of these remedies have a fear and anxiety about imaginary or impending evils (Phatak 1999; Vermeulen 2001; Murphy 2006; Boger 1999). Murphy (2006) reveals that there is also a fear of insanity in *Laurocerasus*. This fear and anxiety can result in sleeplessness (Clarke 2000; Boger 1999*). Prunus spinosa* displays a theme of restlessness. The person who is in need of this remedy constantly walks around and fails to remain in one place (Phatak 1999; Vermeulen

2001; Murphy 2001). Clarke (2000) further elaborates that this constant walking can result in dyspnoea and shortness of breath.

The following rubrics support the themes listed above:

- *Mind- psychological themes, anxiety, fear* (*Crataegus oxyacantha, Rosa damascene*)
- *Mind- anxiety, sleeplessness, with* (*Laurocerasus*)
- *Mind- anxiety- fear with* (*Crataegus oxyacantha, Laurocerasus*)
- *Mind- fear-complaints, in* / *Mind- fear- happen something will, heart complaints, in* (*Crataegus oxyacantha)*
- *Mind- restlessness, nervousness* (*Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa*)
- *Mind- restlessness, nervousness, respiratory complaints, with* / *Mind- Restlessness, nervousness, move, must, drives one from place to place* (*Hydrocyanicum acidum, Prunus spinosa*)
- *Mind- tossing about* (*Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus*)
- *Mind- slowness* (*Rosa damascene, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus*)
- *Mind- time, passes too quickly, appearing shorter* (*Rosa damascene*)
- *Mind- dreams, dead, people, of* (*Rosa damascene, Laurocerasus*)
- *Mind- dreams, dead, bodies* (*Hydrocyanicum acidum*)

5.1.1.4 Delusions

There were numerous delusions that emerged from the study remedies, with *Malus domestica* and *Laurocerasus* contributing the most. *Prunus spinosa* however did not have any delusions. *Rosa damascene* revealed some of the delusions through rubrics. *Malus domestica* brought to light numerous delusions, including a feeling of dirt, seeing diabolical or distorted faces, forsaken, God talking to them or hating them and that of being obstructed and persecuted. Ramnarayan (2014) and Moonsamy (2016) shared one of the delusions disclosed by one of the provers as follows:

“While I was daydreaming pictures of evil beings came across. Distorted and disfigured faces which seemed scary at the time and looked evil.” (Ramnarayan 2014: 57; Moonsamy 2015: 45).

Murphy (2006) and Vermeulen (2001) reveal that *Laurocerasus* has a similar delusion as *Malus domestica*, as follows: “Delusions, sees old men with long beards and distorted faces while lying down during the day”. *Rosa damascene* sees dark men in the dark. Ramnarayan (2014) indicaes the rubrics with some of the delusion mentioned:

- *Mind- delusions, imaginations, man sees, dark in* (*Rosa damascene*)
- *Mind- delusion- faces, sees- diabolical faces crowd upon him* / *Mind delusions- faces, sees- distorted faces* (*Malus domestica*)
- *Mind- delusions, imaginations, men, old men with long beards and distorted faces, see* (*Laurocerasus*)

This is another delusion illustrated by one the provers of *Malus domestica: “I feel like I’m lacking in love – I don’t really know who I am. Immediate family always pays less attention to me.”* (Ramnarayan 2014: 45; Moonsamy 2015: 47)*. Hydrocyanicum acidum* and *Laurocerasus* also have a similar delusion of feeling forsaken as seen in *Malus domestica*. These delusions are expressed in the rubrics provided below:

- *Mind- forsaken feeling- isolation, sensation of* / *Mind- insecurity, mental* / *Mind- delusion -neglected- he is neglected* / *Mind- delusions- persecuted- he is persecuted* / *Mind- delusions- appreciated, she is not*
- *Mind- forsaken, feeling* (*Hydrocyanicum acidum*, *Laurocerasus*)

This is another distinct delusion that was revealed by one of the provers in the proving of *Malus domestica*: *“When I went to bed and prayed last night it felt like God was talking to me. I physically felt that God spoke to me with an audible voice – I could literally hear it because His voice seemed very loud. It was late at night and I felt like praying. I was half asleep half awake.”* (Ramnarayan 2014: 57; Moonsamy 2015: 45)*.* Ramnarayan (2014) and Moonsamy write the rubric for this symptom as follows*: Mind- delusion- God- communication with God- he is in* (*Malus domestica*). Ramnarayan (2014: 153) further postulates that this might have been how Adam and Eve felt after eating from the fruit from the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, even with the delusion also noted in *Malus domestica* of being forsaken by God.

Scholten and Collins (2012) state that *Crataegus oxyacantha* overreacts when it comes to love matters, they give love their all and want to perfect it but tend to have a delusion that situations and people are acting against them.

Another delusion that is evident in *Laurocerasus* is that of being accused and criticised and that they are not lovable such that they retire gracefully from love (Scholten and Collins 2012). Ramnarayan (2014) and Moonsamy (2015) also reveal a similar theme displayed by *Malus domestica* in the following rubric: *Mind- delusion- friendless, he is*. The two also reveal another delusion in the following rubric: *Mind- delusion- misunderstood, she is*.

5.1.1.5 Separation and disconnection

The theme of separation was noted as a feeling of disconnection between the body and the mind and even speech. The disconnection in the limbs is later discussed.

Malus domestica established a theme of separation and disconnection between body and mind, sometimes described as a separation between body and mind, sometimes described as a separation between the body and the subconscious. Ramnarayan (2014) and Moonsamy (2015) revealed the themes expressed by the provers in the following manner:

"Body is relaxed but subconscious is on its own mission I guess." (Ramnarayan 2014: 66; Moonsamy 2015: 53)

"I feel a loss in connection between my mind and body. Things that I want to do I never seem to achieve. When I have a plan I find it difficult to follow through as I am tired or doing too many things at once." (Ramnarayan 2014: 66; Moonsamy 2015: 53). Expressed in the form of a rubric as follows by Ramnarayan (2014) and Moonsamy (2015)*: Mind- delusion- head- separated from body- is*.

"*This was my first out of body experience it was like my body was separated from my soul, like being in a dream*." (Ramnarayan 2014: 67; Moonsamy 2015: 54) *Hydrocyanicum acidum* has a theme of disconnected talking (Boericke 2007;

Vermeulen 2001). There is also use of hand gestures seen in *Hydrocyanicum acidum*, either exhibited voluntarily or involuntarily (*Mind- gestures, makes, involuntary motions of the hands, throwing about*). The researcher presumes that these gestures could be a compensatory mechanism for the slurred speech or disconnected talking noted in this remedy. The rubric; "*Mind- psychological themes, gesticulation, appearance, verbal expression, expression facial"* consists of *Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa, Crataegus oxyacantha* and *Rosa damascene,* which suggests the use of gestures or other forms of self-expression besides verbal communication.

5.1.1.6 Dreams

The study remedies revealed numerous themes through dreams, mainly in the form of rubrics. Some of these rubrics are:

- *Mind- dreams- many / Mind- dreams- frightful- nightmares (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa)*
- *Mind- dreams- people of naked / Mind- dreams- people, of- children / Mind- dream- flowers / Mind- dreams- pursued- of being- man by / Mind- dreams- robbers/Mind- dreams- stealing- thief / Mind- dreams- war (Rosa damascene)*
- *Mind- dreams- blood (Prunus spinosa, Rosa damascene)*
- *Mind- dreams- dirt (Prunus spinosa)*
- *Mind- dreams- ladder- standing on a high / Mind- dreams- high- places / Mind- dreams- scaffold, he was on a very high, without being anxious (Laurocerasus)*
- *Mind- dreams- dead- bodies (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus)*
- *Mind- dreams- dead- people of (Laurocerasus, Rosa damascene)*
- *Mind- dreams- animals- of/Mind- dreams- birds- of / Mind- dreams- fish- of/Dreams- banquet / Dreams- chidren- about- danger- in / Dreams- dead- of the- relatives / Dreams- disorganised- sequences disorganised / Dreams- flowers -roses / Dreams- gardens / Dreams- talking- God and death- one's friend- about (Malus domestica).*

5.1.2 Particulars

5.1.2.1 Head

The head section contributed various themes in this study. Ssome have been extracted from different case studies in support of the provided symptoms from the different materia medicae.

The headache experienced in *Malus domestica* is described as pounding, prickling-like a needle and splitting. The location of this pain is in the occipital, frontal and the temple regions. This headache can be followed by eye tenderness. The headache experienced was described as “not that intense” while it was described as intense in other scenarios. The headache is only severe when it is hot and is better in a cool place. In other cases, the headache was brought on by heat (Ramnarayan 2014: 72; Moonsamy 2015: 58). The headache experienced in *Crataegus oxyacantha* is said to be an irritable and nervous headache, located at the occipital region and extends further to the back of the neck (Murphy 2000; Boericke 2007). A similar symptom is noticed in *Malus domestica*, a prover reported as follows: “*I had a headache at the back of my head, and it was there for the whole day until I had supper*.” It can be deduced from this statement that the headache reported by the prover might have been caused by hunger or is made better by eating. In a case study by Collins (2006a) (Appendix B2), a patient reported a headache attributed to the occipital region and extended further down to the neck causing neck stiffness.

Hydrocyanicum acidum on the other hand had an intense headache. The headache is sudden and violent, it is accompanied by a feeling of congestion in the head. There are numerous peculiar symptoms evident in *Hydrocyanicum acidum*. This is a feeling as if brain were on fire and a feeling of confusion, distension and pressure with a cloudy feeling. The pressure is also said to be violent and is attributed to the occiput, forehead and worse on the right temple. The location of this pressure is the same location as reported in *Malus domestica* headache. Similar to *Malus domestica* the headache of *Hydrocyanicum acidum* has an affinity with for the eye, however the headache of *Hydrocyanicum acidum* is intense in a sense that it is blinding and results in protrusion and half open eyes. There is also a feeling of heaviness, a pressive

sensation and pressure starting from the left side extending to the right side, to the occiput causing a boring, sticking outward pain into the orbit. There is also shooting, cramping pain in the entire head region and tension and lightening-like jerks from head to toe (Hering 2005; Clarke 2000; Boger 1999; Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2007; Murphy 2006; Allen 1992).

The head pain seen in *Laurocerasus* is attributed to the entire head. Unlike the intense headache noted in *Hydrocyanicum acidum*, *Laurocerasus* has a sensation of coldness and a feeling as though a cold wind was blowing on the vertex and the forehead. This coldness extends to the back of the neck and the back as reported in the headache of *Malus domestica* and *Hydrocyanicum acidum* (Phatak, 1999; Murphy, 2006; Vermeulen, 2001). Vermeulen (2001) and Allen (2000) further describe this cold sensation as icy, in the vertex. The accompanying symptoms are a feeling of weakness and contraction in the head (Phatak 1999; Murphy 2006; Vermeulen 2001). Vermeulen (2001) writes the following about *Laurocerasus*: "*sweat breaks out on the forehead and the forehead becomes cold but if he moves slowly in the open air the sweat ceases and forehead becomes warms*." The headache of *Laurocerasus* bores above the eyelids, again an affinity around the eye region is observed. As seen in *Hydrocyanicum acidum* there is reported tension on the brain also noted in *Laurocerasus*. There is also a feeling of oppression above the head as from weight (Hering 2005).

Sankaran (2007: 1761-1778) shares a case of a patient with migraines (Appendix B3) and sinusitis *Rosa damascene*, who portrayed a similar sensation as seen in *Laurocerasus*. The patient described her headache as a heavy sensation on head resulting in difficult movement of the head. Furthermore, she stated that her headache is accompanied by loss of sleep and failure to work. The headache of *Laurocerasus* is ameliorated by eating (Kent 2002; Hering 2005). Sankaran (2007: 1789-1799) shares another case of *Laurocerasus*, the patient describes the headache as a left sided headache over the eye and the temples. This headache extends to the occiput and descends to the back of the neck. Furthermore, she reveals that there is a bursting which she describes as a headache as if it would *burst into pieces.* The bursting sensation is exacerbated by noise. The headache is normally intense two weeks prior

to her periods. The patient's headache is ameliorated by night sleep, lying down and applying pressure on the head. In addition to this, the patient shared a peculiar symptom, which is a loss of voice during the headache.

The head pain of *Prunus spinosa* is violent but in addition to this, there is a loss of consciousness and loss of ideas (Clarke 2000). There is "pressing asunder pain" beneath the skull. Shooting pain starts from the right frontal bone, penetrates to the brain and moves to the occiput. A bursting-like pain in the right eyeball is experienced as seen in *Hydrocyanicum acidum*. *Malus domestica* also demonstrated symptoms of a headache involving the eye that manifests in a similar manner to *Hydrocyanicum acidum*: "*My eyes seem to be aching lately causing headaches that don't go away easily, have to rest my eyes to get the pain to subside*" (Ramnarayan 2014: 70; Moonsamy 2016: 56). Another accompanying symptom of *Prunus spinosa* is a piercing toothache with a pulled-out sensation on the teeth, exacerbated by warm drinks and food (Boericke 2007; Murphy 2001). Schadde describes a *Prunus spinosa* case of a patient who suffered from neuralgic pain (Appendix B4). The patient described a right-sided, sharp stitching pain accompanied by extreme sensitivity of the skin of the forehead,the cheek and toothache on touch (Sankaran 2007: 1759-1761).

Phatak (1999) states that the headache of *Prunus spinosa* is from the heat of the sun. Ramnarayan (2014: 69) and Moonsamy (2016: 56) noted a symptom which points towards a similar theme: "*I did not experience the pounding headache that I experience mainly on hot days (it was a very hot day). Normally it is a pounding headache at the back of my head that gets bad when it is hot. When I stand in a cool place it subsides. Headache can extend to back of neck*". From this statement it can be deduced that both *Malus domestica* and *Prunus spinosa* react negatively to the heat of the sun or sun light.

The headache of *Prunus spinosa* is thrusting, shooting, bursting, twisting and right sided, however it can shift to the ear. The headache of *Malus domestica* was reported by Ramnarayan (2014: 69) and Moonsamy (2016: 55) to shift behind the ear as follows: "*Feel a slight headache coming on; right side of the brain in the region that's behind the ear.*" It is also evident from this statement that *Malus domestica* has an affinity towards the right side of the head or eye as seen also reported in

Hydrocyanicum acidum and *Prunus spinosa*. Pressure in the head primarily on forehead, temples and occiput (Vermeulen 2001) as described in *Hydrocyanicum acidum*. The headache is reported to be worse from pressure as well (Clarke 2000; Hering 2005). There is also a sharp headache starting on the right side of the forehead, shooting-like lightning through the brain to the occiput (Allen 2002; Boger 1999).

