

## Bleeding From Internal Parts.

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Those remedies which are most highly characterized by Bleeding from Internal Parts are : Acon., Arn., Bell., Calc. c., Carb. veg., Canth., Cham., Chin., Croc., Ferrum, Hyos., Ipec., Kali c., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos., Plat., Puls., Sabina, Secale, Sepia, Sulphur.

As we may at any time be suddenly called upon to prescribe almost instantly for a dangerous hemorrhage, I will give the *strongest points* of each drug first, that we may be facilitated in our choice.

ACONITE. When we find with the hemorrhage an apparent mental excitement, accompanied by a fear of death (perhaps the fear of bleeding to death), we may find on investigation that the hemorrhage was brought on by a fright, by a fit of anger, or by anxiety; the patient may still be suffering from the exciting cause. The sufferer is usually lying on the back, owing to an *aggravation from lying on either side*; worse on rising (becomes dizzy); blood coagulates easily; *afraid to move about much, though feeling restless and anxious*; thirst, skin dry. Most generally found in dark-haired subjects, plethoric and active.

ARNICA. Here the bleeding has been excited from an injury; from concussion; bodily fatigue; physical exertion. We often find a bruised or sore sensation in the parts from which the blood exudes. Pulmonic or uterine hemorrhages and epistaxis, etc., are often attended with this sensation. Hot head and a cool body are very characteristic of this remedy.

Sometimes a fright and an injury may be nearly coincident, and here great care must be observed to decide which was *really* the exciting cause; should fright have caused the bleeding, *Arnica* will not be the remedy.

The difference between Aconite and Arnica may be seen

at a glance.

**BELLADONNA.** The blood coagulates almost as soon as discharged and feels hot to the parts from which it escapes. If it be from genital organs, they are usually forcing or bearing down pains; if from the chest or head, there is congestion, throbbing of the carotids, injected eyes, flushed face. The patient wishes to be covered; cool air is unpleasant; cold shiverings frequently run through the body; photophobia; drinks little and often; hot skin, plethoric habit.

Patient generally feels worse in the afternoon and evening; from draft of air; from moving; from rising; from suppressed perspiration.

Here, too, we see that Belladonna in its turn, differs very essentially from either of the preceding drugs.

**CALC. C.** Here, the most striking feature is the constitution of the patient. This is leucophlegmatic; light hair. A little investigation may show that the menses are apt to be too profuse and too often; much perspiration about the head and shoulders; limbs are usually drawn up, and are cold and damp; desire for loosened garment; amelioration from being rubbed; desire for warmth and covering; a slight draft of cool air is chilling; if the bleeding be from the chest, it is usually from the left side. Calc. c. cannot be mistaken for, or confounded with, either of the above remedies.

**CANTH.** A most striking symptom calling for the use of this remedy is found in the urinary organs, and consists of a cutting and burning pain during micturition; the urine flows in drops, or in a very scanty stream. Hæmaturia; uterine hemorrhage, blood usually being very dark; hemorrhage from the lungs or nose.

**CARB. VEG.** We are chiefly led to the use of this remedy in very desperate cases, where there is almost an entire state of collapse; weak pulse; anguish of heart; skin cold and blueish; patient wants to be fanned very hard; and often whispers the attendants, "Fan harder, fan me harder."

This desire to be "fanned hard" is found in many different

complaints, and may always be considered as indicative of this drug; we may sometimes be called in very late to such cases, or we may get them from the old practice.

CHAM. The striking peculiarity here is mental irritability of a spiteful nature; the patient speaks quickly and sharply. Blood dark and coagulated; desire for air; restless; distressed; spiteful and irritable.

Patient generally feels worse in the night; from warmth; from anger; during eructations; lying on painless side; during perspiration; during sleep; from coffee. Better while fasting; while lying on painful side.

CHINA. The first note of alarm here is faintness, with ringing in the ears; *ringing in the ears* is one of the most characteristic symptoms in the pathogenesis of China, and if we do not give it soon, the pulse will become irregular, flickering, and imperceptible; skin cold and clammy; fainting and unconsciousness. Even at this stage China 2c., in water every two or three minutes, will soon work a favorable change.

Generally feels worse, periodically; in the night; after drinking; while talking; can't talk, wished others to explain; after perspiration; on touching the parts softly.

China cannot be confounded with Carb. veg. as, firstly, in Carb. veg. the patient wishes to be fanned hard, and if at all in China, very softly. Secondly, in Carb. v. the skin is dry and blue, while in China it is moist and clammy. Thirdly, in Carb. v. we find no ringing in the ears, as we do in China.

CROC. The striking feature of this hemorrhage is its *black* and *stringy* character, the blood forming long dark string as it flows; often resembling long, black earth worms. We find this feature, whether the hemorrhage be from the uterus, lungs, or the nose. When examined in a mass, the strings may be somewhat matted together, but the characteristic tendency is plainly observable. Sensation of a bounding or rolling in the abdomen, as of something alive.

*Feels worse* in the morning, when fasting; during pregnancy; in a warm or close room.

*Better* in the open air ; after eating.

**FERRUM.** We usually notice a very red face, with a full pulse; the hemorrhage is partly of fluid, and partly of a black and clotted character. The flow may be from the lungs, stomach, nose, bowels, or uterus—if from the latter, there are very often violent, labor-like pains in the back and abdomen; great erethism of the circulation; flushes of heat.

*Feels worse* in the night, particularly after midnight; from change of position; from fat food.

