

A Comparative study of Calcarea Carb., Sulphur, and Lycopodium.

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Calcarea Carb., Sulphur, and Lycopodium are all deep acting and long acting anti-psorics. They are all constitutional remedies and are capable of curing constitutional defects. Calcarea patient is fat, over-fat, but not healthy, whereas Lycopodium patient is thin, emaciated, withered, the emaciation being most noticed about the upper part of the body and the neck. Sulphur is most suited for lean and stoop-shouldered persons, especially if he has become so from long periods of indigestion, bad assimilation and feeble nutrition; standing is the most uncomfortable position for him and he walks and sits stooped. Calcarea patient is tired easily such as when walking, when going up-stairs; he is slow in movement; he is chilly, sensitive to cold. Sulphur patients are nervous, quick and active, whereas Lycopodium patients, though physically weak, are mentally keen. Lycopodium patient is full of gas also. In Calcarea there is a tendency to obesity, whereas in Sulphur there is a tendency to skin diseases, and in Lycopodium there is a predisposition to lung and liver troubles.

Sulphur child is dirty, filthy and subject to skin diseases. He dislikes water and there is apt to be an offensive odor from his body, despite washing. Lycopodium child is weak and emaciated, with well developed heads, but puny sickly bodies. He looks prematurely old. Calcarea child is defective in growth; he is over-nourished in one part and insufficiently slow in another. The head is disproportionately large to the rest of the body. In him the bones grow defectively and slowly; the fontanelles, particularly the anterior, remain open; dentition is slow; The child learns to walk slowly, because the bones are soft. The child is slow in its movements. Though there is a tendency to grow very fat, yet he is weakly, debilitated. In Calcarea the scalp sweats profusely, particularly during sleep.

There is irritability and peevishness in all the remedies. Sulphur and Calcarea patients are dejected, and there is inclination to weep in both of them. Lycopodium also has inclination to weep. Sulphur has fits of anxiety, which compels to loosen the clothes and seek the open air. Calcarea has restless anxiety and anxiety when sweating, Lycopodium anxiety with sadness. In Sulphur there is timidity and tendency to start. Calcarea has timidity and shivering and horror when evening approaches. Lycopodium has fear of being alone. Sulphur patient is violent, Calcarea patient is self-willed and indifferent, and Lycopodium difficulty in thinking, Lycopodium has also impeded mental activity. Moreover Sulphur has weakness of memory.

All three remedies have got actions in the head but Calcarea Carb is more right-sided. Lycopodium is also a right-sided remedy. Sulphur is more left-sided than right-sided. Sulphur pains are drawing, buzzing, Calcarea pains are boring in the forehead, beating in the occiput and throbbing in the vertex. Lycopodium pains are pressive, tensive, tearing boring. Sulphur has heaviness in the head, especially in the occiput. Calcarea has heaviness and pressure in the forehead so that he has to close the eyes. Lycopodium has heaviness in the head in general. Sulphur has nocturnal headache at the slightest movement in bed; Lycopodium has nocturnal external headache; and Calcarea has hammering headache after walking in the open air, compelling him to lie down. Calcarea is also useful for headaches from reading and writing, headaches from overlifting. Sulphur has frequent fits of vertigo and vertigo after meals; Calcarea has dizziness and trembling before breakfast. Sulphur is useful for vertigo while sitting; Calcarea is suitable for vertigo when going up stairs, when mounting high; and Lycopodium is especially useful for vertigo when stooping. Sulphur has rush of blood to the head with flushes of heat. Lycopodium also has rush of blood to the head, especially in the morning when rising up in bed, followed by headache. Sulphur has coldness of the

head, or a cold spot on the head, whereas Calcarea has icy coldness in the right side of the head. Calcarea has evening sweat in the head.

Calcarea has falling out of the hair. Lycopodium has baldness.

In the eyes, actions of Calcarea are more prominent on the eye-balls, cornea, pupils, canthi and lids, especially lower lids, than on any other parts. Sulphur has prominent actions on the eyeballs, conjunctiva, cornea, pupils, canthi and lids, especially margins of lids. Actions of Lycopodium are not so prominent as that of the other remedies.

