

The background of the slide features silhouettes of several athletes in various dynamic poses, such as running and jumping. The background is a warm, glowing gradient of orange and yellow, with a faint grid pattern overlaid. The overall aesthetic is energetic and modern.

Concussion in Sports Injuries

A Homoeopathic Perspective

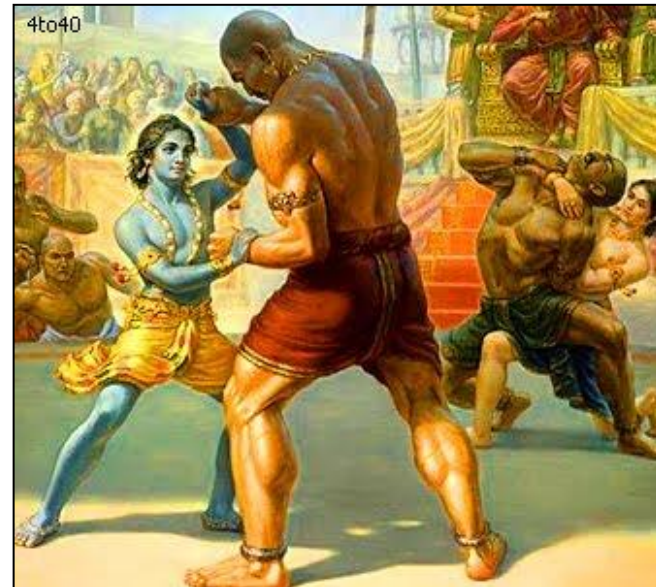
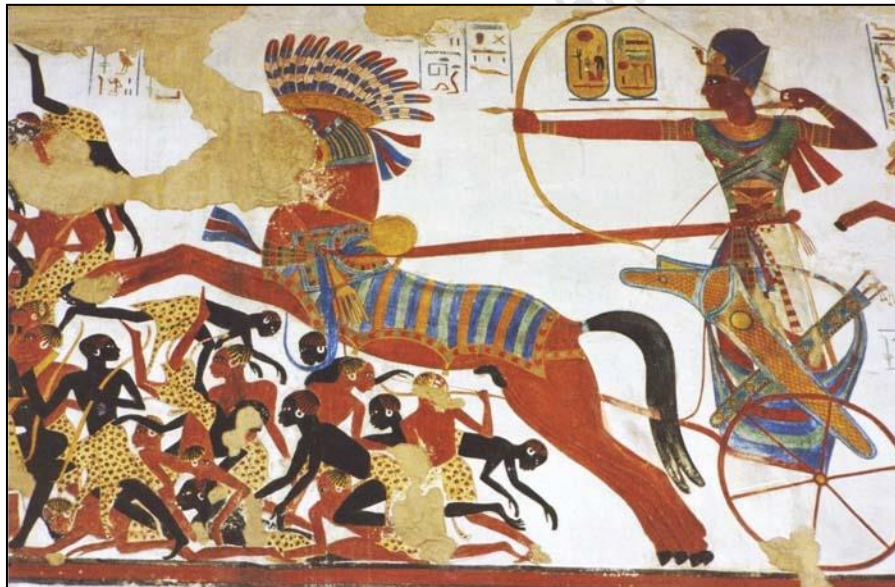
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History of sports and sports injury

- Recreation
- War practice
- No rules and regulation



Concussion (/kən'kʌʃ(ə)n/)

Latin concussionem - to shake violently

Concussion is a trauma-induced change in mental status, with confusion and amnesia, and with or without a brief loss of consciousness



A sub concussive injury shakes the brain violently, it has no apparent immediate effect on the functioning of the person