The head section yielded numerous rubrics. As shown in Figure 4.1 *Malus domestica, Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa* and *Rosa damascene* had a total of 36, 19, 262, 677, 274 and 33 rubrics, respectively.

- *Head- lightness- sensation-of / Head- pain- accompanied by- eye -pain -burning / Head- pain- dull / Head- pain- forehead/ Head- pain- forehead -eyes- around / Head- pain- occiput and vertex / Head- pain- piercing- pain / Head- pain- pulsating- pain- resting- eyes- amel / Head- pain- splitting / Head- pain- sun- exposure to sun- from / Head- weakness (Malus domestica)*
- *Head- restlessness- nervousness- headache- during (Crataegus oxyacantha)*
- *Head- pain- headache- forehead (Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa, Rosa damascene)*
- *Head- pain- headache- occiput (Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa)*
- *Head- pain- headache- pressure- agg (Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa)*
- *Head- pain- headache- sun- exposure- exposure to- agg (Prunus spinosa)*
- *Head- pain- headache- unconsciousness, with (Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa)*
- *Head- pain- headache- extending to- back (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa)*
- *Head- pain- headache- extending to-eyes / Head- pain- headache extending to- teeth (Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa)*
- *Head- pain- headache- forehead- eyes- above (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa, Rosa damascene)*
- *Head- pain- headache- sides / Head- pain- headache- stitching (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa)*
- *Head- pain- headache- crushed- beaten- to peaces- as if (Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa)*

- *Head- pain- headache- dull (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Rosa damascene)*
- *Head- pain- headache- pressing (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa, Rosa damascene)*
- *Head- pain- headache- lightning-like / Head- pain- headache- nervous- occiput (Prunus spinosa)*
- *Head- pain- headache- neuralgic (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Prunus spinosa)*
- *Head- pain- headache- shooting (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa)*
- *Head- pain- headache- sudden- paroxysymal / Head- pain- headache- violent / Head- pain- stitching- needles- as from (Laurocerasus, Prunus spinisa)*

5.1.2.2 Vertigo

Vertigo is one other symptom that was evident in some of the remedies.

Malus domestica has vertigo with dizziness, a feeling of weakness, light feeling, or floating sensation in the head (Ramnarayan 2014: 59-60; Moonsamy 2016: 47). The symptom was experienced after an episode of diarrhoea. There is also a patient who reported dizziness with a feeling of weakness and constipation. *Crataegus oxyacantha* exhibits the theme of vertigo as faintness and collapse (Murphy 2000). *Hydrocyanicum acidum* experiences vertigo during a headache with a feeling of intoxication. There is also dizziness and cloudiness of senses and perceived movement of objects. There is a feeling of slow movement of everything around him (Murphy 2001; Hering 2005). Hering (2005) reveals that this vertigo becomes worse in open air. In *Laurocerasus*, vertigo is accompanied by sleepiness, intoxicated feeling as highlighted in *Hydrocyanicum acidum*. *Laurocerasus* also has drowsiness. The dizziness here is described as a feeling of all objects around him moving. There is a sensation of a veil before the eyes on rising from a seated position (Clarke 2000; Phatak 1999; Murphy 2006).

The vertigo section yielded a total of 1, 6, 45, 43, 4 and 2 rubrics for *Malus domestica, Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa* and *Rosa damascene,* respectively, as shown in Table 4.10.

- *Vertigo- reeling (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa)*
- *Vertigo- general (Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa, Rosa damscene)*
- *Vertigo- air- open; agg* / *Vertigo-* intoxicated feeling / *Vertigo- objects seem, move, to (Hydrocyanicum acidum*, *Laurocerasus*)
- *Vertigo- rising, agg, sitting from* / *Vertigo- vision dim, darkened, with (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus)*
- *Vertigo- sleepiness, with (Laurocerasus)*
- *Vertigo- stomach complaints, in (Hydrocyanicum acidum)*

5.1.2.3 Eye

The eye section yielded a fair number of symptoms, themes and sensations. The aetiologies and accompanying symptoms were different.

The eye pain experienced in *Malus domestica* is described as a burning sensation, the pain is located around the orbital region (Ramnarayan 2014: 73; Moonsamy 2015: 58). The pain results from a headache. *Crataegus oxyacantha* has an irritation on the conjunctiva (Vermeulen 2001; Murphy 2000). *Hydrocyanicum acidum* has motionless and dilated or protruded eyes with paralysis of the eyelids (Murphy 2006; Clarke 2000; Hering 2005; Vermeulen 2001). Boericke (2007) explains that there is flushing on the right side of the face where the supraorbital neuralgia is located. There is also dimness in the eyes, perceived floating of clouds before the eyes and distortion of the eyes. Pressure on the right inner canthus is another noted symptom (Allen 1992). Allen (1992) also notes the following symptom: “Eyes tend towards right and upwards, followed by general spasms.”

Laurocerasus shows symptoms similar to that of *Hydrocyanicum acidum* because it also has distorted vision, which makes objects seem larger. Accompanying the distortion of the eyes there is protrusion and dilation of the eyes as highlighted in *Hydrocyanicum acidum*. Sight is obscured and darkness appears before the eyes with a feeling as though one is looking through a veil (Vermeulen 2001; Phatak 1999; Murphy 2006; Boger 1999; Hering 2005; Clarke 2000). Clarke (2000) describes the

eye pain as burning with dryness of eyes. The burning pain was also noted above in *Malus domestica*.

Prunus spinosa has ciliary neuralgia, pain in eyeball is described as bursting and shooting like lightning through the brain to the occiput. On the left eye there is a sudden bursting pain which is ameliorated by lacrimation. Pain in the eyeball as if the eyeball has been torn out is another way in which the pain was expressed (Hering 2005; Clarke 2000). Clarke (2000) writes the following: "*Ciliary neuralgia, pain in eyeball as if crushed or pressed asunder, sharp shooting pain extending through eye back into brain, or above eye extending into brain, or above eye extending into, around it, or over corresponding side of head; pain commences behind ear and shoots forward to eye*". Schadde shared a case study of a patient who described his eye pain as if it were in contact with a sharp object and as if there was sand inside the eye (Appendix B4). The eye pain becomes worse on closing the eyes butter when the eyes are closed and in a fixed position. There is also difficulty on opening the eye.

Figure 4.1 revealed that *Malus domestica, Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa* and *Rosa damascene* contributed a total of 4, 5, 84, 199, 109 and 45 eye rubrics, respectively.

- *Eye- pain- burning (Malus domestica)*
- *Eyes- protrusion, exophthalmic (Crataegus oxyacantha)*
- *Eyes- weakness (Hydrocyanacum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa, Rosa damascene)*
- *Eyes- pain, bones, orbits (Hydrocyanacum acidum, Laurocerasus)*
- *Eyes- paralysis, lids (Hydrocyanacum acidum)*
- *Eyes- pain, dimness of vision, with (Laurocerasus)*
- *Eyes- pain, extending outwards (Hydrocyanacum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa)*
- *Eyes- pain- bursting, lachrymation amel / Eyes- pain- bursting, extending to occiput / Eyes- pain- pressing, asunder / Eyes- pain, torn out, as if (Prunus spinosa)*

5.1.2.4 Nose

In the nose section, the most prevalent sensation amongst the study remedies was nasal congestion or obstruction.

Malus domestica has sinusitis with a blocked nose and a feeling of congestion of the head. *Crataegus oxyacantha* has dryness of the nose or a discharge or obstruction as mentioned in *Malus domestica* (Murphy 2000; Vermeulen 1998). There is also dryness of the nose or discharge evident in *Crataegus oxyacantha*. The discharge is described as greenish brown and looks likes “fetid pieces of hardened mucus” (Murphy 2006; Hering 2005). The pain inside the nose is stinging and the wings of the nose have a bluish discolouration and are dilated (Clarke 2000; Murphy 2006; Hering 2005). Like *Malus domestica*, *Crataegus oxyacantha* and *Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus* has nasal congestion but the accompanying symptoms are coryza and a sore a throat. Hering (2005) and Clarke (2005) expressed this congestion as follows: “nose feels stopped up, no air passes through.” The nasal bone pain noted in *Prunus spinosa* is a pressing asunder pain and recurrent sneezing is also noted (Hering 2005; Clarke 2000). *Rosa damascene* also has sneezing like *Prunus spinosa*. There is nasal itchiness and watery coryza noted in *Rosa damascene*.

As shown in Table 4.10, the result revealed that *Malus domestica, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa* and *Rosa damascene* had 6, 62, 116, 24 and 30 nose rubrics, respectively*. Crataegus oxyacantha* did not appear under this section.

- *Nose- congestion, sinuses / Nose- obstruction, sinuses (Malus domestica)*
- *Nose- coryza, with (Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa, Rosa damascene)*
- *Nose- dryness internal, coryza, during (Rosa damascene)*
- *Nose- discharge, green, brown (Hydrocyanicum acidum)*
- *Nose- dryness, internal / Nose- obstruction, stopped sensation (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Rosa damascene)*
- *Nose- pain, pressing, bone (Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa)*
- *Nose- sneezing (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa, Rosa damascene)*

5.1.2.5 Mouth and tongue

The mouth and tongue section revealed common symptoms and sensations. These were froths at the mouth, dryness, a sweet or bitter taste and stiffness of the tongue.

In *Malus domestica* there is a feeling of thickness of the mouth. There is also a fatty taste in the mouth with a parched sensation on waking. The tongue feels hairy (Ramnarayan 2014: 73-74; Moonsamy 2015: 59). *Hydrocyanicum acidum* froths at the mouth with a bluish discolouration of the lips or paleness. There is hypersalivation but the mouth is dry and feels cold, numb and has a scrapping sensation (Murphy 2006; Allen 1992). One of the provers of *Malus domestica* reported that they had a dry sensation on the tongue as follows: "*Woke up with a very dry mouth, so I'm starting my day with a glass of water.*" (Ramnarayan 2014: 73; Moonsamy 2015: 59). However, they did not report whether this dry sensation was ameliorated by water or not as explained in *Malus domestica*. Allen (1992) and Murphy (2006) describe the taste of *Hydrocyanicum acidum* as pus-like, metallic, astringent, sweet, fetid, sharp, irritating, bitter. The tongue is white coated with stiffness and paralysis and as a result, there is incoherent or loss of speech (Murphy 2006; Hering 2005). The tongue feels cold and burns at the tip (Murphy 2006; Phatak 1999; Boger 1999; Boericke 2007; Vermeulen 2001). Collins (2006b) shares a case of *Hydrocyanicum acidum* (Appendix B2). The case was of a baby boy who got cramps from any touch on the mouth. The baby boy also had bruxism during dentition. The parents of the baby boy mentioned that at birth he had bluish appearance and was not breathing, they claim that "*he looked dead*". From the case, it can be noted that *Hydrocyanicum acidum* exhibits numerous cramping symptoms and again the "retirement from life" mentioned by Scholten and Collins (2012).

As highlighted in *Hydrocyanicum acidum*, *Laurocerasus* also produces froth at the mouth but in *Laurocerasus* this accompanies a convulsion. There is loss of speech as seen in *Hydrocyanicum acidum*; in *Laurocerasus,* however, the loss of speech is due to stomach pain (Phatak 1999; Vermeulen 2001; Murphy 2006). Stiffness, coldness, and numbness of the tongue is another noted symptom in *Laurocerasus*. In addition to this there is also swelling of the tongue in *Laurocerasus* (Kent 2002). Dryness of

the mouth, a white coating, roughness, sweetish, acrid or irritating taste is another common symptom shared by *Laurocerasus* and *Hydrocyanicum acidum* (Clarke 2000). In *Prunus spinosa* there is a piercing and prickling pain in the teeth with a feeling described as teeth being pulled out. The toothache is ameliorated by grinding the teeth and exacerbated by taking anything warm (Vermeulen 2001; Murphy 2001; Phatak 1999). The tongue is coated with white froth as seen in *Laurocerasus* and *Hydrocyanicum acidum*. The mouth is clammy and has a bitter taste like *Hydrocyanicum acidum* and *Laurocerasus* (Clarke 2000). There is pain in the tongue described as burning and shooting noted in *Prunus spinosa* (Hering 2005).

Malus domestica and *Crataegus oxyacantha* each had a total of six mouth rubrics. *Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa* and *Rosa damascene* had 71, 131, 47 and 42 mouth rubrics, respectively. *Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa* and *Rosa damascene* had 10, 19, 7 and 2 taste rubrics, respectively while *Malus domestica* and *Crataegus oxyacantha* yielded none*. Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa* and *Rosa damascene* had 6, 144, 83 and 2 rubrics, respectively, while *Malus domestica* and *Crataegus oxyacantha* had none, as shown in Table 4.10.

- *Mouth- dryness- morning, waking on (Malus domestica, Rosa damascene)*
- *Mouth- enlarged, sensation as if / Mouth-* hair*; sensation of a- tongue- root of / Mouth- taste- fatty, greasy / Mouth- thick; sensation as if- tongue (Malus domestica)*
- *Mouth- dryness, tounge (Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus)*
- *Mouth- dryness (Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Rosa damascene)*
- *Taste- bitter (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa, Rosa damascene)*
- *Teeth- convulsions, during / Teeth- grinding / Taste- sweetish (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus)*
- *Teeth- pain- toothache, bitting teeth together, amel / Teeth- bitting, amel, teeth together / Mouth- numbness, insensibility, tounge (Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa)*

- *Mouth- pain, tounge, tip (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa)*
- *Mouth- pain, burning, smarting, palate, hard palate / Tase- fatty, greasy / Mouth- paralysis, tounge / Mouth- salivation, frothy, foam / Mouth- stiffness, tounge / Mouth- coldness (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus)*
- *Mouth- white, tounge (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa)*
- *Mouth- coated, white, tounge (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa)*

5.1.2.6 Internal and external throat

The is a sensation of an obstruction of some sort on the throat and again *Hydrocyanicum acidum* has symptoms that result in loss of speech, like loss of speech from a headache and loss of speech from abdominal pain as mentioned under the head and mouth and tongue section.

