The Robert Scott Bell Show: Homeopathic Hits - Parthenium Hysterophorus

Parthenium hysterophorus: The Intermittent Malaria-like Fever, Head-ache and Spleen Remedy

Introduction:
Today's Homeopathic Hit is Parthenium hysterophorus, or Bitter-broom (Escoba Amargo). Boericke describes a Cuban remedy historically associated with malarial fever, head and sensory complaints, left-sided abdominal pain, menstrual disturbance, and debility.

Origin of Parthenium hysterophorus:
Bitter-broom is the plant named in this materia medica entry. Boericke emphasizes fever, head pain extending to the nose, heavy eyes, ear and tooth symptoms, spleen-region discomfort, and changes after sleep or activity.

Key Characteristics and Primary Uses

Intermittent and Malarial Fevers: Historically associated with fever states, particularly malaria-associated fevers.
General Debility: A broad sense of weakness and diminished strength accompanies the picture.
Menstrual Disturbance: Amenorrhoea, or absent menstrual periods, is noted in Boericke.
Increased Milk Flow: Listed as a historical indication.
Cheyne-Stokes Breathing: An abnormal waxing-and-waning breathing pattern is listed in the source.
After Quinine: Mentioned by Boericke without further explanation.
Head and Nose Pain: Frontal aching extends toward the nose; its root feels painful and swollen.
Heavy, Aching Eyes: The eyes feel heavy and the eyeballs ache; vision may be disordered.
Ear and Dental Symptoms: Ear pain, ringing, and teeth that ache, feel on edge, or seem too long.
Spleen Region: Left hypochondrial pain and spleen complaints.
Aggravations: Worse after sleep and with sudden motion.
Relief with Activity: Better after rising and walking about.

Dosages and Potencies

Boericke's Dose: No dosage or potency is specified in the supplied passage.
Low to Medium Potencies: 6x, 6c, 12x, 12c, 15x, 30x, 30c.
Higher Potencies: Consult your favorite homeopath through GNHShealing.com or VibrantLife247.com.

Complementary Remedies

Boericke lists the first three comparisons below. The remaining entries are additional traditional, symptom-based comparisons, not remedies specifically linked by Boericke in this passage.

China officinalis: Boericke-listed comparison for intermittent fever and weakness after illness.

Phosphorus: Indicated for infections with fever present.

Ceanothus americanus: Boericke-listed comparison where discomfort or enlargement of the spleen is prominent.

Helianthus annuus: Boericke-listed comparison for recurring fever with spleen-related complaints.

Gelsemium sempervirens: Additional comparison for feverish weakness, heavy eyes, and head discomfort.

Lachesis mutus: Additional comparison for symptoms characteristically worse after sleep.

Rhus toxicodendron: Additional comparison where stiffness or discomfort eases with movement.

Pulsatilla nigricans: Additional comparison in traditional menstrual and lactation-related symptom pictures.

Ferrum metallicum: Additional comparison where debility accompanies menstrual irregularity.

Cautions:

Possible malaria or recurring fever warrants prompt testing and treatment. Cheyne-Stokes breathing can indicate a serious heart, neurologic, or respiratory problem and needs urgent medical evaluation. Persistent absence of menstruation, abnormal vision, or left upper abdominal pain should also be assessed. These historical remedy indications are not evidence of effective treatment for these conditions.

Conclusion:

Parthenium hysterophorus stands out in Boericke for its fever-and-debility picture, aching from the forehead toward the nose, heavy eyes, ear and tooth complaints, left-sided spleen-region pain, and symptoms worse after sleep but better upon rising and walking.

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