- More frequent
- Has cumulative effect
- Goes unnoticed most of the times

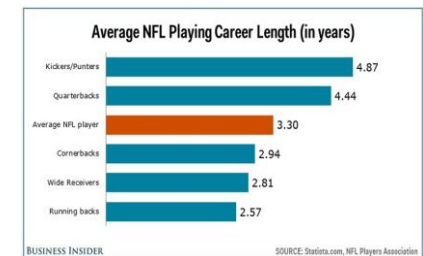
Common sports involved



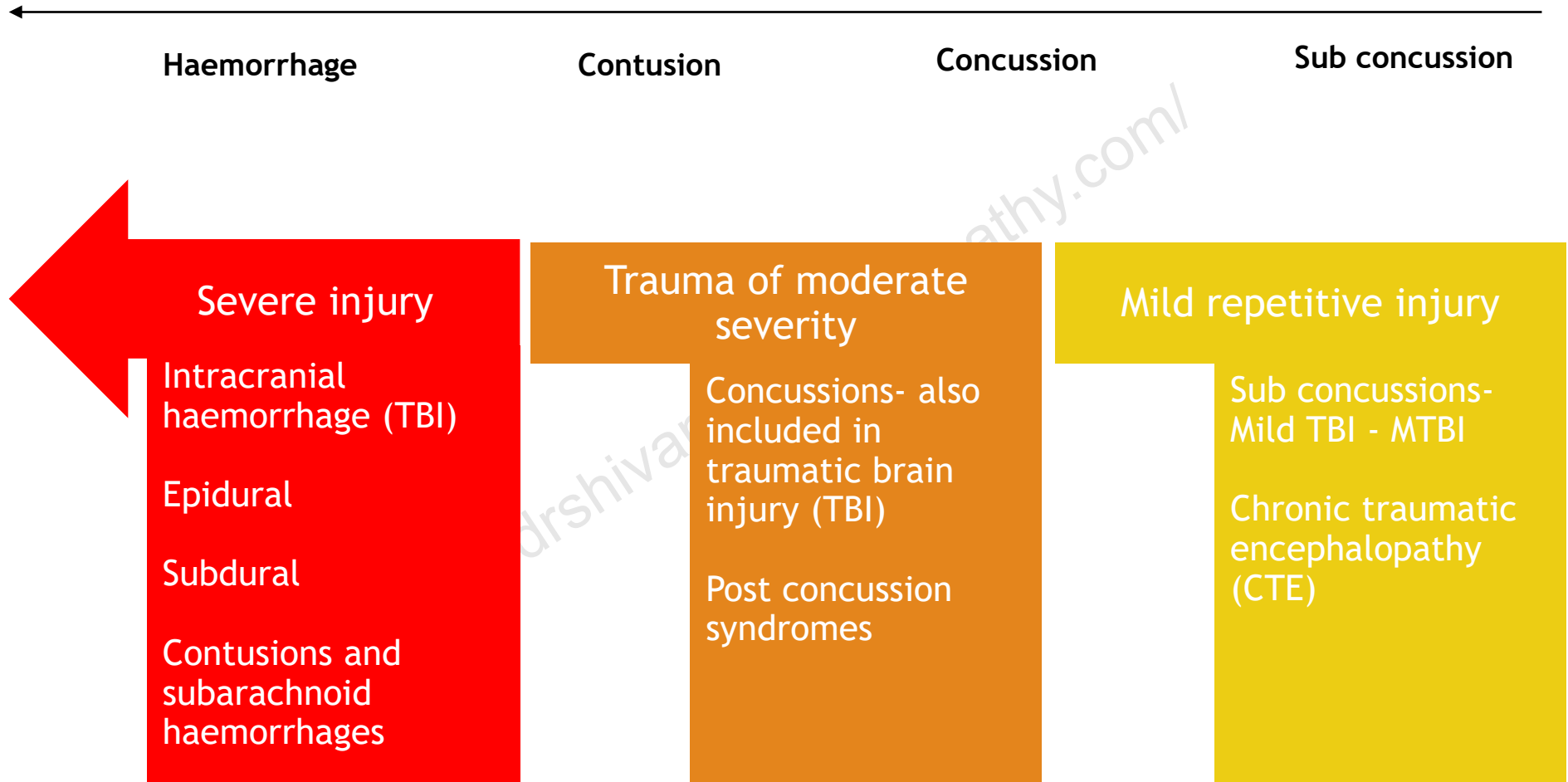
Development of symptoms

Dependent factors

- Age
- The sports played- e.g. boxing
- The style of playing- e.g. headers in soccer are more prone
- Length of career/ years of exposure - the longer the career the higher the chances