Internally, the throat of *Malus domestica* feels scratchy with a swollen and ball-like sensation in the throat which is ameliorated by drinking warm water. Externally there is a decreased range of motion with a feeling of discomfort on the right side of the neck (Ramnarayan 2014: 74; Moonsamy 2015: 59-60). *Hydrocyanicum acidum* produces a noise on swallowing, noted as a rumbling sound when swallowing drinks. The oesophagus is paralysed, spasmodic and heat is produced (Allen 1992; Phatak 1999; Clarke 2000; Hering 2005). The Hydrocyanicum acidum (Appendix B2)case of the baby boy by Collins (2006b) previously highlighted revealed internal and external symptoms as well. The boy had difficulty swallowing and the parents reverted to feeding him through a tube. In addition to this the boy had oesophageal bleeding and haematemesis. Externally, there was cramping of the neck muscles.

There is a burning and a scraping sensation in the larynx. The larynx feels swollen and narrow causing pressure to the areas in proximity, resulting in a tickling sensation in the larynx and a cough that is hacking (Murphy 2006). Hering (2005) further reveals that this cough produces a whitish or yellowish expectoration and loss of speech. Sometimes the voice is loud with roughness and hoarseness (Clarke 2000).

As documented in *Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus* also displays spasms in the throat and oesophagus and an audible sound when drinking is heard in the throat. Rawness in the trachea and larynx is one other shared symptom (Phatak 1999; Vermeulen 2001; Murphy 2006; Hering 2005). *Laurocerasus* has a painful throat with as sensation as if the throat were drawn downwards when swallowing. As noted in *Malus domestica, Laurocerasus* also has a lump sensation in the throat but that of *Laurocerasus* comes with a dull and sticking pain. Ramnarayan (2014: 74) and Moonsamy (2016: 60) noted the lump sensation expressed by a prover as follows: "*Chest was ok but throat was still acting up – still feels swollen like there's a ball stuck in it. Drinking water helps but warm drinks seem to be making things better overall*." Also noted in *Laurocerasus* is a sensation of coldness or heat and swelling of the throat (Clarke 2000). Like *Malus domestica, Hydrocyanicum acidum* and *Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa* has a raw and scraping sensation in the throat, in addition to this there is also a crawling sensation and a hacking cough (Clarke 2000). A hacking cough was also noted in *Hydrocyanicum acidum*.

Malus domestica, Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa and *Rosa damascene* had 8, 3, 62, 93, 8 and 2 throat rubrics, respectively.

- *Throat- lump- sensation of a, warm drinks, ameliorates / Throat- lump- sensation of a, water drinking, ameliorates (Malus domestica)*
- *Throat- inflammation, sore throat (Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus)*
- *Throat- roughness, scraping sensation (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa, Rosa damascene)*
- *Throat- scratching sensation (Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa)*
- *Throat- constriction / Throat- heat, oesophagus (Hydrocyanicum acidum)*
- *Throat- convulsions, spasms, oesophagus / Throat- cramps, oesophagus / Throat- noises, swallowing on / Throat- pain, stitching / Throat- swallowing, difficult (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus)*
- *Throat- cough, coughing agg / Throat- foreign bodies, as of / Throat- fullness / Throat- lump, sensation (Laurocerasus)*
- *Throat- paralysis, oesophagus (Hydrocyanicum acidum)*

5.1.2.7 Abdomen

The prevalent symptoms in this section was cramping and distension of the abdomen.

Malus domestica has an empty sensation in the abdomen after passing stools. There are also abdominal cramps that occur concurrently with constipation (Ramnarayan 2014: 75-76; Moonsamy 2015: 60-61). *Crataegus oxyacantha* has abdominal distension (Vermeulen 1999). In *Hydrocyanicum acidum*, abdominal coldness and a burning sensation occur interchangeably to each other, with a sharp and stitching pain (Clarke 2000; Hering, 2005; Murphy 2006). The skin around the abdomen is covered with yellow-brown spots (Hering 2005; Murphy 2006). *Prunus spinosa* has abdominal swelling with an aching pain at the region of the liver, and a cramp-like sensation at the region of the bladder compelling one to bend double (Boericke 2007; Murphy 2001; Allen 2000). There is a shooting abdominal pain that results in impeded respiration (Clarke 2000).

Figure 4.1 shows that *Malus domestica, Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa* and *Rosa damascene* have 18, 21, 110, 402, 194 and 10 abdomen rubrics, respectively.

- *Abdomen- pain, aching / Abdomen-pain, sides, flanks / Abdomen- distention, sensation of (Malus domestica)*
- *Abdomen- pain, liver region (Crataegus oxyacantha, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa)*
- *Abdomen- bending, amel, double (Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa)*
- *Abdomen- pain, bending, bent, forward, double, amel / Abdomen- pain, with bladder, in (Prunus spinosa)*

5.1.2.8 Stomach

Several symptoms and sensations were attributed to the stomach region. The study remedies also displayed some commonalities.

Crataegus oxyacantha feels nauseous with dyspepsia and nervous prostration in conjunction with cardiac failure (Murphy 2006; Boericke 2007; Clarke 2000). Similar to *Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum* exhibits chronic dyspepsia as well as distension of the abdomen. *Malus domestica* also has distension of the abdomen with a bloated sensation and eructations which were ameliorated after eating (Ramnarayan 2014: 75; Moonsamy 2015: 60). Murphy (2006) and Hering (2005) describe dyspepsia in *Hydrocyanicum acidum* from chronic inflammation of stomach and bowels. Phatak (1999) further reveals that the dyspepsia has a burning sensation which begins at the region of the umbilicus and ascends to the oesophagus. There is also a pronounced sinking sensation at the pit of the stomach (Vermeulen 2001; Murphy 2006; Clarke 2000). The rumbling sensation noticed when drinking reported earlier under the throat section, is also present in the stomach and so is the lump sensation. The lump sensation slowly changes to a sticking sensation and later changes to pressure in the stomach and vomiting of black mucus (Allen 1992). Allen (1992) further states that there is an unpleasant sensation attributed to the region of the epigastrium with a weak feeling noted on the extremities and muscles, as though one would fall.

As seen in *Hydrocyanicum acidum* and reported under the throat section as well, *Laurocerasus* has a rumbling sensation in stomach when drinking. Like *Crataegus oxyacantha*, there is nausea reported in *Laurocerasus*. The nausea of *Laurocerasus,* however, is distinct in the sense that it is provoked by being near a hot stove (Phatak, 1999; Vermeulen, 2001; Murphy, 2006). Another symptom in *Laurocerasus* is a hiccough provoked vomiting (Murphy, 2006; Kent, 2002; Hering, 2005). As noted in *Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus* also has coldness or a burning sensation in the abdomen and stomach. As noted in *Malus domestica*, and *Hydrocyanicum acidum* has a feeling of emptiness, even after food consumption. A prover reported this symptom as follows: "*Went to the toilet to pass number 2 again. Was feeling like empty in my tummy after I was done."* (Ramnarayan 2014: 75; Moonsamy 2015: 60).

Laurocerasus has violent stomach pain when urinating and a distinct accompanying symptom which is loss of speech as mentioned previously (Phatak 1999; Murphy 2006; Vermeulen 2001; Clarke 2000; Hering 2005). There is also pain in the liver region, which feels like an abscess was forming. The pain is further described as stitching and comes on when there is pressure applied to the area (Kent 2002; Murphy 2006). With the hiccough is an accompanying bitter eructation. There is a lump sensation in the abdomen, exacerbated by talking or any exertion (Phatak 1999; Vermeulen 2001). In contrast to *Malus domestica* and *Hydrocyanicum acidum* which displays a sensation of emptiness in the stomach, *Prunus spinosa* has a sensation of fullness (Clarke 2000; Hering 2005). There is also dullness and distension as seen in *Malus domestica* and *Crataegus oxyacantha* and *Hydrocyanicum acidum*. In *Prunus spinosa,* however, there is an accompanying oppressed feeling deep in the stomach resulting in shortness of breath.

Under the stomach rubrics Table 4.10 shows that *Malus domestica, Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa* and *Rosa damascene* had 10, 23, 187, 210, 47 and 19 rubrics, each.

- *Stomach- distension (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa)*
- *Stomach- pain, burning (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus)*
- *Stomach- constipation with (Crataegus oxyacantha)*
- *Stomach- emptiness, weak feeling (Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus)*
- *Stomach- pain, stitching (Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa, Rosa damascene)*
- *Stomach- eractations- accompanied by distension / Stomach- distension, accompanied by eractations / Stomach- pain, eating after, ameliorates (Malus domestica)*
- *Stomach- nausea (Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa, Rosa damascene)*
- *Stomach- eating, amel, after / Stomach- lump sensation, pit of stomach / Stomach- nausea, warmth, agg, stove of (Laurocerasus)*
- *Stomach- vomiting, dark, black / Stomach- pain, stitching (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus)*

5.1.2.9 Rectum

Noted under this section is paralysis and weakness of the anal sphincter which results in involuntary stools or in contrast to this, difficulty and ineffectual passing of stools.

Malus domestica exhibited a feeling of discomfort in the rectum and anal bleeding (Ramnarayan 2014: 78; Moonsamy 2015: 61-62). *Laurocerasus* has rectal cancer, with bleeding in anal region. The blood is described as bright red. There is also a paralysis and weakness of the rectal sphincter and as a result, involuntary stools (Murphy 2006; Vermeulen 2001; Phatak 1999). *Laurocerasus* also has diarrhoea, which is greenish in colour and looks slimy, there is however evidence of hard stools that are difficult to pass. Sometimes the stools are ineffectual with a release of gas (Hering 2005; Clarke 2000; Kent 2002). There is also a burning sensation with pain in the region of the anus and an itching and crawling sensation, as from a worm (Clarke 2000). *Prunus spinosa* has hard and nodular stools with pain in the rectum. Alongside this pain is a feeling of an "angular body pressed inward" (Allen 2002; Boericke 2007; Murphy 2001; Vermeulen 2001). The diarrhoea of *Prunus spinosa* is involuntary, slimy, watery and offensive like that of *Laurocerasus.* There is a burning sensation in the anal region that follows this diarrhoea which is also mentioned in *Laurocerasus*. *Hydrocyanicum acidum* has involuntary stools similar to *Laurocerasus*. Collins (2006b) shares a *Hydrocyanicum acidum* case (Appendix B2 – Case 2) of a patient who had colitis ulcerosa for seven years. The patient reveals that she has involuntary stools and suffers from severe diarrhoea. She expresses symptom thus: "*I have no control over my stools, the breaks are off. I have so much diarrhoea that I have to wear pampers all the time. Everywhere I go I have to see where the toilet is and if I can't find it, I panic. Any anticipation brings on more diarrhoea. At night I have to get up ten to fifteen times just to go to the toilet with diarrhoea."* This patient has severe diarrhoea made worse by anticipation. *Hydrocyanicum acidum* can also exhibit knotty, hard and lumpy stools like that of a dog with an accompanying stitching and excoriating pain (Clarke 2000; Hering 2005). As noted above, *Prunus spinosa* has hard and nodular stools as well.

The rubrics produced by the rectum section were 11, 5, 29, 107, 73 and 1 for *Malus domestica, Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa* and *Rosa damascene,* respectively, as shown in Figure 4.1.

- *Rectum- haemorrhage, from anus, stool, after, aggravates (Malus domestica, Prunus spinosa)*
- *Rectum- diarrhoea (Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa, Rosa damascene)*
- *Rectum- involuntary, stool (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa)*
- *Rectum- itching anus (Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa)*
- *Rectum- pain, stool, during, hard (Prunus spinosa)*
- *Stool- greenish (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus)*
- *Stool- mucous, slimy (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa)*
- *Rectum- cancer, bleeding, bright, red / Rectum- itching, worms, from / Rectum- involuntary, stool, paralysis, from / Rectum- paralysis, insecure sensation of sphincters, with (Laurocerasus)*

5.1.2.10 Stool

In *Malus domestica* there is a sensation of pins in the rectum and bleeding on passing stools (Ramnarayan 2014: 78; Moonsamy 2015: 62), while *Prunus spinosa* has a similar sensation which is described as a sensation of an “angular body pressing inwards” with hard stools (Murphy 2006: 1582). Also noted in *Malus domestica* is abdominal discomfort on passing stools. On waking there is an urgent and offensive diarrhoea (Ramnarayan 2014: 78; Moonsamy 2015: 62). As noted in *Malus domestica* and *Laurocerasus* under the section of the rectum, *Crataegus oxyacantha* also has bloody stools. Phatak (1999) and Boericke (2007) note this symptom as follows: “Haemorrhage from stools.” *Crataegus oxyacantha* has a hot flatus which has an offensive smell to it (Vermeulen 1998). As highlighted in *Malus domestica*, *Laurocerasus* and *Prunus spinosa*, *Hydrocyanicum acidum* has an urgency and suddenness in passing of stools as noted in the *Hydrocyanicum acidum* case shared by Collins (2006a) mentioned above. That patient revealed that she had bloody stools with the diarrhoea. She also described her stools as black and offensive as a

"sewerage". A prover of *Malus domestica* stated: "*Woke up with severe diarrhoea, smelt like something died inside of me."* The stools can also be involuntary, as also noted in *Laurocerasus*.

Malus domestica, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus and *Prunus spinosa* had 10, 16, 35 and 18 stool rubrics, respectively as shown in Table 4.10. *Crataegus oxyacantha* and *Rosa damascene* had no rubrics under this section.

- *Stool- greenish / Stool- frequent, too (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus)*
- *Stool- mucous, slimy (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa)*
- *Stool- odour, cadaverous (= cadaveric) (Malus domestica)*
- *Stool- offensive (Prunus spinosa)*

5.1.2.11 Respiration

The Rosaceae remedies displayed numerous respiratory symptoms and sensations, the most common sensations being tightness, oppression and paralysis of the lungs on breathing resulting in chest pain and cyanosis.

