

## Records of Indian Drug-Provings.

### TYPHO-FEBRINUM.

(Continued from Page 416.)

DR. K. K. BHATTACHARYA, M. D. H., DHUBRI.

THE FOLLOWING GENERAL SYMPTOMS MAY BE TAKEN AS  
CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS OF TYPHO-FEBRINUM.

1. Fever of remittent type with agonizing chill in the beginning.
2. Mind—Anxious, restless, despondent.
3. Thirst during the hot stage.
4. Distention of abdomen from the very beginning.
5. Abdomen is affected first, then lungs and last of all brain.
6. Dry hacking cough, suffocating spell during coughing; after much coughing a tough or thready mucous expectoration. Asthmatic spells. Breathing hurried and laboured.
7. Pneumonia first one-sided,—generally right, then the other side is affected.
8. Owing to high blood-pressure, congestion in the brain, lungs and kidneys.
9. Flatulence but no flatus. Stool watery, yellowish green, brownish yellow, mucous. Smell—sour, offensive. Stool, sometimes bloody, purulent. Hard constipation.
10. Drowsy, sleepy, but no natural sleep. Taciturn.
11. Tongue—very dirty, earthy grey, later on,—blackish white, yellowish white, cracked.

N.B.—This medicine, if carefully selected, serves as a sheet anchor in most malignant typhoid cases. The fever of a remittent type with pulmonary symptoms can be broken down and complete remission effected by the administration of one globule of Typho-febrinum 50M. This may be effected at any moment irrespective of any time-limit of remittent fever; or in other words this medicine, if homœopathically adminis-

tered, can curatively break down the remittance either on the 4th, 5th, 6th day as the case may be, nullifying the false belief that remittent fever must take a course of time usually a period 7 days or multiple of 7, such as 14, 21, 28, 35, or 42 days, etc., etc.

## CASES TREATED WITH TYPHO-FEBRINUM

1. A lady of 35, mother of seven children, had a fever of remittent type with pinching and drawing pain in the pleura of the right chest. For four days the fever and pain ranged furiously between  $102^{\circ}$  and  $104^{\circ}$ . On the 4th day at 9, I gave Typho-febrinum 50M one globule. The fever began to show signs of a downward change within two hours and a complete remission was effected at 2 a.m. Pain also subsided with the remission of fever. Then Antim Tart 30 was given according to symptoms. She was radically cured.

2. A Marwari child of one year had been treated by allopaths for 9 days at the end of which period they gave up all hope of curing the child. I found the temperature  $105^{\circ}$ . Pulse full but intermitting at every 4th or 5th beat. Chest full of phlegms. Pneumonia developed on the right side, the lower lobe of the left was also affected, the hepatization was complete in the right while engorgement ensued in the left lung. Abdomen distended. A peculiar sound was audible from the right ilium on pressure. Comatose state. Head extremely hot. Eyes closed and could not be opened with effort. Dry cough, tough mucus expectorated on much effort. Bowels moved 12 to 14 times a day. The colour of the stool yellowish green. Temperature fell to  $101^{\circ}$  in the morning, but this state did not last long. Thirst seemed intense during hot stage, as was evident from baby's sucking the mother's breast unceasingly although in a comatose state. Typho-febrinum 200 one globule for 12 hours. After 12 hours the baby perspired profusely, a phenomenon which was absent from the baby during the whole course of the attack. During the

night the baby passed yellowish green stool with mucus. Flatulence lessened by one-fourth, and the heat of the head was less. The baby seemed to have regained his consciousness partially for he could now feel the pain and began crying. But the temperature, though not rising very high was not lowering less than 102°. Another globule of Typho-febrinum 200 in water was given. After 12 hours I found all the symptoms decidedly less and fever came down to 100°. Flatulence more than half less. Last night he passed mucous stools and stethoscope revealed that the right lung of the baby was almost clear but the left one was a little more affected. I had a strong desire to give another dose, but my higher sense prevailed and prevented me from repeating the medicine any more. The next morning the temperature fell to 99°. The left lung was also clear. No flatulence and only one stool passed in 12 hours. The colour of the stool was now greenish yellow. No fever. Mother's diet was strictly controlled. She was given very light but substantial diet and milk. No more medicine was given to the baby. Only in the second week of recovery China 30 was given to the baby one globule every day for a week, and the baby was cured as regards the main disease but about two weeks after a new symptom occurred. The baby had his both hands spasmodically trembling. The allopaths getting a fair opportunity were spreading far and wide that although the baby had been saved, his life, nevertheless, had been useless. That post-typhoid ailment shall not be cured. This was too much for Homœopathy and I began to treat the boy, first giving Nux 30 which had a desired effect. Then according to symptoms I gave Cina, Antim Tart, Hyoscyamas, Lachesis and last of all Ruta Grav. and the baby was all right in two months.

3. A Hindu child of two years and a half got fever with cold and cough. Temperature rose to 105.5 and fell to 103°. This continued for a week and then I was called in. Abdomen was much distended with dry cough. The baby was crying very much while coughing. She had very great thirst for

cold water. Watery yellowish earthy stools in large quantities were passed 5 or 6 times a day. The smell of the stool was not so bad or offensive. I prescribed Bryonia 6, although Typho-febrinum like a bashful maid was all along peeping into my mind. Dryness of the cough and intense thirst was gone, but fever remained as before. Typho-febrinum 30M one globule for 24 hours and 6 powders of placebo. After 24 hours the fever came down to 100°. Cough was moist and expectoration easy and profuse. No dryness, no thirst. Stools 4 or 5 times with profuse mucus every time. No medicine on the 2nd day. Although all other symptoms were fast subsiding, the fever began to range between 101° and 100°. On the 3rd day, that is, on the 12th day of the attack, another dose of Typho-febrinum 30 under the improved Hahnemannian method was given. No more medicine was given except China 30 to remove the weakness. The baby was all right in 3 weeks.