Severity scale



Epidural haematoma

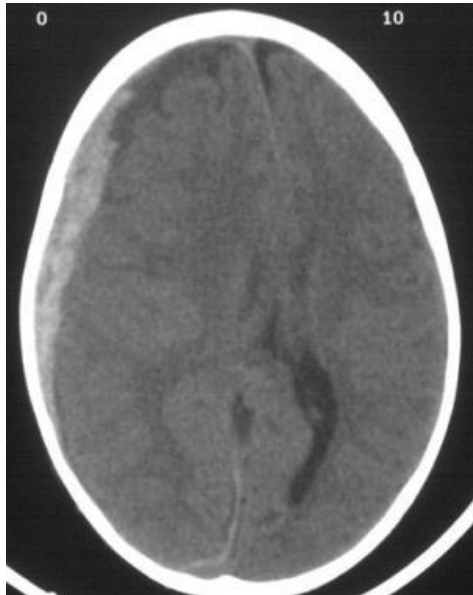
- 10% cases of severe injury
- Arterial in origin
- May have a lucid interval



Subdural haematoma

Acute

- Evolves over minutes to hours- may have lucid interval
- Severe headache
- Sudden loss of consciousness



Chronic

- Evolves over days to weeks
- Headaches
- Personality changes
- Slowness of thinking
- Hemiparesis. etc

Contusions & subarachnoid haemorrhages

- A hemiparesis or gaze preference- typical of moderately sized contusions
- Large bilateral contusions - stupor with extensor posturing
- Frontal lobes - taciturn state
- Contusions in the temporal lobe - delirium or an aggressive, combative syndrome

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Concussion

- **Loss of consciousness +-**
- **Post concussion syndrome**
 - clinical features
 - behavior changes- irritability
 - mood hanges - depression
 - headache which may be migrainous in character or tension type
 - insomnia
 - tinnitus
 - sensitivity to noise
 - diplopia etc.
 - epilepsy

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Sub concussion

- Most common in sports
- Sudden acceleration decelerations, torsions and shear forces at play
- Repeated brain injury responds by repeated inflammation and scarring

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MRI pre & post sub concussion

- Functionally altered brain activity
- Response differed in those with previous head trauma and those without a history

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TBI (severe to moderate head injury)

- Long term behavioural changes
 - Emotional cognitive compromise
- Increased chances of
- 1.5 times increased risk of depression
 - 2.3 and 4.5 times increased risk of Alzheimer's
 - 11 times risk of epilepsy.

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Chronic traumatic encephalopathy

- First described by in 1920's by Dr Martland as dementia pugilistica
- Dr Omalu described it in the recent times in details
- Neurodegenerative disease
- Diagnosed only after death by autopsy
- Repetitive head trauma causes atrophy of brain, damages nerve and traumatizes blood vessels
- Deposition of tau protein
- Mean onset is 14-15 yrs. after career in sports starts

C/F of CTE

Mood

sadness/ depression,
anxiety/ agitation,
suicidal ideation,
maniac behavior,
irritability,
hopelessness, apathy

Behavior

Explosivity,
out of control/ physical or verbal abuse,
violence,
impulsivity,
Paranoia
jealousy

Cognition

impaired memory,
diminished concentration,
language impairments,
visuospatial difficulties