Malus domestica has difficulty breathing and chest pain on laughing. There is also tightness of the chest with a sensation as though less air is going into the lungs. One prover described her symptoms thus: "*I had pins and needles all over my chest. Breathing in made it worse*" (Ramnarayan 2014: 80-81; Moonsamy 2015: 64-65). In *Crataegus oxyacantha*, least exertion results in dyspnoea. On coughing there is an albuminous expectoration and irregular respiration (Phatak 1999; Boger 1999; Vermeulen 2001). Welte (2012) shares a cured *Crataegus oxyacantha* case (Appendix B1) of an asthmatic patient who had chest pain in the region of the heart, accompanyed dark blue lips with a bluish grey face. *Hydrocyanicum acidum* has paralysis of the lungs and striking cyanosis due to venous congestion of the lungs. This leads to slow and irregular breathing, gasping for air and asphyxia (Boericke 2007; Vermeulen 2001; Boger 1999; Clarke 2000). As seen in *Crataegus oxyacantha* there is also dyspnoea, but in *Hydrocyanicum acidum* this is accompanied by contraction of both the left and right side of the chest. There is loud and anxious respiration during an asthma attack noted in *Hydrocyanicum acidum* (Boericke 2007; Allen 1992).

Laurocerasus has paralysis of the lungs as noted in *Hydrocyanicum acidum*, as well as gasping and a constrictive sensation on the chest and an accompanying burning sensation. As reported in *Malus domestica* and *Hydrocyanicum acidum* there is also a sensation of tightness on the chest in *Laurocerasus*. *Laurocerasus* also has weak, slow and anxious respiration with rattling on the chest similar to *Hydrocyanicum acidum*. Also seen in *Laurocerasus* is cyanosis and dyspnoea with difficulty raising the chest wall. Exercise causes chest pain which is ameliorated by lying down. Spasmodic oppression of the chest is present in *Laurocerasus*. Another noticeable symptom in *Laurocerasus* is asphyxia in new-borns (Boericke 2000; Phatak 1999; Vermeulen 2001; Allen 2002; Hering 2005). In Collins' (2006b) *Hydrocyanicum acidum* case (Appendix B2 – Case 1) of a young boy shared earlier on, the baby did not breath at birth. He also had apnoea and tightness of the chest. The boy had rattling breathing with mucus filled lungs and cyanotic lips. The symptoms and sensations experienced by this baby at birth all point out to asphyxia neonatorum, which is also one of the main symptoms noted in *Laurocerasus.*

In *Prunus spinosa* there is a wheeze noted on walking (Allen 2002; Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2000). There is also pain in the chest and oppression causing shortness of breath and an anxious feeling as mentioned in *Hydrocyanicum acidum* and *Laurocerasus*. One is obliged to take a deep breath to allow air to freely reach the lungs. Also noted in *Prunus spinosa* is violent respiration and palpitations of the heart, worse for slight exertion. *Prunus spinosa* has air hunger as though a lump set below the scapular on the left side. There is nerve pain and paralysis with a cramping sensation (Phatak 1999; Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2007; Boger 1999). *Prunus spinosa* has a pressing or an outwards shooting and wondering pain about the chest resulting in shortness of breath (Boger 1999). There is heaviness and tightness of the chest as highlighted in *Malus domestica, Hydrocyanicum acidum and Laurocerasus* (Hering 2005; Allen 2002).

Under the respiratory section, Table 4.10 shows that *Malus domestica*, *Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa* and *Rosa damascene* have 1, 65, 70, 157, 73 and 4 rubrics, respectively.

- *Respiration- arrest, arrested / Respiration, asthmatic, heart complaints, in respiration (Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa, Rosa damascene)*
- *Respiration, difficult, air open, amel (Crataegus oxyacantha)*
- *Respiration; difficult; exertion agg.; slightest; heart complaints, in (Crataegus oxyacantha)*
- *Respiration; difficult; heart complaints, in; urinary complaints, in / Respiration- exertion, agg (Crataegus oxyacantha, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa)*
- *Respiration- wheezing, whistling (Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa)*
- *Respiration- asthmatic (Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa, Rosa damascene)*
- *Respiration- heart, complaints with (Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa)*
- *Respiration- oppression, from, chest, in / Respiration- pain, from, air passages, in (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa)*
- *Respiration- rattling / Respiration- gasping (Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus)*

5.1.2.12 Chest

There is chest pain, constriction and oppression attributed to the region of the chest, amongst other symptoms accompanied by different sensations on the chest.

Malus domestica has a constrictive sensation on the chest. Another noted sensation is that of tightness and a feeling as though the throat were swollen. The tightness is accompanied by productive mucus. There is a burning sensation on the chest with symptoms of heartburn. Another confirmed symptom was chest pain. This pain is said to be dull in nature and located on the left side of the chest, on the lower half of the sternum it was described as a sharp pain. The pain is felt when laughing with a feeling of less air going into the lungs (Ramnarayan 2014: 80-81; Moonsamy 2015: 64-65). There are influenza symptoms accompanied by a cough. As noted in *Malus domestica*, *Crataegus oxyacantha* also has pain attributed to the left side of the chest,

but that of *Crataegus oxyacantha* is specifically located on the left side of the clavicle and is accompanied by pressure (Murphy 2000). As revealed in *Malus domestica* there is tightness of the chest but in *Hydrocyanicum acidum* there is an accompanying suffocative pain. Murphy (2006), Allen (1992) and Clarke (2000) describe tightness experienced in *Hydrocyanicum acidum,* slowly extending to the right side of the chest resulting in difficulty breathing. There is an acute pain with anxiousness and dyspnoea compelling deep breathing (Allen 1992). Clarke (2000) notes an oppressed and constrictive feeling in the chest with asthma and severe torturing and sharp chest pain. In the region the 7th and 8th rib there is tension, and pain is exacerbated by inspiration (Allen 1992). Clarke (2000) notes a stabbing or piercing sensation on the left side on the lower cartilage of the sternum on deep inspiration. This very same symptom is noted in *Malus domestica*. *Prunus spinosa* has chest pain felt when speaking and a weakness is noted on the voice. There is also a sensation of oppression and heaviness on the chest as mentioned in *Laurocerasus*, *Hydrocyanicum acidum* and *Malus domestica* with a feeling of anxiousness in addition to these sensations. In *Prunus spinosa* there is pain under the sternum as noted in *Malus domestica* and *Hydrocyanicum acidum*. On the left side of the chest there is a stitching pain as noted in *Malus domestica* and *Crataegus oxyacantha* but that of *Prunus spinosa* is specifically on the flesh and noted on deep inspiration and extends to the left shoulder and across to the right side on sitting or walking. There is also tightness as noted in *Malus domestica, Hydrocyanicum acidum* and *Laurocerasus.*

The chest section has numerous rubrics. With *Malus domestica*, *Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa* and *Rosa damascene* producing 19, 64, 148, 339, 156 and 61 rubrics, individually.

- *Chest- constriction, cough, during, aggravates / Chest- pain, cough, during, aggravates / Chest- pain, laughing, aggravates / Chest- palpitation of heart, anxiety with / Chest- pain- sternum- lower part- piercing pain (Malus domestica)*
- *Chest- oppression / Chest- pain, pressing, left (Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa)*
- *Chest- pain, breathing, agg (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa, Rosa damascene)*

- *Chest- anxiety, pain with, chest in / Chest- expand, as if lungs could not (Hydrocyanicum acidum)*
- *Chest- pain, sides, left / Chest- pain, sternum (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa)*

5.1.2.13 Cough

The cough noted in the Rosaceae remedies is either dry or mucus filled. The cough is also spasmodic, suffocative and caused a tickling sensation on the chest.

Hydrocyanicum acidum has a dry, spasmodic, whooping, suffocative and tickling cough. There are violent outbreaks and a frequent cough provoked by a prickling sensation on the throat. There is a nervous cough preceded by dyspnoea. Boger (1999) and Murphy (2006) state that this cough occurs mainly at night. *Laurocerasus* has either a dry or productive cough as noted in *Malus domestica*. The productive cough is jelly-like, copious and streaked with blood. The dry cough is tickling and originates from a pathology of cardiac origin (Boericke 2000; Phatak 1999). Vermeulen (2001) and Allen (2002) write as follows: “Cough sometimes dry, as if mucus hung in the throat, and could not be loosened easily.” As noted in *Hydrocyanicum acidum* there is a frequent, whistling, spasmodic and whooping cough noted in *Laurocerasus* as well (Allen 2000). Another noted symptom in *Laurocerasus* is acute suppuration of the lungs (von Lippe 1999; Vermeulen, 2001; Hering 2005). *Prunus spinosa* has a tickling sensation as from a feather or a crawling sensation in the throat compelling one to cough (Allen 2002).

As shown in Table 4.10, the results revealed that *Malus domestica*, *Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa* and *Rosa damascene* produced 6, 9, 58, 122, 39 and 13 cough rubrics, individually.

- *Cough- dry (Malus domestica, Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa, Rosa damascene)*
- *Cough- suffocative (Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus)*
- *Cough- tickling, from (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa, Rosa damascene)*

- *Cough- whooping, convulsions, during (Hydrocyanicum acidum)*
- *Cough- convulsive, spasmodic/ Cough- itching, from (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus)*
- *Expectoration- bloody, spitting of blood, streaked (Laurocerasus)*

5.1.2.14 Bladder and urine

Noted under this section is a painful sensation in the region of the bladder, with varying sensation but the most prevalent being cramping. There is also frequent urination with a bluish colour in some remedies, sediments and clear or yellow urine. The urine is said to be burning.

Malus domestica has a painful sensation in the bladder region with frequent, hot, burning and yellow urine. At the region of the kidney there is severe pain and an increased urgency to urinate at night with clear urine. An accompanying symptom is a cramping pain on the flanks after urinating, one of the provers reported as follows: "*Went to the toilet for number 1 6 times today dark yellow pee and cramping on my sides*." (Ramnarayan 2014: 79; Moonsamy 2015: 63). *Crataegus oxyacantha* has juvenile diabetes with traces of albumin and excess phosphates (Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2007; Phatak 1999; Murphy 2006).

As stated in *Malus domestica, Hydrocyanicum acidum* also has burning urine, but that of *Hydrocyanicum acidum* is felt at the urethra. Urine is copious and watery or yellow as also noted in *Malus domestica*. Sometimes there is retention of urine in *Hydrocyanicum acidum* (Allen 1992; Clarke 2000; Hering 2005). Hering (2005) and Murphy (2006) reveal that *Hydrocyanicum acidum* has uraemia due to diminished heart action. Again, it is noted that almost all pathologies are caused by an underlying heart condition or are accompanied by it as also depicted by other Rosaceae plant remedies*. Hydrocyanicum acidum* has cloudy urine with thick, red sediments (Clarke 2000).

Laurocerasus has urine that is watery, pale yellow, or has thick red deposits as noted in *Hydrocyanicum acidum*. Urine can be suppressed, frothy and acrid, eroding and causing an itch in the labia. As mentioned in both *Malus domestica* and

Hydrocyanicum acidum there is a burning sensation at the urethra but with a pressing sensation post urination (Clarke 2000; Hering 2005; Kent 2005). Hering (2005) writes as follows: “Urinary, difficulties with palpitations of the heart.” In *Prunus spinosa* pressure from flatus causes cramps and tenesmus at the region of the bladder compelling one to double up when urinating. There is increased urgency to urinate and urinary retention resulting in pain at the urethra. Urine is either forked or comes out thin like a thread (Phatak 1999; Clarke 2000). At the region of the bladder there is a cramp-like sensation. In *Prunus spinosa* the person needs to strain to urinate. There is burning and biting pain at the region of the bladder as noted in *Laurocerasus, Hydrocyanicum acidum* and *Malus domestica*. *Prunus spinosa* has frequent urination, with brown and scanty urine on urinating. The urine of *Prunus spinosa* is hot and corrosive like that of *Hydrocyanicum acidum* (Boericke 2007; Vermeulen 2001; Allen 2002). “Bright yellow urine, with whitish and sometimes a sky-blue coloured sediment” (Clarke 2000).

The urinary system produced a few rubrics. Figure 4.1 shows that *Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus* and *Prunus spinosa* respectively have 6, 14 and 32 urethra rubrics, while *Malus domestica, Crataegus and Rosa damascene* have none. *Malus domestica*, *Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa* and *Rosa damascene* produced 1, 3, 13, 51, 97 and 3 bladder rubrics respectively. Under the kidney section *Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus* and *Prunus spinosa* yielded a total of 3, 11, 12 and 7 rubrics respectively. No rubrics were produced under the kidney for *Malus domestica* and *Rosa damascene. Malus domestica, Crataegus and Rosa damascene* have none. *Malus domestica*, *Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa* and *Rosa damascene* produced 5, 9, 13, 37, 20 and 2 urine rubrics respectively.

- *Urine- burning- accompanied by- back; pain in / Urine- colour- yellow- dark (Malus domestica)*
- *Bladder- urination- frequent (Malus domestica, Prunus spinosa)*
- *Bladder; retention of urine (Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa)*

- *Urine- albuminous / Urine- sediment-phosphates- increased (Crataegus oxyacantha)*
- *Bladder- cramps- bend double- must / Bladder- pain- urinate- on urging to / Bladder- pain- burning- smarting- urination- during / Bladder- retention of urine- convulsive- spasmodic / Bladder- urination- difficult- dysuria- convulsions- spasms of bladder- from / Bladder- urination- difficult- dysuria- tenesmus of rectum- in- convulsions- spasms of urethra / Kidneys- pain- urination- during (Prunus spinosa)*
- *Bladder- urination- feeble stream- slow- weak (Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa)*

5.1.2.15 Neck and Back

Attributed to the region of the neck and back in pain with stiffness and a cramping sensation.

Malus domestica has back pain attributed to the thoracic, cervical and lumbar region. There is a hot and burning sensation at the shoulders and neck with heat radiating to the head (Ramnarayan, 2014: 82-83; Moonsamy, 2016: 65-66). *Hydrocyanicum acidum* has contraction of the back muscles (Phatak, 1999; Murphy, 2006; Vermeulen, 2001; Clarke, 2000). In the *Hydrocyanicum acidum* case of the baby boy shared by Collins (2006b) (Appendix B1 – Case 1), the baby boy is reported to have cramps attributed to the back with high muscular tone. There is also a cramping at the region of the neck compelling the baby to turn his head to the left. The same symptom is noted in *Laurocerasus*. As noted in *Malus domestica*, there is sudden pain at the region of the kidneys. The kidney pain of *Hydrocyanicum acidum* however, radiates to the abdomen and causes a warm sensation at the abdomen. Allen (1992) states that a cramping and spasmodic sensation is noted at the dorsal region, and notes congestion of neck veins in *Hydrocyanicum acidum*. On the left side of the neck there is a sensation of painful stiffness in *Laurocerasus.* There is also a feeling of compression at the shoulders, nape, and back and arms; accompanying this sensation are sudden palpitations that wake one from sleep at night. There is also pressure at back of the neck principally in open air, forcing one to bend the head forward. Every four hours there is pain at the lower back “darting up to head and chest causing a feeling of suffocation, with constant sick feeling of drowsiness.” Sensation of a heavy

lump falling from just above umbilicus to small of back. Stitches in right side of the small of the back (Clarke 2000; Hering 2005. “Severe pain in sacral region extending to pubis” (Vermeulen 2001; Clarke 2000; Hering 2005). *Prunus spinosa* has a sensation of a lump below the left scapular region (Phatak 1999; Vermeulen 2001; Murphy 2001). *Prunus spinosa* has a stiff sensation when sitting as from an injury. There is also stitching pain between the scapulae on deep inspiration (Vermeulen 2001; Allen 2002; Clarke 2000; Hering 2005).