The trouble may have been superinduced from poisoning by Peruvian bark; the patient is generally very weak; though having so red a face and so full a pulse.

**HYOS.** The alarming points that appear are delirium; semi-unconsciousness; a constant flow of blood; jerking and twitching of the muscles; face bluish; eyes congested. The hemorrhage may have been brought on by a fit of jealousy; by taking cold; by unhappy love, or some other mental affection.

*Worse* usually in the evening.

*Better* from stooping or leaning forward.

Hyos. differs from all its companion remedies by the prompt appearance of delirium in case, by the semi-unconsciousness, by the twitching and jerking of the muscles, and by the bluish face. The alarming kind of hemorrhage is usually uterine.

**IPEC.** When we have an uninterrupted discharge of bright red blood from the vagina, nose or lungs. The first symptom here is usually a complaint of faintness and nausea; also, there may be a sharp cutting pain from the navel towards the uterus; later, we may find cold skin, cold sweat, and a species of suffocating spells.

Hemorrhages sometimes follow suppressions of eruptions; abuses of Peruvian bark; after eating veal; after coughing; while vomiting; occurring periodically.

It will be perceived that IPEC. has not the ringing in the ears, nor has CHINA the nausea. IPEC. would also be indicated in a constant flow of bright red blood from the nose or lungs,

with the above gastric symptoms and faintness. IPEC. is more frequently indicated than any other remedy.

KALI CARB. We are most frequently led to think of this remedy for hemorrhages occurring some days or weeks after parturition; also for epistaxis and hæmoptysis after being overheated, and after a vexation. The sometimes accompanying symptoms are agonizing pain in the back, extending into the glutæi muscles, and down over the sacrum; stitching pains in the abdomen; abdomen often tympanitic.

*Feels better* from being covered up warmly; after eructations which occur quite frequently.

One of the best remedies to prevent abortion from occurring about the second month, when characterized by stitching pains; pains in the back hindering walking—causing the patient to feel like stopping to lie down anywhere, in the street, on the floor, etc.; later, these pains may extend over the sacrum in the glutæi muscles.

LACHESIS. For flooding occurring at the critical age, particularly when characterized by chills at night and hot flushes by day, or floodings at any time when thus characterized; after parturition, with pains in the right ovarian region always relieved by flow of blood from the vagina; in all typhus or typhoid conditions, where there is a flow of dark blood from the nose, from the lungs, or from the bowels with a *sediment like charred straw*. This sediment may either have a crushed appearance, or may look like distinct spears of charred straw—it really being decomposed blood.

Diarrhœas following milk-leg are sometimes accompanied with a hemorrhage of this sort, and here Lach. will be the curative agent.

LYCOPodium. Hemorrhages from the nose, lungs, or uterus where there is a great deal of flatulence, borborygmus, and a *sensation of fulness up to the throat*, after taking a small quantity of water or nourishment; frequent flushes of heat; palpitation of the heart; cutting pains from right to left in the abdomen; all symptoms worse from four to eight in the after-

noon and evening. Desire for air; to have the windows up; to be fanned. This remedy may often be used in the worst cases of pulmonic hemorrhage.

MERC. This remedy is particularly applicable in hemorrhages occurring in elderly females some time after the critical period has passed; light hair; scorbutic condition of the system. Cold, damp thighs and legs at night; perspiration sour and mouldy, excepting of the feet, which is scentless; skin and muscles lax; thirst, even though the mouth be full of saliva; mood serious, sometimes amorous.

*Feels worst* at night; when blowing the nose. With the above conditions epistaxis, haemoptysis, haematemesis, hemorrhage from the bowels, or uterus.

NITR. AC. This remedy is in many respects similar to MERC. and sometimes a very close comparison is requisite to discriminate between the two.

Contrary to MERC., NITR. AC. has dark hair; perspiration, sour and urinous; skin and muscle, rigid; no thirst; blood dark; foot sweat, fetid; distrust. The urine is much stronger, and more like horse urine, than in MERC.

Bleeding from the arteries and capillaries; bleeding from the uterus with pain in the back, running down through the hips into the legs with a sensation of pressure, as if the uterus itself would escape from the vulva. In so comparing MERC. and NITR. AC., we find them different from each other, and from all the preceding remedies.

NUX. VOM. It is a curious fact that in almost all hemorrhages requiring NUX. V., we find an irritable condition of the rectum, which is a *frequent and ineffectual desire for stool, with the sensation as if portions of feces were in the rectum*, this latter sensation remaining even after defecation; usually in dark-haired subjects.

Hemorrhage may be excited by indulgence in rich food; from much coffee; intoxicating drinks; constipation.

*Worse* in cold air, between three and four a.m.

*Better* in a warm place; lying on the side; in loose gar-

ments ; passing wind per anum.

PHOSPHORUS. Particularly for tall, slim, darkhaired subjects ; also in females who menstruate too often, too much, too long ; sensation of emptiness in the abdomen ; slim, dry stools, expelled with difficulty ; flushes of heat.

*Feels worse* lying on the left side ; on the back ; from warm food, or drinks,

*Better* lying on the right side ; from cold food and drinks ; from being rubbed ; after sleep.

Small wounds bleed persistently and profusely ; bleeding erectile tumors.

PLAT. Hemorrhages, blood being partially fluid and hard black clots ; also coming away in quantities, and having a dark, tarry appearance ; with sensation as if the body was growing larger in every direction ; in dark-haired, spasmodic and nervous subjects.

*(to be continued).*

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