Motor functioning

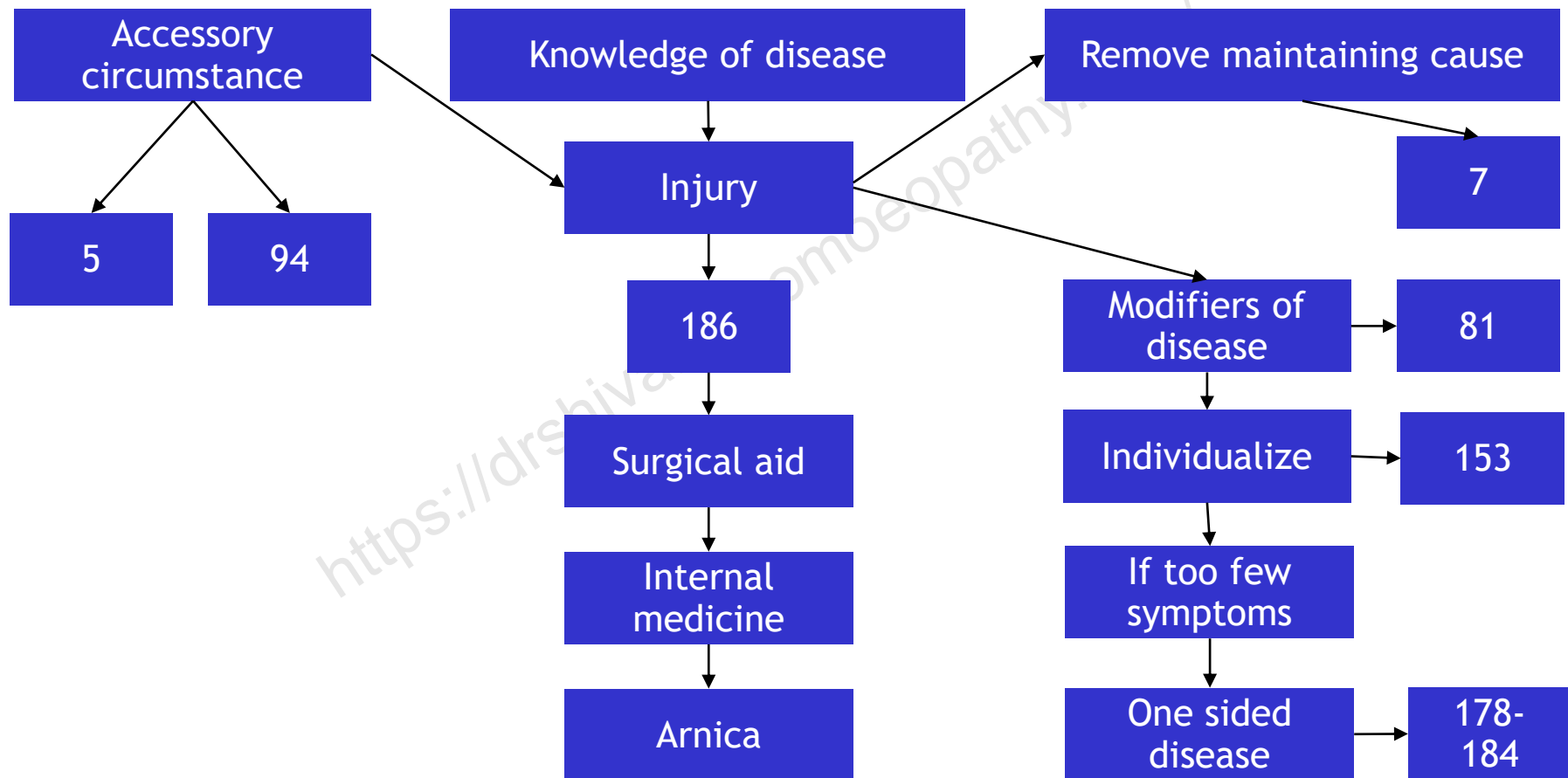
parkinsonism, dysarthria,
gait changes,
weakness

Journal of Head Trauma Rehabilitation (1999; 14:521-542)

Analysis of covariance demonstrated that the homeopathic treatment was the only significant or near-significant predictor of improvement on DSS subtests ($P = .009$; 95% CI $- .895$ to $- .15$), SRS ($P = .058$; 95% CI $- .548$ to $.01$) and the Ten Most Common Symptoms of MTBI ($P = .027$; 95% CI $- .766$ to $- .048$). These results indicate a significant improvement from the homeopathic treatment versus the control and translate into clinically significant outcomes.