Table 4.10 shows that *Malus domestica*, *Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa* and *Rosa damascene* contributed a total of 21, 20, 31, 227, 135 and 24 back rubrics and 6, 11, 17, 32, 12 and 6 rubrics for the neck region, respectively.

- *Back- pain- sitting- agg (Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa)*
- *Back- pain- extending to- head / Back- pain- cervical region- extending- head- to / Back- pain- dorsal region- scapulae- between- breathing- agg / Back- lump sensation- dorsal region-scapulae / Back- pain- lumbar region- lumbago- sitting- agg/ Back- pain- pressing- cervical region- extending to- head- occiput / Back- pain- stitching- lumbar region- extending- abdomen- to / Neck- stiffness- left (Prunus spinosa)*
- *Back- pain- lumbar region- lumbago (Prunus spinosa, Laurocerasus)*
- *Neck- tension (Laurocerasus)*
- *Back- pain- cramping- cervical region / Back -pain- drawing- cervical region- convulsions- during / Back- twitching- convulsions- during (Hydocyanicum acidum)*
- *Back- stiffness (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa)*

5.1.2.16 Extremities

The section of the extremities reveals several symptoms and sensations. Some of the sensations are weakness, coldness, separation, paralysis, contraction, trembling and shooting, to mention a few. The is also swelling and blueness noted on the extremities. There are wandering painin the extremities.

Malus domestica has a cramping sensation of the lower limbs, especially the calves. There is a shooting pain in the left upper limb. A shooting and throbbing pain specifically between the two left fingers is noted. *Malus domestica* has a burning sensation on the feet accompanied by perspiration of the palms and feet. There is a sensation of separation between areas of the lower limbs, and a sensation as though the feet were not attached to the body when running. *Malus domestica* exhibits weakness of the limbs, especially the lower limbs (Ramnarayan 2014: 83-86; Moonsamy 2015: 66-68). These are some of the statements revealed by the provers of *Malus domestica*:

- "*A very strange thing happened today while I was walking to work. It felt like my toes were cut off from my feet like they were separated*" (Ramnarayan 2014: 67; Moonsamy 2015: 53)
- "*My legs feel like their (they're) not part of my body at times"* (Ramnarayan 2014: 66; Moonsamy 2015: 52)

The researcher presumes that the sensation of "limbs not being attached to the body" could indicate a feeling of numbness or complete loss of sensation on the lower limbs.

As noted in *Malus domestica*, *Crataegus oxyacantha* has excessive perspiration on the palms (Phatak 1999; Murphy 2000; Boger 1999). Unlike *Malus domestica* which has shooting pains on the left upper limb, *Crataegus oxyacantha* has a sharp shooting pain on the lower limbs. Also noted in *Crataegus oxyacantha* is swelling of the feet with blueness and coldness of extremities (Murphy 2006). Vermeulen (1998) states that the pain in the limbs noted in *Crataegus oxyacantha* is exacerbated by walking and ameliorated stretching out the legs in full length.

Hydrocyanicum acidum has a cold sensation on the extremities as mentioned in *Crataegus oxyacantha*, that of *Hydrocyanicum acidum* however, is icy cold (Boger, 1999; Murphy 2006; Vermeulen 2001). There is a feeling of stiffness and paralysis, starting on the lower limbs, then proceeding to the upper limbs, followed by loss of sensation. Also noted in *Hydrocyanicum acidum* is congestion of the blood vessels, resulting in varicose ulcers on the legs. On the upper limbs and the neck, there are eruptions that have an itching and a burning sensation. There is weakness of the

limbs, especially the thighs. “Extreme weakness and weariness; nervous weakness” with staggering trembling is also noted in *Hydrocyanicum acidum*. There is relaxation of the arms with contraction of fingers (Clarke 2000; Murphy 2006).

As mentioned in *Crataegus oxyacantha* and *Hydrocyanicum acidum*, there is a blue discolouration of the skin on the extremities. The toes and fingernails of *Laurocerasus* become knotty with clubbing of the fingers and distension of veins of the hands. There is coldness of the lower limbs as noted in *Crataegus oxyacantha* and *Hydrocyanicum acidum*. The coldness comes with clamminess of the feet, legs and knees with an underlying heart pathology. *Laurocerasus* has numb sensation on crossing the legs. Noted at the hip joint is a sprained sensation (Boericke 2000; Vermeulen 2001; Kent 2002; Phatak, 1999; Murphy 2006). As also mentioned in *Hydrocyanicum acidum* and *Crataegus oxyacantha* there is paralysis of the limbs, but the paralysis noted in *Laurocerasus* is painless. *Laurocerasus* has drawing, tearing and stinging pain attributed to the limbs, accompanying this pain is trembling of the hands. There is pain felt on the right shoulder joint. On the left knee there is sticking pain and an ulcerated pain on the lower part of the heel. *Laurocerasus* has “acute drawing and shooting pain on the limbs” (Clarke 2000; Hering 2005).

As mentioned in *Crataegus oxyacantha*, there is swelling of the feet in *Prunus spinosa;* Allen (2002) and Boger (1999) reveal that this is due to enlargement of the heart. There is an itching sensation at the fingertips as though they were frozen (Phatak 1999; Vermeulen 2001; Murphy 2001). *Prunus spinosa* has a sprained sensation on the thumb, hindering writing. There is pressure felt on the right shoulder, radiating to the deltoid muscle, resulting in failure to raise the arm. *Prunus spinosa* has soreness of the axillary glands. Pains are wrenching and paralytic with tension attributed to various parts of the upper limbs. “Pain as if bruise will form” is another symptom noted in *Prunus spinosa*. *Prunus spinosa* changes leg position constantly, with restlessness of the legs. On the left ankle there is pain as if one were sprained and a painful sensation as if the big toe were pulled out from its joint (Clarke 2000; Hering 2005).

There are numerous rubrics attributed to the section of the extremities, with Laurocerasus having 1144 rubrics on its own. *Malus domestica*, *Crataegus*

oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Prunus spinosa and *Rosa damascene* have a total of 47, 58, 300, 545 and 128 (Figure 4.1) respectively.

- *Extremities, cramps- feet, back of feet, extending to legs / Extremities, cramps- feet, heels, extending to, calves / Extremities, cramps- pain, legs, cramping / Extremeties- itching- shoulders- burning left / Extremities- pain- feet- soles- burning / Extremities- pain- fingers- shooting pain / Extremities- pain- lower limb- stretching- ameliorates / Extremities- separated sensation- feet feel separated from lower limbs / Extremeties- seperated- sensation- legs- body- as if separated from his / Extremeties- weakness- legs (Malus domestica)*
- *Extremities- numbness- legs (Malus domestica, Laurocerasus)*
- *Extremities- bluish- upper limbs (Crataegus oxyacantha, Laurocerasus)*
- *Extremities- coldness- chilliness- upper limbs (Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Rosa damascene)*
- *Extremities- pain- burning- smarting-feet (Crataegus oxyacantha, Laurocerasus)*
- *Extremities- pain- sore- bruised (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa)*
- *Extremities- lameness- ankles- motion agg / Extremities- stiffness- walking- amel / Extremities- pain- shoulders- deltoid region (Laurocerasus)*
- *Extremities- pain- standing agg / Extremities- pain- legs- calves (Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa)*
- *Extremities- pain- walking- while (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus)*
- *Extremities- swelling (Crataegus oxyacantha, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa)*
- *Extremities- swelling- heart complaints- in (Crataegus oxyacantha, Prunus spinosa)*

5.1.2.17 Heart and circulation

The heart is where most of the pathologies evident in the Rosaceae plant family manifest or cause the numerous pathologies as mentioned below. There is torturing, compressing and suffocative pain attributed to the chest region. More sensations are shared in this section.

The location of the pain experienced in *Malus domestica* is like the pain noted in angina pectoris. The pain is at the region of the heart, at the left clavicle and left scapular region (Ramnarayan 2014: 81; Moonsamy 2015: 65). Noted in *Crataegus oxyacantha* is enlargement of the heart due to overexertion. In *Crataegus oxyacantha* there are palpitations of the heart and dyspnoea on least exertion. There is also anaemia with tachycardia. Also noted are stitches felt at the heart region with weakness, collapse and oppression at the heart region. There is increased arterial tension due to arteriosclerosis. *Crataegus oxyacantha* has heart pathologies accompanied by congestion to the head with anxiety and pain. There is also valvular incompetence and murmurs of the heart. The pulse rate of *Crataegus oxyacantha* is increased, irregular, feeble and intermittent.

As mentioned in *Crataegus oxyacantha*, *Hydrocyanicum acidum* also has palpitations, but the palpitations of *Hydrocyanicum acidum* are violent. They can also be weak, unequal and accompanied by strong heart beats. The chest pains in *Hydrocyanicum acidum* are torturing and compressing in the region of the heart. There is angina pectoris noted in *Crataegus oxyacantha* but in addition to this there are suffocative pains. *Hydrocyanicum acidum* has distention of the blood vessels with a writhing sensation in them. There is also pressure, compression and sticking pain in the region of the heart. As stated in *Crataegus oxyacantha,* there is weakness of the heart noted in *Hydrocyanicum acidum* but in addition to this is there is an accompanying spasmodic sensation (Allen 1992; Phatak 1999; Vermeulen 2001; Clark 2000; Herring 2005).

Pain in the region of the heart as seen in *Crataegus oxyacantha* and *Hydrocyanicum acidum* is also experienced in *Laurocerasus*. The pain experienced in *Laurocerasus* is worse for exercising. There is a feeling of suffocation which is exacerbated by sitting and ameliorated by lying down. As highlighted in *Crataegus oxyacantha*, the pulse of *Laurocerasus* can be small and feeble. It can also be weak and/or irregular. *Laurocerasus* has a distinct sensation with a feeling as if ‘‘heart would turn over’’ with gasping for breath. At the region of the heart there is a falling down sensation and stitching sensation as mentioned in *Crataegus oxyacantha. Laurocerasus* also has a pulsating or beating sensation which is accompanied by gasping and a dry cough. As

mentioned in *Hydrocyanicum acidum,* there is a spasmodic pain attributed to the heart region, but with a fear of sudden death. There is also a sensation of heaviness like a ‘‘lump of lead’’ has descended from the pit of the stomach to the back on attempting to get up from a reclined position (Vermeulen 2001; Clark 2000; Boger 1999; Hering 2005; Allen 2000).

In *Prunus spinosa* there is enlargement of the heart as noted in *Crataegus oxyacantha*. There is also swelling of the feet with the enlargement of the heart, similar to *Crataegus oxyacantha, Laurocerasus* and *Hydrocyanicum acidum*. Angina pectoris is also a common symptom. As mentioned in *Laurocerasus,* there is a furious heartbeat with suffocation, dyspnoea and palpitations. The carotids having a throbbing sensation and perceptible pulsation (Vermeulen 2001; Murphy 2001; Allen 2000; Hering 2005).

Under the heart and circulation, *Malus domestica*, *Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa* and *Rosa* damascene had a total number of 0, 196, 89, 124, 40 and 28 rubrics (Table 4.10) each.

- *Heart & circulation- anxiety- with / Heart & circulation-congestion-bloodvessels / Heart & circulation- lying- amel (Crataegus oxyacantha, Laurocerasus)*
- *Heart & circulation- exercise- after-slight (Crataegus oxyacantha, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa)*
- *Heart & circulation- hypertrophy- heart (Crataegus oxyacantha, Prunus spinosa)*
- *Heart & circulation- murmurs (Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus)*
- *Heart & circulation- pain- heart region- exercise- after- slightest / Heart & circulation- pain- heart region- extending to- shoulders- left / Heart & circulation- pain- pressing- heart region- exertion agg / heart & circulation- pain- stitching- heart region- extending to- upper limbsleft- shoulder- to / Heart & circulation- hypertrophy- heart- exertion agg / Heart & circulation- palpitation heart- pulse- rapid- with very (Crataegus oxyacantha)*
- *Heart & circulation- palpitation heart / Heart & circulation- pulse- heartbeat- rapid- tachycardia / Heart & circulation- weakness- heart (Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa)*

5.1.2.18 Skin

One of the key features noted on the skin were coldness and blueness of the skin. With burning and itching eruptions and formication.

The skin of *Malus domestica* is dry, thick, oily, smooth, hydrated and clear. There is an itching and burning sensation accompanied by discomfort with no evidence of any eruptions (Ramnarayan 2014: 93-95; Moonsamy 2015: 75-76). *Crataegus oxyacantha* has an eruption on the nape, axillae and chin that has a burning and smarting sensation as noted in *Malus domestica* The distinguishing feature between the two remedies is that *Malus domestica* has no eruptions while *Crataegus oxyacantha* has eruptions. There is also a cold sensation and blue discolouration on the skin with profuse perspiration (Vermeulen 2001; Phatak 1999; Boericke 2007). Phatak (1999), Vermeulen (2001) and Boger (1999) also state that the skin eruptions in *Crataegus oxyacantha* are exacerbated by heat and ameliorated by bathing. *Hydrocyanicum acidum* has pale skin and cyanosis and itching eruptions of the neck as mentioned in *Crataegus oxyacantha*; the eruptions of *Hydrocyanicum acidum* also appear on the arms. The eruptions are tiny red pustules. The appearance of the skin in *Hydrocyanicum acidum* is bluish-black. On the breast and neck there is a yellow or a bluish-black appearance. There is also a prickling sensation and formication is more pronounced in the region of the epigastrium (Allen 1992; Vermeulen 2001; Clarke 2000). There is sweat on the entire body in *Hydrocyanicum acidum* (Murphy 2006). As noted in *Crataegus oxyacantha* and *Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus* has cold, blue or bluish-black skin discolouration. The skin may also be cool (Phatak 1999; Murphy 2006; Boger 1999; Vermeulen 2001). Vermeulen (2001) and Boger (1999) further state that the skin of *Laurocerasus* can be scaly and rough between the digits, and that there is a burning sensation on touching water, unlike *Crataegus oxyacantha* which is ameliorated by bathing. *Prunus spinosa* has herpes zoster eruptions with oedema, and can have an itching sensation at the fingertip as if they were frozen (Boericke 2007; Murphy 2001).