Calcarea and Lycopodium have pressure in the eyes. Calcarea has burning and excoriating of the eyelids, burning and cutting in the eyes during reading and by candle-light. Lycopodium has erosion of the eyes, shooting in the eyes in the evening by candle-light, and itching and burning in the upper eye-lid. Calcarea has itching of the eyes in general. Sulphur has closing of the eyelids in the morning. Calcarea and Lycopodium have closing of the eyes by suppuration. Calcarea has lachrymation in the open air or in the morning. Lycopodium too has lachrymation in the open air. Sulphur patient is both far-sighted and short-sighted and has gauzy appearance before the eyes. Lycopodium too is short and far-sighted both, and it has flickering and blackness before the eyes, fiery sparks before the eyes. Moreover the Lycopodium patient has dim-sightedness. Calcarea has also dim-sightedness, but it is long-sighted. It has mist before the eyes when straining the eyes and reading and obscuration of the eyes after eating. Sulphur has drawing pain in the ears. Calcarea has stitches in the ears. As regards discharge from the ears, Calcarea discharges are bloody, mucous or purulent, whereas Lycopodium discharges are mucous or purulent. All the remedies have hardness of hearing and loss of hearing but only Sulphur has loss of hearing when eating and Calcarea has cracking in the ears when swallowing. As regards noises in the ears, Calcarea and Sulphur are more prominent

remedies than Lycopodium. But Lycopodium has excessive sensitiveness of the hearing.

Next, to speak of the action on nose. All the three remedies have epistaxis, but Sulphur only has flowing of blood from the nose. Lycopodium has nightly closing of the nostrils by suppuration, Sulphur has stuffing of one nostril whereas Calcarea has obstruction of the nose with yellow fetid pus. Sulphur has inflamed swelling of the tip of the nose, Calcarea has sore nose, and Lycopodium has ulcerated nostrils. Calcarea and Sulphur have odor from the nose. There is sneezing under Sulphur. Lycopodium has sensitiveness of smell, whereas Calcarea has smell,—weak or lost.

Sulphur and Lycopodium both have paleness of the face, but Sulphur has it more prominently. Calcarea has faceache. Both Calcarea and Sulphur have eruptions on the face, whereas Lycopodium and Sulphur have swelling of the face. All the three remedies have preckles on the face. Sulphur and Lycopodium have heat in the face.

Sulphur has evening toothache and toothache from looseness of the teeth and loose gums. Calcarea has toothache whenever drinking anything cold. Lycopodium has toothache with swelling of the cheeks. Calcarea is useful in difficult teething of the children. Sulphur has swelling of the gums with beating pain. Calcarea has painful sensitiveness of the gums and stitches in the gums. It is also useful in gumboils and bleeding of the gums. Sulphur has hepatic spots on the upper lip; Calcarea has eruptions on the month. All the three remedies have both increased and diminished saliva, but Sulphur is more prominent among them. Sulphur and Lycopodium have coated tongue, whereas Calcarea has dryness of the tongue at night or in the morning on awaking. Calcarea has constriction in the throat; Sulphur has in the throat, impeding deglutition; and Lycopodium has chronic sore throat. Lycopodium also has dryness and burning in the fauces.

Calcarea has bitter taste in the mouth in the morning.

Sulphur has putrid taste in the mouth in the morning and sour taste in the mouth. Lycopodium has bitterness in the mouth in the morning with nausea and sensation of a putrid smell from the mouth. It also has loss of sense of taste. All the three remedies have loss of appetite and ravenous hunger both. Calcarea and Sulphur have thirst too. Calcarea has aversion to the customary habit of smoking tobacco and aversion to warm food and meat. Lycopodium has distaste for cooked warm food and distaste for meat. Sulphur has aversion to fat food, to sweet and to sour things. On the other hand, Lycopodium has too much inclination for sweet things. Sulphur has tightness over the chest after partaking of anything, Calcarea has weakness of digestion, and Lycopodium has palpitation during digestion. Lycopodium patients cannot digest heavy food. All the remedies have eructation and waterbrash but in Sulphur the eructation are either burning or bitter in Calcarea they are bitter and in Lycopodium they are fatty or sour. Sulphur has also ill-smelling eructations at night while sleeping and Lycopodium has severe eructation in the afternoon. All the remedies have heartburn, but only Sulphur has regurgitation of food and drinks. Nausea is more prominent in Sulphur than in the other two remedies, but Lycopodium has peculiarity, it has nausea while driving in a carriage. Sulphur has qualms before meals, while Lycopodium has it in the morning. All the remedies have acid vomiting and vomiting of food, but only Sulphur has watery vomiting and offensive vomiting, vomiting of curdled milk and bloody vomiting. Lycopodium and Sulphur both have bilious vomiting.

(to be continued).