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Approach to injury



Understand patient/accessory circumstance

§ 5

Useful to the physician in assisting him to cure are the particulars of the most probable exciting cause of the acute disease, as also the most significant points in the whole history of the chronic disease, to enable him to discover its fundamental cause, which is generally due to a chronic miasm. In these investigations, the ascertainable physical constitution of the patient (especially when the disease is chronic), his moral and intellectual character, his occupation, mode of living and habits, his social and domestic relations, his age, sexual function, etc., are to be taken into consideration,

§ 94

While inquiring into the state of chronic disease, the particular circumstances of the patient with regard to his **ordinary occupations**, his usual mode of living and diet, his domestic situation, and so forth, must be well considered and scrutinized, to ascertain what there is in them that may tend to produce or to maintain disease, in order that by their removal the recovery may be prompted.¹

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Obvious cause

§ 93

If the disease has been brought on a short time or, in the case of a chronic affection, a considerable time previously, by some **obvious cause**, then the patient - or his friends when questioned privately - will mention it either spontaneously or when carefully interrogated.

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Severe injury-surgical intervention

§ 186 Fifth Edition

Those so-called local maladies which have been produced a short time previously, solely by an external lesion, still appear at first sight to deserve the name of local disease. But then the lesion must be very trivial, and in that case it would be of no great moment. For in the case of injuries accruing to the body from without, if they be at all severe, the whole living organism sympathizes; there occur fever, etc. The treatment of such diseases is relegated to surgery; but this is right only in so far as the affected parts require mechanical aid, whereby the external obstacles to the cure, which can only be expected to take place by the agency of the vital force, may be removed by mechanical means, e.g., by the reduction of dislocations, by bandages to bring together the lips of wounds, by the extraction of foreign bodies that have penetrated into the living parts, by making an opening into a cavity of the body in order to remove an irritating substance or to procure the evacuation of effusions or collections of fluids, by bringing into apposition the broken extremities of a fractured bone and retaining them in exact contact by an appropriate bandage, etc. But when in such injuries the whole living organism requires, as it always does, active dynamic aid to put it in a position to accomplish the work of healing, e.g. when the violent fever resulting from extensive contusions, lacerated muscles, tendons and blood-vessels requires to be removed by medicine given internally, or when the external pain of scalded or burnt parts needs to be homoeopathically subdued, then the services of the dynamic physician and his helpful homoeopathy come into requisition.

Different person/different manifestation

§ 81 FN

Some of these causes that exercise a modifying influence on the transformation of psora into chronic diseases manifestly depend sometimes on the climate and the peculiar physical character of the place of abode, sometimes on the very great varieties in the physical and mental training of youth, both of which may have been neglected, delayed or carried to excess, or on their abuse in the business or conditions of life, in the matter of diet and regimen, passions, manners, habits and customs of various kinds.

§ 7

Now, as in a disease, from which **no manifest exciting or maintaining cause** (causa occasionalis) has to be removed¹, we can perceive nothing but the morbid symptoms, it must (regard being had to the possibility of a miasm, and attention paid to the accessory circumstances, § 5) **be the symptoms alone by which the disease demands and points to the remedy suited to relieve it** - and, moreover, the totality of these its symptoms, of this outwardly reflected picture of the internal essence of the disease, that is, of the affection of the vital force, must be the principal, or the sole means, whereby the disease can make known what remedy it requires - the only thing that can determine the choice of the most appropriate remedy - and thus, in a word, the totality² of the symptoms must be the principal, indeed the only thing the physician has to take note of in every case of disease and to remove by means of his art, in order that it shall be cured and transformed into health.

It is not necessary to say that every intelligent physician would first remove this where it exists; the indisposition thereupon generally ceases spontaneously. He will remove from the room strong-smelling flowers, which have a tendency to cause syncope and hysterical sufferings; extract from the cornea the foreign body that excites inflammation of the eye; loosen the over-tight bandage on a wounded limb that threatens to cause mortification, and apply a more suitable one; lay bare and put ligature on the wounded artery that produces fainting; endeavour to promote the expulsion by vomiting of belladonna berries etc., that may have been swallowed; extract foreign substances that may have got into the orifices of the body (the nose, gullet, ears, urethra, rectum, vagina); crush the vesical calculus; open the imperforate anus of the newborn infant, etc.