For the skin rubrics, Figure 4.1 shows a total of 9, 8, 55, 134, 34 and 46 for *Malus domestica*, *Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa* and *Rosa damascene*, respectively.

- *Skin- blackish / Skin-dryness (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus)*
- *Skin- bluish (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Crataegus oxyacantha)*
- *Skin- bluish- babies (Laurocerasus)*
- *Skin- coldness (Crataegus oxyacantha, Laurocerasus, Hydrocyanicum acidum)*
- *Skin- pale (Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Rosa damascene)*
- *Skin- pain- burning- smarting (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus)*
- *Skin- burning / Skin- itching- eruptions without / Skin- itching- burning / Skin- dry / Skin- soft / Skin- oily / Skin- waxy (Malus domestica)*
- *Skin- eruptions- herpetic (Rosa damascene, Prunus spinosa)*
- *Skin- eruptions- itching (Rosa damascene, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus)*
- *Skin- formication- crawling (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa)*

5.1.2.19 Female

The female section yielded few symptoms, the main ones being a burning and corrosive vaginal discharge, loss of consciousness or collapse during menses, and menses with large clots and lower back pain.

In *Malus domestica* there was a prover who was afraid of sexual intercourse due to lack of libido (Ramnarayan 2014: 67-68; Moonsamy 2015: 54). *Hydrocyanicum acidum* has a sinking sensation at the region of the epigastrium accompanied by hot flushes (Hering 2005). In *Laurocerasus* there is uterine cancer with pain and discharge of bright red blood with clots that are gelatinous. The pain is ameliorated by sleep. There is collapse during menses, accompanied by coldness. There is also a burning and a sticking sensation below the breast noted in *Laurocerasus*. there is severe pain in the region of the sacrum during menses. This pain moves to the pubic region and is preceded by dimness of vision, dizziness, a cold tongue, cold extremities and a

feeling of sadness. *Laurocerasus* also has menorrhagia with dark blood and large clots as with uterine cancer (Phatak 1999; Murphy 2000; Clarke 2000; Hering 2005). *Prunus spinosa* has acrid, watery, pale, purulent, corrosive or excoriating and yellow staining leucorrhoea. There is pain in the region of the sacrum during menses. The menses are copious, early, thin or watery. There is a pulsating pain at the pudendum and an itching or tickling sensation around the region of the ovaries. The itch is not made better by rubbing or scratching.

As seen in Table 4.10, *Malus domestica* has no female rubrics*, while Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa* and *Rosa damascene* had an individual contribution of 9, 30, 72, 49 and 17 female rubrics.

- *Female- sexual, libido-desire, increased (Rosa damascene, Laurocerasus)*
- *Female- ovaries / Female- Leucorrhea- acrid, corrosive, excoriating (Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa)*
- *Female- cancer- uterus; haemorrhage, with / Female- haemorrhage, uterine, metrorrhagia; coldness, with; body, of (Laurocerasus)*
- *Female-menses; clotted, coagulated (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus)*
- *Female- formication, crawling; ovaries / Female- itching- ovaries, scratching does not amel (Prunus spinosa)*

5.1.2.20 Face

The symptoms noted on the face are like those noted on the skin, like blueness of the skin, formication and swelling. In addition to these are cramps on the jaw.

Laurocerasus has a bluish black discolouration of the skin as seen in *Hydrocyanicum acidum*, also noted is formication. The sensation is described thus: “feels as if flies and spiders are crawling over the skin” (Phatak 1999; Murphy 2006; Vermeulen 2001). Under the lower jaw and teeth there is a painful sensation and swelling of the face. There are also cramps and locking of the jaw noted in *Laurocerasus*. “Blue babies” (Boger 1999). Yellow spots are visible in *Hydrocyanicum acidum* (Clarke 2000; Kent 2002; Hering 2005). *Prunus spinosa* has an itching and sticking sensation on the face, specifically on the upper part of the malar bone (Clarke 2000).

- *Face- bluish (Crataegus oxyacantha, Prunus spinosa, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Rosa damascene)*
- *Face- bluish; heart complaints, in (Crataegus oxyacantha, Laurocerasus)*
- *Face- clenched jaw / Face- cramps; jaws (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus)*
- *Face- formication, crawling; bugs, insects, as from / Face- yellow; spots (Laurocerasus)*
- *Face- greyish (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Rosa damascene)*
- *Face- itching (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa, Rosa damascene)*
- *Face- itching (Malus domestica)*
- *Face- swelling (Rosa damascene, Prunus spinosa, Laurocerasus, Hydrocyanicum acidum)*

5.1.2.21 Male

The male organs have an itching sensation with an increased desire for sexual intercourse.

Laurocerasus has a gangrenous penis and increased libido as noted in *Hydrocyanicum acidum*. There is a violent, itching sensation noted on the prepuce with a desire for sex. There is increased libido and semen production in *Hydrocyanicum acidum* (Allen 1992). On the right pubic region there is sticking pain. In *Prunus spinosa* there is a pulsating sensation on the glans caused by walking or any jarring movement, and pain on the glans on urinating. In the region of the bladder there is a cramping sensation compelling one to double up on urinating. As noted in *Hydrocyanicum acidum,* there is an itching sensation in the region of the scrotum made better by scratching (Clarke 2000, Phatak 1999; Vermeulen 2001; Murphy 2001). *Prunus spinosa* has a flaccid penis (Clarke 2000; Hering 2005).

Table 4.10 shows that *Malus domestica*, *Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa* and *Rosa damascene* had a 1, 6, 33, 37, 86 and 18 rubrics, respectively.

- *Male genitalia- sexual desires- wanting (Malus domestica, Laurocerasus)*
- *Male- sexual, libido- desire- increased (Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus)*
- *Male- itching; penis (Laurocerasus, Rosa damascene)*
- *Male- atrophy- shrivelled; penis (Prunus spinosa)*
- *Male- pain -penis- glans- urination; during (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Prunus spinosa)*
- *Male- itching- voluptuous- scrotum- scratching amel (Prunus spinosa)*
- *Male- flaccidity; penis (Prunus spinosa)*

5.1.3 General symptoms

5.1.3.1 Thirst and appetite

There is generally loss or unpredictable appetite in the Rosaceae remedies, increased increased thirst, although some remedies are thirstless.

In *Malus domestica* there is increased thirst (Ramnarayan 2014: 75; Moonsamy, 2016: 60) and loss of appetite due to nervous affliction (Ramnarayan 2014: 139). Boericke (2007) states that *Crataegus oxyacantha* has an unpredictable appetite. *Hydrocyanicum acidum* is thirstless with heat attributed to entire body or sometimes violent thirst (Hering 2005; Murphy 2006). *Hydrocyanicum acidum* has loss of appetite due to nervous exhaustion as noted in *Malus domestica* and *Crataegus oxyacantha*. *Hydrocyanicum acidum* also has anorexia (Murphy 2006). In *Laurocerasus* the mouth is dry with violent thirst and diminished appetite as seen in *Malus domestica* (Clarke 2000; Boger 2006; Hering 2005). Hering (2005) states that *Laurocerasus* has a feeling of emptiness after eating.

- *Stomach- appetite- appetite- diminished (Crataegus oxyacantha, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa, Rosa damascene)*
- *Stomach- appetite- appetite- diminished- eating- while (Hydrocyanicum acidum)*
- *Stomach- appetite- increased- hunger- general (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa, Rosa damascene)*

- *Stomach- appetite- ravenous- canine- excessive (Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa, Rosa damascene)*
- *Stomach- appetite- satiety- easy (Crataegus oxyacantha, Prunus spinosa)*
- *Stomach- thirstlessness / Stomach- thirst- extreme (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Rosa damascene)*

5.1.3.2 Sleep and dreams

The rose remedies exhibited sleeplessness with restlessness or nervousness, fear and anxiety. On the contrary there can be an overpowering sleep. The dreams displayed a theme of disconnection.

Sleeplessness and countless dreams are found in *Malus domestica*. There are dreams of disorganised scenes from movies, of falling in space, death, God, foreign people, countries, feelings of guilt, being at work, the coastline, children playing in the garden, tending to an injured child, parents, relatives, committing theft, in parties and dreams of parties and banquets (Ramnarayan 2014: 87-92; Moonsamy 2016: 69-74). In *Crataegus oxyacantha* there is sleeplessness and insomnia due to heart disease (Vermeulen 2001; Murphy 2000; Boericke 2007). *Crataegus oxyacantha* also has sleep disturbances, restlessness, twisting and turning late at night and does not feel refreshed after sleep (Vermeulen 1998). In *Hydrocyanicum acidum* there is yawning accompanied by shivering and irresistible drowsiness and sleepiness. The sleep is overpowering as though one is in a coma or unconscious. On the contrary there can be sustained sleeplessness. *Hydrocyanicum acidum* also has anxiety and fears during sleep (Allen 1992; Clarke 2000; Hering 2005). Disjointed dreams are evident in *Hydrocyanicum acidum* as seen in *Malus domestica* (Vermeulen 2001; Boericke 2007; Phatak 1999). Clarke (2000) writes as follows: “lively dreams, without connection, anxious, disquieting dreams, dreams of death.” *Hydrocyanicum acidum* has unrefreshed sleep on waking as mentioned in *Crataegus oxyacantha* (Allen 1992). On waking, there is a feeling as if one had not slept at all, as also noted in *Crataegus oxyacantha*. *Laurocerasus* has yawning, bouts of deep and irresistible sleep as if in a coma just like *Hydrocyanicum acidum*. This feeling of sleepiness in worse after dinner and in the evening (Boger 1999; Hering 2005). There is snoring, and noisy, laboured breathing. As noted in *Hydrocyanicum acidum*, there can also be sleeplessness and

night watching from fear and anxiety with restlessness. *Laurocerasus* can be sleepless due to excitement or sudden heat. The dreams of *Laurocerasus* have a theme of agitation (Murphy 2006; Phatak 1999; Vermeulen 2001; Clarke 2000). Sankaran (2007: 1789-1799) shares a *Laurocerasus* case (Appendix B3) of a patient who revealed various dreams. The patient dreamt of religious themes, death, wedding, houses, drowning, snake, falling, being unprepared for an exam and missing trains. The dreams about religious themes, snakes and falling reveal a strong congruency with *Malus domestica* in relation to the "saga of Adam and Eve" that Ramnarayan (2014) makes note of when he discusses the theme of guilt, dreams of God, falling and regret that emerged from the proving of *Malus domestica*.

As highlighted in *Crataegus oxyacantha, Malus domestica*, *Hydrocyanicum acidum* and *Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa* has sleeplessness and waking up unrefreshed. Like in *Malus domestica* there are also numerous dreams and fantasies exhibited by *Prunus spinosa*. There are also dreams of salt things and furunculi (Clarke 2000).

Malus domestica, *Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa* and *Rosa damascene* had 15, 7, 27, 100, 43 and 12 sleep rubrics, respectively (Table 4.10).

- *Sleep- sleeplessness- heart- complaints- in (Crataegus oxyacantha)*
- *Sleep- restless (Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Prunus spinosa, Rosa damascene)*
- *Sleep- semi-consciousness (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Prunus spinosa)*
- *Sleep- disturbed (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa, Rosa damascene)*
- *Sleep- disturbed- dreams by (Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa)*
- *Sleep- comatose- yawning- with / Sleep- comatose- snoring- with / Sleep- deep- paroxysmal- with snoring and stetorous breathing (Laurocerasus)*
- *Sleep- sleepiness (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa, Rosa damascene) / Sleep- unrefreshing (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa, Rosa damascene)*
- *Sleep- sleeplessness- restlessness- fencies- images- from (Prunus spinosa)*

- *Sleep- restless- pain, with / sleep- sleepiness- morning- during (Malus domestica) / sleep- sleeplessness- causeless / sleep- sleeplessness- pain; from- back / sleep- sleeplessness- thoughts- activity of thoughts; from / sleep- unrefreshing- morning- waking; on (Malus domestica)*

5.1.3.3 Fever or chill and perspiration

There is cold or hot profuse perspiration with coldness of the extremities. There is also chilliness with shivering during a fever.

"Manageable fever" symptoms were exhibited in *Malus domestica* (Ramnarayan, 2014: 92; Moonsamy 2015: 74). There is cold, profuse and sometimes hot sweat also noted in *Malus domestica.* Along with the fever there is failure to recall dreams on waking in the morning (Ramnarayan 2014: 144). In *Hydrocyanicum acidum*, during a bout of fever there is icy coldness on the skin, especially the hands. In the bed there is heat with coldness and sweating on the entire body. There is also shivering with the fever "like electric shock" (Allen 1992). After shivering there is burning heat in the head and cold extremities (Allen 1992: Murphy, 2006; Clarke 2000; Hering 2005).

Excessive perspiration on the palms and skin with coldness of the skin is noted in *Crataegus oxyacantha* (Murphy 2000; Vermeulen 2001). *Laurocerasus* has chills, heat and coldness that occurs interchangeably. Internally there is chilliness and externally there is burning heat. As mentioned in *Malus domestica* under skin, the skin of *Laurocerasus* becomes moist and cold. There is perspiration at night and after eating. Also noted in *Laurocerasus* is a feeling of weakness and distension of the hand veins. In *Laurocerasus* there is a chilliness accompanied by shivering (Boger 1999; Vermeulen 2001; Allen 2000; Clarke 2000; Hering 2005). During a fever in *Prunus spinosa* there are night sweats with chilliness and shivering as noted in *Laurocerasus*. There is heat on the entire body, burning sensation on genitalia and redness and pain of the prepuce in *Prunus spinosa* (Clarke 2000; Hering 2005).

