

A Comparative study of Ammonia preparations.

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In some of the Materia Medicas we find mention of some six or seven medicines under this group, but Ammonium Carbonicum (Carbonate of Ammonia) and Ammonium Muriaticum (Chloride of Ammonia) are more often used,—both of them are antipsoric and deep-acting remedies.

Ammon Carb is most suited to stout fleshy women who are delicate, weak and take cold easily, while Ammon Mur is most useful for fat and sluggish persons, especially persons with rather fat body but thin legs.

The Carbonate patient is obstinate and disobedient, but the Chloride patient is peevish and may be melancholy. The Carbonate patient is also forgetful, he makes mistakes in writing and speaking.

Ammon Carb has oppressive fulness in the forehead and vertex. It also has pulsating and beating in the forehead. Ammon Mur has fulness and compression in the forehead. Ammon Carb cures long-continued headaches. (Ammonium Bromatum has neuralgic headaches with feeling of a band above the ears).

In the eyes, Ammon Carb causes flickering before the eyes, while Ammon Mur has yellow spots and flying points before the vision. Ammon Carb patient is short sighted.

Ammon Carb has humming and ringing before the ears, while Ammon Mur has ringing and burning in the ears. Moreover, Ammon Carb causes hardness of hearing.

Both Ammon Carb. and Ammon Mur cause coryza, but the discharge from the nose in the former is burning watery, while that in the latter is acrid watery corroding the lips. The discharge in Ammon Mur may also be thick. There is stoppage of the nose in both the remedies, but it is so severe in Ammon Carb that at night the patient cannot breathe through the nose. Moreover Ammon Mur

causes sneezing and loss of smell. (Ammon Phos has sneezing with discharge from eyes and nose in the morning).

Ammon Carb has epistaxis when washing the face. Ammon Carb causes cracking in the articulation of the jaws while chewing. Ammon Mur causes tensive pain in the articulation of the jaws during chewing and opening the mouth. Ammon Mur has ulcerated corners in the mouth, while Ammon Carb causes swelling of the interior of the mouth. Ammon carb has toothache of the upper teeth especially and it cures long-continued looseness of the teeth. Both the remedies cause vesicles on the tongue, but in the Chloride it is on tip of the tongue and there is burning pain. Ammon Carb has sour and metallic taste, while in Ammon Mur taste is lost.

Ammon Carb has burning pain all down the throat. Ammon Mur has throbbing in and swelling of the tonsils. (Ammon Caust has burning in the throat and œsophagus and burning rawness in throat. Ammon Brom has burning in fauces. Ammon Caust has pain in the œsophagus on breathing deeply). Ammon Carb has pain in the throat on deglutition.

Ammon Carb causes pain at the pit of stomach; nausea; waterbrash; vomiting of food; heartburn. Ammon Mur has pain in the stomach, nausea, waterbrash and hiccough. The eructation under Ammon Carb consists of taste of food and drink taken, while under Ammon Mur it is empty. Carbonate patients desire sweets and their hunger, though violent, is satisfied after a little food has been taken. Ammon Carb causes burning pain in the liver, while Ammon Mur is useful in congestion of liver.

Both the remedies have constipation with hard stool, but in Ammon Mur it is crumbling too. In both the remedies evacuation is difficult. Ammon Carb has diarrhœa with colic, Ammon Mur also has diarrhœa,—the stool may be green and slimy. It has flatulence too. Ammon Carb has blood with the stools; Ammon Mur has discharge of blood during stool.

Ammon Mur causes pain as of soreness in the rectum, and pain in perinæum. It causes itching of the rectum. Ammon Carb has itching of the anus and bleeding piles.

Ammon Carb causes involuntary micturition at night. It may be useful in uræmia. Ammon Mur has too frequent desire and profuse urination.

The menses under the carbonate is too scanty, too short, too early but in Ammon Mur they are too early and profuse. The blood in Ammon Carb is black and clotted. During menses in Ammon Carb there is pain in the abdomen and back, or pressive pain in the genitals, and fatigue of the whole body especially of the thighs, while in Ammon Mur there is pain in the abdomen and back and tearing in the feet. Ammon Mur causes vomiting and diarrhœa during menses. Ammon Carb leucorrhœa is copious, acrid, while that of Ammon Mur looks like white of an egg.

Both the remedies have cough, but it is severe in Ammon Mur. Moreover in Ammon Mur it is dry and worse from lying on back. (Ammon Phos has deep rough cough with greenish expectoration. Ammon Brom has dry spasmodic cough and short cough). Ammon Carb has burning and stitches in the chest (Ammon Phos has tightness around chest. Ammon Brom has pain in chest). Ammon Carb has oppression of breathing, especially in going up even a few steps; it is useful in asthma. (Ammon Caust has difficult respiration. It also causes loss of voice). Both Ammon Carb and Ammon Mur have hoarseness, but in Ammon Mur there is with it burning in larynx. Ammon Carb causes palpitation with cold sweat, inability to speak and loud breathing.

Ammon Carb has perspiration of the feet; burning in the hands and feet; Ammon Mur has cold feet; ulcerative pain in heel; it also has icy coldness between shoulders and pain in coccyx, while sitting. Ammon Mur has shooting in tips of fingers and toes; Ammon Brom has irritable feeling under finger-nails; and in Ammon Carb the big toe is painful and swollen. In Ammon Carb there is a feeling of weakness

in the limbs with dizziness. Ammon Caust has excessive exhaustion.

Ammon Carb has violent itching with appearance of burning blisters after scratching. Ammon Mur has itching and blisters on various parts. Ammon carb is useful in scarlatina with redness of upper part of the body. (Ammon Caust is also useful in scarlatina). Both Ammon Carb and Ammon Mur are useful for sprains, but in Ammon Carb the joint is hot and painful.

Both the remedies have drowsiness in the daytime, but Ammon Mur with indolence and disinclination to work.

The fundamental rule in treating chronic diseases, is this, to let the carefully selected homœopathic antipsoric act as long as it is capable of exercising a curative influence, and there is a visible improvement going on in the system. This rule is opposed to the hasty prescription of a new, or the immediate repetition of the same remedy.—HAHNEMANN.

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