Individualization

§ 153 Fifth Edition

In this search for a homoeopathic specific remedy, that is to say, in this comparison of the collective symptoms of the natural disease with the list of symptoms of known medicines, in order to find among these an artificial morbid agent corresponding by similarity to the disease to be cured, the **more striking, singular, uncommon and peculiar (characteristic) signs and symptoms** of the case of disease are chiefly and most solely to be kept in view; for it is more particularly these that very similar ones in the list of symptoms of the selected medicine must correspond to, in order to constitute it the most suitable for effecting the cure. The more general and undefined symptoms: loss of appetite, headache, debility, restless sleep, discomfort, and so forth, demand but little attention when of that vague and indefinite character, if they cannot be more accurately described, as symptoms of such a general nature are observed in almost every disease and from almost every drug.

One sided disease

§ 173

The only diseases that seem to have but few symptoms, and on that account to be less amenable to cure, are those which may be termed one-sided, because they display only one or two principal symptoms which obscure almost all the others. They belong chiefly to the class of chronic diseases.

§ 174

Their principal symptom may be either an internal complaint (e.g. a headache of many years' duration, a diarrhoea of long standing, an ancient cardialgia, etc.), or it may be an affection more of an external kind. Diseases of the latter character are generally distinguished by the name of local maladies.

Remove maintaining cause

§ 208

The age of the patient, his mode of living and diet, his occupation, his domestic position, his social relation and so forth, must next be taken into consideration, in order to ascertain whether these things have tended to increase his malady, or in how far they may favor or hinder the treatment. In like manner the state of his disposition and mind must be attended to, to learn whether that presents any obstacles to the treatment, or requires to be directed encouraged or modified.

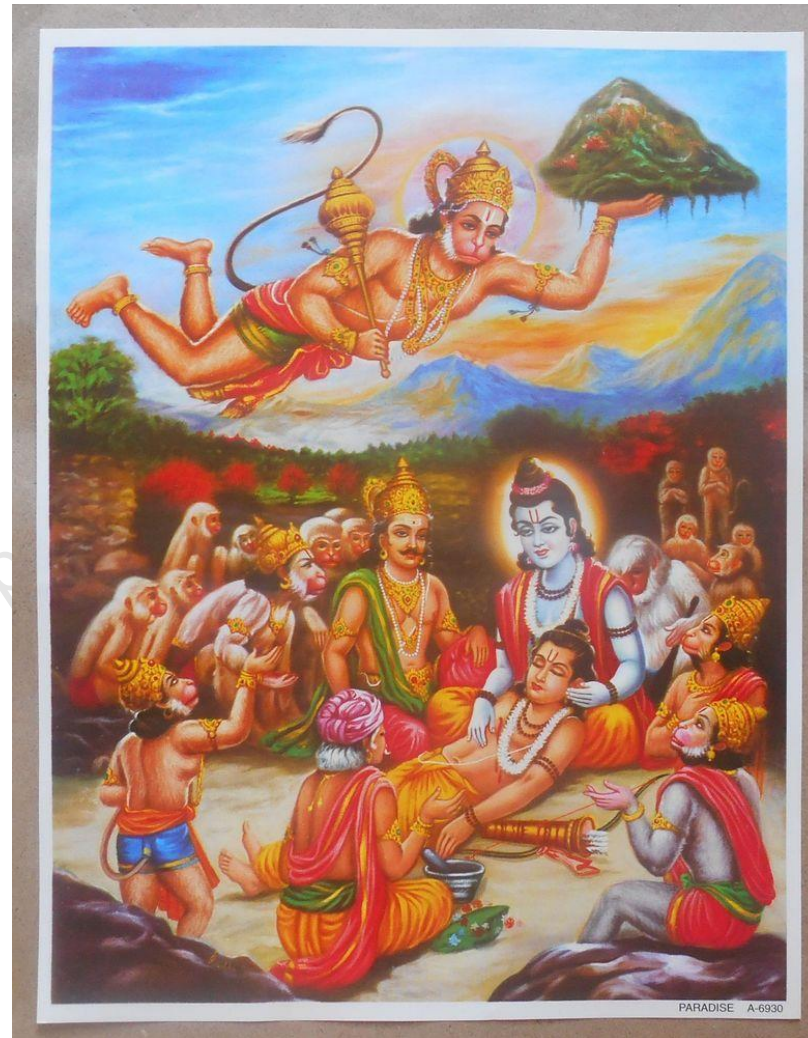
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Protocol for return to sport after concussion

1. No activity, complete physical and mental rest.
2. Light aerobic exercise such as walking or stationary cycling; no resistance training.
3. Sport-specific exercise (skating in hockey, running in soccer).
4. Non-contact, more progressive training drills; resistance training.
5. Full-contact training after medical clearance.
6. Game play.