Chill, fever and perspiration appear in a few rubrics. *Malus domestica*, *Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa* and *Rosa damascene* had 0, 3, 5, 53, 5 and 1 chill rubrics, respectively. *Malus domestica*,

Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa and *Rosa damascene* had 2, 5, 20, 49, 4 and 4 fever rubrics respectively. Perspiration rubrics on the other hand had 5, 3, 10, 31, 3 and 9 rubrics for *Malus domestica*, *Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa* and *Rosa damascene,* respectively (Figure 4.1).

- *Perspiration- hot (Malus domestica)*
- *Perspiration- profuse (Malus domestica, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Rosa damascene)*
- *Perspiration- night (Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa, Rosa damascene)*
- *Fever- heat followed by perspiration / Perspiration-cold-night (Hydrocyanicum acidum)*
- *Perspiration- heat- during (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus)*
- *Perspiration- sleep- during / Perspiration- eating- after / Fever- heat- paroxysmal fever (Laurocerasus)*
- *Fever- heat- dry heat (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Prunus spinosa)*
- *Fever- heat- external (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa)*
- *Chill- shaking- shivering (Prunus spinosa)*

5.1.3.4 Modalities

Crataegus oxyacantha is better for rest, quiet, fresh air (Phatak 1999; Murphy 2000; Vermeulen 2001), and worse in warm room, least exertion, night, rheumatic affections (Murphy 2006; Vermeulen 2001; Murphy 2000; Phatak 1999). *Hydrocyanicum acidum* is worse when there is full moon, suppression and storms (Phatak 1999; Boger 1999). Indigestion is worse after eating, headache is worse at night. Vertigo worse in open air (Murphy 2006; Vermeulen 2001).

Laurocerasus is better for lying down with head low, eating, sleep, open air (Phatak 1999; Murphy 2006; Vermeulen 2001). Better at night (von Lippe 1999), sitting up (Murphy 2006), and worse for sitting up, exertion, cold, fright, stooping (Phatak 1999; Murphy 2006; Vermeulen 2001), before eating (Clarke 2000), evening and night (Murphy 2006).

Prunus spinosa is worse for touch, pressure, motion, jarring, stooping, ascending (Phatak 1999; Vermeulen 2001; Murphy 2001). Night (Murphy 2001). Better for bending double (Phatak 1999; Vermeulen 2001; Murphy 2001). Rest (Vermeulen 2001; Murphy 2001).

There were numerous general rubrics. *Malus domestica*, *Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa* and *Rosa damascene* had 30, 249, 634, 1107, 497 and 207 rubrics, respectively, as shown in Table 4.10.

- *Generalities- air- open; amel (Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa)*
- *Generalities- ascending- agg / Generalities- pressure- agg Generalities- motion- motions- during agg / (Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa, Rosa damascene)*
- *Generalities- lying- amel- during- quietly (Crataegus oxyacantha)*
- *(Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa, Rosa damascene)*
- *Generalities- rest- amel / Generalities- room- agg-warm (Crataegus oxyacantha, Laurocerasus)*
- *Generalities- sit- sitting- amel (Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus)*
- *Generalities- stooping- agg (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa)*

5.2 WORLD WAR II AND THE ROSACEAE REMEDIES

As mentioned previously, Zyklon B (a hydrocyanic acid-based pesticide) was one of the chemicals used by Nazi Germany for the mass murder of Jews, in what became known as the Holocaust, in World War II. This chemical resulted in the brutal death of millions of Jews (National Center for Biotechnology Information 1995). Hydrogen cyanide is a component present in the majority of the Rosaceae plant remedies (Scholten and Collins 2012). Welte (2012) therefore postulates that the theme of hydrocyanic acid will be evident in the Rosaceae family plants, even though some rose members do not consist of the hydrocyanic acid precursor. This study remedies and

the proving of *Malus domestica* revealed themes that can be linked to the Holocaust in a way, mainly through dreams. These themes are dreaming of war, blood, dead people, dead bodies, being persued by a man, death of relative and children in danger. Rubrics that reveal these themes are listed below:

- *Mind- dreams- dead- bodies (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus)*
- *Mind- dreams- dead- people of (Laurocerasus, Rosa damascene)*
- *Dreams- chidren- about- danger- in / Dreams- dead- of the-relatives (Malus domestica)*
- *Mind- dreams- frightful- nightmares (Hydrocyanicum acidum, Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa)*
- *Mind- dreams- persued- of being- man by / Mind- dreams- war (Rosa damascene)*
- *Mind- dreams- blood (Prunus spinosa, Rosa damascene)*

Furthermore, there is a patient who shares an interesting picture of the 2nd World War in Collin's (2006) case. She expresses the themes beautifully in her dreams as follow: "*I always dream of the war, of all those houses being plundered. I dream that I am hiding in the cellar of a house with my children. I even dreamt this when I was a child, and I did not have children yet! I am so frightened about being separated from my children. I see people being taken from their houses by soldiers, into vans. In my dream I put my children under the floorboards, and I wait at the door. When the soldiers come, I say: "There is no one here, but if you have to take someone, take me." This feeling is with me all the time, the horrible thought of being dragged away from my children, and that they will have to live without me. They are still so young. When I think this my heart pounds."*

She continues to reveal her obsession and sympathy towards Jews as thus: "*May my fears are at their worst; there is so much to do with the Second World War at that time, with the commemoration. It is only the Second World War that affects me this way, not other wars. What a terrible thing for people to have to experience, all those mothers who tried to protect their children. When it is the 5th of May it is like a 'holy' day for me, even as a child. I would get upset if people treated it as a vacation, or if they ignored the 2 minutes of silence at eight in the evening. I have a "thing" with the Anne*

Frank house in Amsterdam; for me that is a holy place, too. If people go there and are not respectful it makes me really angry. I could stand in line for hours, just to be there. I can relate to the panic that they could come and get you. As a child I was attracted to the Jewish faith, even though we are all Catholics in my family. I wanted to change my faith, even though I did not know any other Jews. People say my husband looks like a Jew; if you would put a skull-cap on him he would fit right into Israel!"

From the above mentioned symptoms, rubrics and the clinical case it is evident that there is a correlation between the World War II and hydrocyanic acid.

5.3 INDICATORS FOR THE ROSACEAE REMEDIES

The Rosaceae remedies revealed overlapping themes and sensations. Sankaran (2006) gives a guide on how to approach and take an effective homoeopathic case. He advises the practitioner to pay attention to the sensations expressed by the patient. Sankaran states that it is vital for a practitioner to discern if the sensation revealed by the patient is physical or general, until the kingdom of the patient is established fully. Once, the kingdom is established, the practitioner needs to pay attention to the patient's feelings, intensity of their symptoms, delusions and the peculiarity of their symptoms (Sankaran 2006).

Welte (2012) states that the Rosaceae family is a combination of three constituents in varying proportions that can be noted as follows:

- Romantic, sweet and idealised ancient love
- The stifling and demanding themes of hydrocyanic acid
- "A prick of thorns"

It is thus crucial to pay attention to what sensations and state in which the patient needing a Rosaceae remedy presents with. Welte (2012) states that a patient needing the Rosaceae remedy will present with a pathology that is caused or exacerbated by romantic love matters. Scholten and Collins (2012) are in agreement with Welt and they further reveal that love is not always the cause or aggravating factor in the Rosaceae remedies, passion for work and other fields can also be a cause of disappointment provided they are not fulfilled. Scholten and Collins (2012) take it a

step further, by giving a clear picture of how each Rosaceae remedy portrays love, if disappointed or not, and how each remedy reacts if this love is not fulfilled, as follows:

Prunus spinosa- the person is in a difficult relationship and they have a feeling of having to constantly work hard to keep the relationship alive. They end up giving themselves completely to and and being consumed entirely by their relationship. They do everything for their partner and nothing else exists besides their love. As a result, they become bitter, sad and irritable. The causality of such a state could have been rape.

Rosa damascene- These individuals posses ancient and idealised love that never comes into being. Their thoughts are persistently channelled to feelings and romance.

Crataegus oxyacantha- the person overreacts when it comes to love, they want the relationship to be smooth and perfect, but situations do not allow. As a result, they try to control their partner and become irritable and grumpy. They may also be in a relationship where they themselves are controlled by their partner and are in constant altercations.

Laurocerasus- As a result of fighting parents, shock, fright or sexual abuse, this individual feels that they are not loved and can never be loved. They therefore turn a blind eye to love.

Hydrocyanicum acidum- complete form of lovelessness.

Welte (2012) gives the clinical picture of the Rosaceae remedies as thus: cardiac ailments accompanied by cyanosis, cyanosis due to lung or heart pathology, stiffness and suffocation with asphyxia and blue lips, oppressed and narrow feeling attributed to the chest region, blue babies and acne rosacea, provided the cause is related to romantic love. Work can also be the underlying factor, as Scholten and Collins (2012) have illuminated.

5.4 SENSATIONS OF THE ROSACEAE REMEDIES

Sankaran (2007) compiled sensations of the Rosaceae plant remedies. The researcher found other sensations in addition to those proposed by Sankaran and both sources are tabulated below:

Table 5.1: A comparison table of Sankaran's sensations, *Malus domestica* sensations and the selected Rosaceae remedies' sensations

Sensation and reactions proposed by Sankaran (2007) for Rosaceae family	**Sensations of *Malus domestica* gathered by the researcher**	**Sensations of *Crataegus oxyacantha, Hydrocyanicum acidum Laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa* and *Rosa damascene* that were gathered by the researcher**	
Sensation	Ball sensation	Binding	Palpitation
Sudden pressure	Burning	Biting/corrosive	Paralysis
Inward pressure	Chest pain	Blindness	Piercing
Outward pressure	Cold	Bloated/swelling	Pinching
Pinched	Congestion	Boring	Pressing (outward)
Shortness of breath	Constriction	Bruised	Pressing-asunder
Suffocated	Cramps	Burning/smarting	Pressure (downward/outward)
Pinched out / forced out due to pressure	Difficulty breathing	Buzzing	Pricking
Out-shooting	Dizziness	Cloudy feeling	Protrusion
Oppression	Dream-like (sensation)	Coldness (icy-marble-like)	Pulled out / Raised up
Compression	Dry	Collapse	Pulsating
	Dullness	Compression	Pulsative
Active Reaction	Emptiness	Congestion	Rattling
	Floating	Constriction	Rawness
Impulsive	Heightened senses	Constriction/narrowing	Reeling
Travel, desire for	Hot	Contraction	Restless
Wandering	Itching	Convulsions (sudden, violent)	Rigid
Moving quickly	Light feeling	Corrosive	Ringing
Running about	Pain	Cramp-like	Roaring
Shifting suddenly	Parched sensation	Crawling/formication)/titillation	Rough
Convulsions	Pin-like sensation	Crushed	Rumbling
Spasms	Pounding	Cutting	Scaly
Cramps	Pressure (inward)	Darting	Scraping
Twitching	Pricking/needle-like	Dimness/veil/obscuration	Sharp
Open air amel	Restless	Disconnection/separation	Sharp shooting
	Scratchy	Dizziness	Shivering (electric-like shock/febrile)
Passive reaction	Sensation as if less air were going into lungs	Dragging	Shooting lightening-like
	Separation/disconnection	Drawings	Sinking
Suffocation	Shooting	Drowsiness	Spasms (violent)
Collapse	Sleepiness	Dry	Sprained
	Splitting	Dullness/bluntness	Staggering
	Suffocation	Emptiness	Sticking
	Tenderness	Floating	Stiffness
	Tension		

	Throbbing Throbbing Tightness Unconsciousness Weakness	Frozen feeling Fullness Griping Hardness of hearing Heat Heaviness Hot Injured feeling Intoxicated feeling Itching (violent) Jerking Knotty Lightning-like Loss of sensation Lump (heavy) Neuralgic pain Numbness Objects seem to move (sudden) Obstruction Oppression Pain (violent nervous, outwards, sudden) / pain as if abscess were forming, stitching	Stinging Stitching Strained Suffocation Tearing Tension Throbbing Thrusting Tickling Tickling (feather-like) Tightness Tingling Trembling Twinging Twitching Ulcerated Unconsciousness Wandering Warmth Watery Weakness Wrenching Writhing

5.5 MIASMATIC INDICATIONS

The researcher used Sankaran's keywords (Appendix C) to describe miasms to determine the maisms of the study remedies.

5.5.1 Sycotic miasm

Malus domestica

Ramnarayan (2014) proposed miasms guided by the themes that emerged from the proving of *Malus domestica* 30CH. He proposed the malaraial and sycotic miasms due to the correspondences that exist between *Malus domestica* symptoms and these two miasms.

The general characteristic symptom of the sycotic miasms is excess and overgrowth (De Schepper 2010). The sycotic individual has a sensation of fixed internal weakness, as a result the individual tries to cover up and hide this weakness. Failure to overcome this weakness by cover up results in a feeling of guilt. The themes displayed by the sycotic miasm are as follows: *fixed, guilt, hide, secretive, warts, tumours, gonorrhoea,*

neurosis, avoidance, weakness, accepting, covered (Sankaran 2006). Provers had excess mucus production. In addition to the excess mucus production numerous *Malus domestica* themes pointed towards the sycotic miasm. Ramnarayan (2014) makes note of the following themes:

- Secrecy related to the covering up and hiding of secrets due to fear of being discriminated against by others.
- Feelings of guilt over insignificant affairs; a feeling of disconnection and separation from other people and one's physical self.

Here is a list of more symptoms that correspond to the sycotic miasm as listed by Ramnarayan (2014):

- Respiratory affections
- Oily skin
- Guilt
- Disconnected
- Secretive
- Hiding
- Covered-up
- Fragmented
- Cut off

5.5.2 Malarial miasm

The malarial miasm lies between the acute and the sycotic miasm, hence exhibits themes from these two miasm. As a result, there is a fixed feeling as occurs in the sycotic miasm. There are also intermittent phases of acute attacks. The key words for this miasm are *stuck, hindered, obstructed, harassed, attached, theorising, unfortunate, persecuted,* and *tortured* (Sankaran 2006). Ramnarayan (2014) states that *Malus domestica* provers revealed themes of being persecuted by God and people, adding the following symptoms:

- Persecution
- Hindered
- Attacked
- Stuck

- Unfortunate
- Obstructed
- Neuralgia

Sankaran (2007) also proposed miasms for the Rosaceae family remedies. With the help of Sankaran's miasmatic key words, the researcher gathered supporting symptoms for each miasm from the different materia medicae.