OBSERVATIONS: In both the above two cases of typhoid, the remission of fever was effected on the 12th day of the attack. Evidently it was against popular belief fostered by Allopaths and Kavirajes that Typhoid fever waits for a period of 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 weeks for remission. No medicine can stop or cause remission before the stipulated time. This has been entirely falsified by Homœopathy. Nothing can prevent homœopathic medicine to take effect if true similia has been established and no diathesis intervened. This is supported by Dr. Farrington and others.

4. A baby of one year, the son of a peasant had both his lungs affected with lobar Pneumonia. The baby was coughing incessantly with crying during every fit of cough. Difficult breathing, pulse full and quick, tongue dry with thick earthy yellowish white coating. Temperature up 105.5 and down 103°. Typho-febrinum 50M one globule in 24 hours. Two globules in two days caused the fever to vanish with Pneumonia and the baby was all right in a week.

5. A Mahomedan boy of 4½ years of age had fever with dry cough developing into pneumonia. No expectoration.

Much coughing for a minute or so induced expectoration, a small white frothy mucus. Consolidation of both lungs, rales being heard in both. Respiration 38 but pulse 124 per minute. The boy was delirious muttering incoherent words. He could not recognise even his mother and his look seemed wandering. Tongue dry, cracked and brown. Abdomen distended, thirst and constipation were present all along. Typho-febrinum 100m. one globule every 24 hours. Two globules in all were given and the boy was cured in 4 days; for perfect cure he required Fer. met 30 for a few days.

6. A Hindu boy of 10 had coryza. This suddenly dried up and the boy had fever with breathing difficulty. Temperature rose to  $105^{\circ}$  with excessive thirst. During cough, he felt lancinating pain in the chest. Slight exposure to cold aggravated his disease, adding new symptoms. Once he went out to make water when he was a little exposed to the cold wind and returning to his bed he began vomiting forthy greenish watery substance. On examining his chest it transpired that pneumonia had already developed. His expectorations were of rust colour. During his difficult respiration one thing I was all along marking. Whenever the air was entering his bronchus, a peculiar sound just like big drops of rain falling on water, was heard. This indicated that it was no other than Broncho-pneumonia. He had fear of death and that through breathing difficulty. This suggested Typho-febrinum but Rhus tox and Phosphorus were still not out of my mind. Then by further enquiry it transpired that although cold aggravated, the heat was not at all wholesome rather unbearable. This decided in favour of Typho-febrinum and I gave one globule of 200th. The medicine had a desired effect and I repeated it after three days and the boy was cured of all symptoms except diarrhoea which was afterwards removed by other medicines.

7. A man aged 28 an up-country cooly had fever for five days without remission. It ranged between  $104.5$  and  $102^{\circ}$ ; had excessive thirst for large quantity of water; had to pass

stools 7 or 8 times a day. The colour of the stool,—greenish yellow with offensive smell. Tongue dry and covered with greenish yellow coating. Heaviness and sore feeling in the chest. Percussion revealed hepatization in both lungs. Expectoration rust coloured. Respiration per minute 46 but pulse-beat 134. The patient had very great difficulty in breathing and his nostrils were expanding with every breath. "Does it indicate Phosphorus?" was the question which came rushing into my mind. To arrive at a right conclusion I enquired as far as practicable his mental symptoms and came to know that he did not like to see his own children by his side, even his wife who was nursing him was often driven away with strong abusive language. Taciturnity was observed from the beginning and despondency overtook him when the disease took a serious turn. He did not feel any difficulty to lie on back or on the left side. These symptoms indicate both Phosphorus and Typho-febrinum except the last which contradicates phosphorus. Does he vomit warm water after drinking cold water an hour or so before? No. Does he pass stool while coughing? No. Does he lie down sleepy by day and restless by night? No. Rather restlessness and sleepiness troubled him both day and night. Is he more restless before midnight? No. Is there night-sweat? No. This enquiry decided in favour of Typho-febrinum and gave 30M. two globules on the tongue at an interval of 24 hours. Three doses given and the patient had recovered.

8. A Hindu girl of 8 years had Lobar Pneumonia. Her tongue was dry and she was extremely thirsty. Temperature 105.2. Incessant cough caused vomiting and she lay drowsily on her bed for sometime until a fresh paroxysm of cough set in; passed involuntary stools. The colour of the stool reddish. Itching and heat in the anus. Purring sound in the throat and difficult breathing. Pulse full bounding and quick, beating was 140 times in a minute. Respirations were of panting character and were counted 55 in a minute. These suggested Ant. Tart which I gave in 30th potency. One

globule in water after 8 succussions to be taken at the interval of every two hours. Having perceived no improvement in 24 hours I changed the potency and gave Ant. T. 6x at same interval. But no improvement still. This set me thinking and I began scrutinizing the characteristic symptoms. Extreme weakness and prostration after each evacuation were present but no hot sweat in head and lying on right side the patient felt uneasy and vomiting aggravated. These contra-indications gave me the right clue to prescribe Typho-febrinum 30M. Three globules in an ounce of water to be taken thrice after the improved method in 24 hours. No more doses required.

9. A Hindu lad of 10 years had Broncho-pneumonia. Allopathy failing I was called in on the 6th day of attack. I found the boy feeling extreme difficulty while coughing, felt excruciating pain at the time of coughing. Oscultation revealed the attack on both lungs. Dyspnoea and cough worse after midnight. Had great thirst. Had hard constipation which was the bad effect of allopathic purgatives. Yellowish white thick coatings on the tongue. Typho-febrinum 200, two globules in water to be taken every 24 hours. The lad was cured in 4 days.