The golden hour

- Proper medical attention and treatment will prevent death



Arnica as specific (1..2)

ARNICA MMP

The specific curative power of this plant or to find out the real remedy for the often dangerous general derangement of the health which is caused by a severe fall, by blows, knocks, contusions, sprains, or by over-stretching or laceration of the solid parts...

INTRODUCTION TO 5TH EDITION OF ORGANON

para 83

“if we deduct the cases in which the specific remedy for a disease of never varying character has been made known to physicians of the ordinary school (not by their own investigation, but) by the empirical practice of the common people, wherewith they are enabled to effect a direct cure, as, for instance,.....; of the morbid state resulting from contusions with arnica.....

Arnica as specific (2..2)

BOENNIGHAUSEN lesser writings

traumatic ailments and high potencies

case XXII.

Vol. 84, p. 60. Bernh. D., living here, a child ten years old, yesterday fell down in running, striking his head on a paving-stone. Immediately there ensued retching and choking and violent pains in the right side of the head on which he had fallen. These pains continue to-day and he is besides dizzy, as if drunken, and tired in all limbs as if he had been beaten.

Dec. 5, 1852. 1, 3, Arnica 200, 2, Belladon., 4 §, a powder every 12 hours. In 24 hours he had recovered.

(vol- ref to the patients journal maintained by boenninghausen)

Head trauma causation (1..5)

Kent Rep

head

INJURIES of the head, after : Arn., cic., hyper., nat-m., Nat-s.

BBCR

skin

wounds

-Contused, crushed, blows, etc. :- ARN., Calen., Cic., Con., Euphr., Hep., Iod., Petr., Puls., Rhus-t., Ruta, Sul-ac., Sulph.

-Head, of :- Anac., Apis, Arn., Bell., Calc., CIC., Cocc., Con., Glon., Hep., Hyos., Hyper., Lach., Meli., Merc., Nat-s., Op., Petr., Ph-ac., Puls., Rhus-t., Sil., Stram., Sul-ac., Sulph., Verat.

Head trauma causation (2..5)

Boerick rep

head

headache

traumatism- *arn*; hyper; nat s

generality

injuries

bruises, contusions- *acet ac*; *arn*; *bellis*; *con*; *echin*; *euphr*; *ham*; *hyper*; *led*; *rhus tox*; *ruta*; *sulp ac*; *symphyt*; *verb*

chronic effects of injuries- *arn*; *carbo veg*; *cic*; *con*; *glon*; *ham*; *hyper*; *led*; *nat s*; *strontium carb*.

Mental symptoms, from injuries- *cic*; *glon*; *hyper*; *mag carb*; *nat s*

prostration, from injuries- *acet ac*; *camph*; *hyper*; *sulph ac*; *verat alb*

Head trauma causation (3..5)

Concordance Rep

vol 1

head and scalp

-cephalgia- cephalgia after mechanical injury- calend

- Injuries- headache from mechanical injury- arn, cic v, merc, petr, rhus tox, ruta

- meningitis after traumatic injury- arn

Head trauma causation (4..5)

Phatak rep

HEAD: INJURIES TO: *arn*; *calc*; *cic*; *con*; *glo*; *hep*; *hyper*; *lach*; *nat s*; *puls*; *rhus tox*; *sil*; *sulph ac*; *symp*

delirium after: *bell*; *hyo*; *op*; *stram*; *verat alb*.

distress in, after: *lac d*

stupefaction after: *arn*; *cic*; *con*; *puls rhus tox*.

tender, after: *nat m*.