5.5.3 Acute miasm

Hydrocyanicum acidum

In the acute miasm the individual is faced with sudden danger or a life-threatening situation. Despite the life-threatening situation there is hope. In response to this situation is a state of panic resulting in escape or a violent response and a feeling of helplessness. As mentioned before, the keywords of the acute miasm are sudden, violent, acute, panic, reflex, danger, escape, instinctive, terror, alarm, fright (Sankaran, 2006). *Hydrocyanicum acidum* displays vivid sensation and themes that are evident in the acute miasm. *Hydrocyanicum acidum* has numerous fears. The pains are sudden, acute and violent. Dilated and motionless pupils (Boericke 2007) are one of the displayed symptoms and the researcher proposes that this could also be related to a state of shock. Escape is one way in which the remedy acts to overcome the danger they are faced with. Collapse or fainting and unconsciousness are ways in which the *Hydrocyanicum acidum* individual escapes (Allen 1992).

Symptoms supporting this miasm:

- Fears (imaginary troubles, crossing the road, horses, cars, house falling, wagon)
- Acute sense
- Sudden convulsions, collapse, apoplexy, spasm
- Involuntary screams and gestures
- Anxiety and restlessness
- Disconnection/separation
- Delirium and laughing out loud
- Rapid pulse
- Prolonged fainting and unconsciousness

- Violent pain and pressure
- Anxious breathing
- Slow and irregular breathing
- Suffocation and tightness of the chest and sudden difficulty breathing
- Violent palpitations
- Fever
- Immobility and loss of sensation

5.5.4 Malarial miasm

Prunus spinosa

Prunus spinosa has a severe headache that causes one to lose their reasoning (Clarke 2000). The ciliary neuralgia results in a bursting sensation at the eyeball and can extend to the occiput (Allen 2002).

Symptoms supporting the proposed miasm:

- Ciliary neuralgia
- Violent and spasmodic colic
- Arrested respiration at the pit of the stomach
- Indifference and sadness

Rosa damascene

- *Mind- dreams- stealing- theft*

5.5.5 Leprosy miasm

Laurocerasus

The leprosy miasm displays symptoms of destruction with hopelessness and desperation as in the syphilitic miasm. There is an oppressive and destructive sensation with a tearing, violent, despairing, and desperate attitude. Also noted in this miasm is a feeling of isolation, with an abandoned and forsaken feeling. There is a feeling of being disgusted by oneself and a feeling of being dirty. The keywords of the Leprosy miasm is: outcast, shunned, isolation, suffocation, hopelessness, oppression, confine, cursed, unfortunate, secluded, repulsion, disgusting, dirty, contempt, sadism, loathing, despair, tearing, biting, humiliated, hunted down (Sankaran 2006).

Symptoms supporting this miasm:

- Delusion of being accused and criticised
- Oppressed feeling on top of the head as from weight
- Disgusted by all foods
- Violent pain and itch
- Suffocation and grasping for breath
- Constriction, pressure and oppression at the chest
- Gangrenous penis
- Painless paralysis
- Cry when criticised, wants sympathy and a feeling of not being loved.

5.5.6 Syphilitic miasm

Crataegus oxyacantha

In the syphilitic miasm the individual is faced with a deadly and permanent struggle and destruction. There is as feeling of hopelessness and isolation as a result. The desperation results in putting in a lot of effort and executing violent actions with thoughts of suicide and homicide. The key words for the syphilitic miasm are: *destruction, devastation, hopelessness, impossible, total, homicide, suicide, finish* (Sankaran 2006). *Crataegus oxyacantha* displays themes that point to the syphilitic miasm such as despair of recovery and irritability. One of the sights of actions of Crataegus oxyacantha is the heart, causing hypertrophy of the heart due to overworking and alcoholism (Vermeulen 1999; Clarke 2000).

Symptoms supporting this miasm:

- Despair of recovery
- Heart affections
- Alcoholism
- Haemorrhage from bowels

Considering the miasms discussed above and the corresponding symptoms for each miasm, the researcher made a few observations. She noted that *Laurocerasus* has an overlap with *Hydrocyanicum acidum* that could be classified as belonging to the acute miasm along with *Hydrocyanicum acidum.* The overlap may be because all Rosaceae plant remedies contain a degree of hydrocyanic acid (Scholten and Collins 2012).

Laurocerasus has a feeling of being criticised and a delusion that they are not loved (Murphy 2006). Clarke (2000) states that *Laurocerasus* has a feeling of mental dejection. These delusions are like the feelings noted in *Hydrocyanicum acidum* which Sankaran (2007) labels as belonging to the acute miasm.

The researcher noted symptoms in *Crataegus oxyacantha* that are also suggestive of the sycotic miasm, mainly the excessive nature exhibited in *Crataegus oxyacantha*. The symptoms noted by the researcher that are suggestive of the sycotic miasm are: excessive alcohol consumption, overexertion, excessive perspiration, abdominal distension and general anasarca (Boericke 2007; Vermeulen 1998). The other symptoms are cough with albuminous expectoration and being awake in the evening (Vermeulen 2001; Phatak 1999; Boger 1999). Another symptom is hypertrophy of the heart from overexertion, alcoholism and venereal disease (Clarke 2000).

Something to take note of is that *Malus domestica, Prunus spinosa* and *Rosa damascene* are also all classified under the malarial miasm.

5.6 CONCLUSION

The Rosaceae plant remedies have revealed commonalities with *Malus domestica* in their physical, mental and emotional spheres. The results therefore illuminate common themes and sensations exhibited by *Malus domestica* and the Rosaceae plant remedies, some exhibiting a closer relation than others. Some of these remedies also shared common miasms.

CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 OVERVIEW

The aim of this study was to compare the proving symptomatology of *Malus domestica* with the following selected plant remedies within the Rosaceae plant family: *Hydrocyanic acid, Rosa damascene*, *Prunus spinosa, Laurocerasus* and *Crataegus oxyacantha* with the intention of formulating a group analysis of the Rosaceae plant family.

6.1.1 Validation of objectives

The objectives of this study were to:

a) Describe and organise the symptomatology of the selected remedies of the Rosaceae plant family and tabulate their respective symptomatology to derive homoeopathic themes.
b) Determine homoeopathic symptomatology, rubrics and themes of *Malus domestica* to enable family contextualisation.
c) Compare the themes and sensations that emerge with existing themes and sensations of *Malus domestica* and the selected Rosaceae plant family remedies.

The objectives of this study were achieved by gathering symptoms of *Malus domestica* that emerged from the proving and tabulating them according to the different sections of the materia medica. The symptomatology of *Malus domestica* then yielded themes and consequently sensations. Thus, a table of with *Malus domestica* symptoms, themes and sensations was laid out. The same was done for the five selected Rosaceae plant remedies included in this study, respectively. The difference was that symptoms were gathered from different materia medicae to allow for validity and generalisation of symptom of each remedy. The rubrics of *Malus domestica* were also gathered from the proving. The rubrics of the selected remedies were gathered from MacRepertory® as previously mentioned. The emerging rubrics were then tabulated against each other for easy comparative purposes.

The emerging themes and sensations of *Malus domestica* were then tabulated against the themes and sensations of the Rosaceae plant remedies included in this study, for easy reference and comparative purposes. Rubrics and successful clinical cases aided in confirming some themes and sensations. In addition to this each remedies' miasm was determined using Sankaran's miasmatic keywords.

6.1.2 Group analysis to homoeopathic prescribing

The homoeopathic group analysis approach has become one of the most popular type of study amongst the Durban University of Technology Masters students, with over ten group studies having been conducted to date. More researchers are drawn to this study because it is a logical approach for the purpose of illuminating the family or kingdom as a whole and allows for better understanding of the materia medica and allows for simplified prescribing for and successfully curing, cases. Prior to group analysis, students and practitioners had to study remedies in isolation from one another, which was a difficult task. Since the introduction of group analysis prescribing and studying remedies has become less strenuous. The researcher believes that the "lesser known" remedies sometimes are the tipping point to curing a patient and thus more attention should be paid to such remedies.

Malus domestica is a remedy that was proven at the Durban University of Technology. Comparing it to existing Rosaceae plant remedies sets this study apart from other group studies. This study allowed for the interrogation of *Malus domestica* proving and verification of symptoms, themes and sensations that emerged from the proving.

6.1.3 Homoeopathic software

The introduction and use of homoeopathic software has made group analysis a less onerous task. Practitioners and students are able to access numerous materia medicae, repertories and other forms of literature within minutes. Even though these tools cannot replace a thorough case taking this type of software gives the practitioner more time to analyse the case thoroughly and thus prescribe a well indicated remedy.

The researcher however, had a few struggles with learning to use the computer software but at the end managed.

6.1.4 Rosaceae family plants

Reflecting on the Rosaceae plant remedies, the methodology worked well for the chosen remedies because the researcher took heed of the advice from previous researchers about choosing remedies that are represented in terms of literature and have been applied clinically. The majority of the themes and sensations that emerged in this study were similar to those evident in clinical cases, thus validating the study. These themes and sensations were also in alignment with those yielded in the proving of *Malus domestica*. *Rosa damascene* however, had only the nose and ear section in the materia medicae, the clinical case and rubrics were able however, to compensate for the lack of materia medicae symptoms.

6.2 LIMITATIONS

The materia medica of *Rosa damascene* does not reflect the complete picture of *Rosa damascene*. However, the researcher was able to overcome this challenge by relying on the MacRepertory® for rubrics of *Rosa damascene* to allow for comparison of themes and sensations with the other remedies which were part of this study. Another challenge encountered by the researcher was that copious amounts of data was often repeated for the other remedies that were selected for this study. There was a repeat of information from various authors, so most of the information had to be summarised.

6.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Embarking on the journey of group analysis posed a few challenges, but overall, the researcher enjoyed and made numerous discoveries from this study. The researcher's knowledge and understanding of the Rosaceae plant remedies and homoeopathy in general has been broadened and deepened.

Students at the Departement of Homoeopathy at the Durban University of Technology have conducted over 20 homoeopathic drug provings, including *Malus domestica*. Conducting this study has allowed for the verification of the proving symptomatology of *Malus domestica* and comparison to existing Rosaceae plant remedies.

This study is the first of its kind and the researcher recommends for this study to be applied to other remedies made from indigenous plants that have been proved at the Durban University of Technology. This will allow for the clinical application of the proved remedies at the Durban University of Technology Homoeopathic Clinic and satellite clinics.

The existing correlation between *Malus domestica* and the Rosaceae remedies part of this study was brought to light, therefore the research was successful. The Rosaceae remedies revealed numerous commonalities which were denoted by the emerging themes and sensations. This allowed for contextualisation of the Rosaceae plant family in general.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: GENERAL, PHYSICAL AND MENTAL SYMPTOMS WITH CORRESPONDING RUBRICS AND SUB RUBRICS

APPENDIX A1: ***Malus domestica***

APPENDIX A2: ***Crataegus oxyacantha***

APPENDIX A3: ***Hydrocyanicum acidum***

APPENDIX A4: ***Laurocerasus***

APPENDIX A5: ***Prunus spinosa***

APPENDIX A6: ***Rosa damascene***

Please find **Appendix A** on the following link:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Ko-MkTrbUrEyV3v6hZxmaTfNLiq27Ju7/view?usp=sharing

APPENDIX B: CLINICAL CASES

APPENDIX B1: *Cratageus oxyacantha* – Welte (2012)

APPENDIX B2: *Hydrocyanic acid* cases x 2 – Collins

APPENDIX B3: *Laurocerasus officinalis* – Sankaran

APPENDIX B4*: Prunus spinosa* – Schadde

APPENDIX B5: *Rosa Damascena* – Sankaran

Please find **Appendix B** on the following link:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Ko-MkTrbUrEyV3v6hZxmaTfNLiq27Ju7/view?usp=sharing

APPENDIX C: SANKARAN'S MIASMS AND THEIR KEYWORDS (SANKARAN, 2005: 7)

ACUTE	TYPHOID	MALARIA	RINGWORM	SYCOTIC	CANCER	TUBERCULAR	LEPROSY	SYPHILIS
Acute Sudden Violent Panic Danger Reflex action Escape Helpless Terror Insanity Infant Fright Terror Alarm Storm Instinctive reaction	Crisis Intense Sinking Recover Child Intense short effort Typhoid Sub-acute Emergency Homesick Intense struggle Critical period Collapse Reaching position of comfort Impatience Demanding	Stuck Intermittent attack Persecution Unfortunate Colic Neuralgia Paroxysmal Contemptuous Disobedient Malaria Worms Migraine Periodicity Harassed Hindered Obstructed Alternation between excitement and acceptance	Trying Giving-up Accepting alternating with trying accepting alternating with effort Irritation Ringworm/tinea Acne Discomfort Teenage Herpetic	Fixed Covered-up Guilt Hide Secretive Warts Tumours Gonorrhoea Neurosis Fixed weakness Avoidance Accepting Middle age	Control Perfection Fastidious Beyond one's capacity Superhuman Cancer Great expectation Chaos Order Stretching beyond capacity Loss of control Self-control	Hectic Intense activity Suffocation Trapped Closing in Change Activity Freedom Defiant Tuberculosis Oppression Desire to change	Disgust Great contempt Isolation Mutilation Intense hopelessness Intense oppression Dirty Hunted Tears himself Bites Despair Outcaste Sadism Repulsion Loathing Confine Castaway Seclude	Destruction Homicide Suicide Ulcers Total Impossible Despair Psychosis Devastation

APPENDIX D: EDITING CERTIFICATE

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EDITING CERTIFICATE

Re: **MINENHLE GOODENOUGH ZUMA**
DUT Master's dissertation: **A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE PROVING SYMPTOMATOLOGY OF *MALUS DOMESTICA* WITH EXISTING REMEDIES FROM THE ROSACEAE FAMILY**

I confirm that I have edited this dissertation and the references for clarity, language and layout. I returned the document to the author with track changes so correct implementation of the changes and clarifications requested in the text and references is the responsibility of the author. I am a freelance editor specialising in proofreading and editing academic documents. My original tertiary degree which I obtained at the University of Cape Town was a B.A. with English as a major and I went on to complete an H.D.E. (P.G.) Sec. with English as my teaching subject. I obtained a distinction for my M.Tech. dissertation in the Department of Homoeopathy at Technikon Natal in 1999 (now the Durban University of Technology). I was a part-time lecturer in the Department of Homoeopathy at the Durban University of Technology for 13 years.

Dr Richard Steele
2020-10-18
per email