INJURIES:

Bruises, contusions: *arn*; *con*; *ham*; *hyper*; *rhus t*; *ruta*; *symp*

Constitutional effects: *ARN*; *car v*; *con*; *glon*; *iod*; *lach*; *led*; *nat s*; *nit ac*; *phos*; *stap*.

Falls: *stap*; *stic*; *sul*; *tell*.

Height, falling from: *mill*.

Mental effects: *cic*; *glon*; *hyper*; *mag c*; *nat s*

Head trauma causation (5..5)

Clark rep of causation

INJURIES

- Head, to- Nat mur, (fall) Nat s.

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Kent rep (1..8)

ANGER, irascibility (See [Irritability](#) and [Quarrelsome](#)) : **Acon.**, act-sp., aesc., agar., agn., all-c., aloe., am-c., ambr., **Anac.**, *apis.*, arg-m., arg-n., arn., *ars-i.*, **Ars.**, asar., aster., atro., **Aur.**, bar-c., bar-m., *bell.*, **Bry.**, bufo., cact., calad., *calc-p.*, *calc-s.*, *calc.*, cann-s., canth., *caps.*, *carb-an.*, *carb-s.*, *carb-v.*, carl., *caust.*, **Cham.**, chel., chin-a., chin., chlor., cimic., cinnb., clem., *cocc.*, *coff.*, *coloc.*, *con.*, cop., *croc.*, crot-t., cur., cycl., cypr., dig., dros., *dulc.*, elaps., eupi., ferr-ar., ferr-i., ferr-p., ferr., fl-ac., gels., gran., *graph.*, ham., hell., **Hep.**, hydr., *hyos.*, **Ign.**, *iod.*, *ip.*, kali-ar., **Kali-c.**, kali-n., *kali-p.*, **Kali-s.**, lach., *led.*, **Lyc.**, mag-s., mang., meph., merc., merl., *mez.*, *mosch.*, *mur-ac.*, myric., nat-a., nat-c., **Nat-m.**, nat-p., *nat-s.*, nicc., **Nit-ac.**, nux-m., **Nux-v.**, olnd., op., osm., *pall.*, **Petr.**, *ph-ac.*, *phos.*, plat., *psor.*, puls., ran-b., rat., *rhus-t.*, ruta., sabad., sang., seneg., **Sep.**, sil., spig., squil., *stann.*, **Staph.**, stram., *stront.*, sul-ac., **Sulph.**, *tarent.*, tell., *thuj.*, tril., valer., verat., zinc.

Kent rep (2..8)

INDIFFERENCE, apathy, etc. : Absin., *acon.*, *agar.*, *agn.*, ail., alum., am-m., ambr., *anac.*, ant-t., **Apis.**, *arg-n.*, *arn.*, ars-i., *ars.*, asaf., asar., aster., bapt., *bar-c.*, bar-m., *bell.*, berb., bism., *bov.*, brom., bufo., *calc-p.*, *calc-s.*, *calc.*, camph., cann-i., cann-s., caps., *carb-an.*, *carb-s.*, **Carb-v.**, caust., *cham.*, *chel.*, chin-a., *chin-s.*, **Chin.**, cic., *cimic.*, cina., clem., *cocc.*, *con.*, corn., *croc.*, **Crot-c.**, *crot-h.*, cupr., *cycl.*, cypr., dig., elaps., euphr., ferr-ar., ferr-i., ferr-p., ferr., fl-ac., *gels.*, glon., *graph.*, guai., gymn., **Hell.**, helod., hep., hura., *hyos.*, *ign.*, iod., ip., jatr., *kali-ar.*, kali-bi., kali-br., *kali-c.*, *kali-p.*, kali-s., lac-c., *lach.*, laur., lepi., **Lil-t.**, lyc., mag-m., manc., *meli.*, meny., *merc.*, **Mez.**, mur-ac., naja., **Nat-c.**, **Nat-m.**, **Nat-p.**, *nit-ac.*, *nux-m.*, *nux-v.*, olnd., **Onos.**, **Op.**, petr., **Ph-ac.**, **Phos.**, *phyt.*, *pic-ac.*, **Plat.**, plb., prun-s., *psor.*, **Puls.**, raph., rheum., rhod., rhus-t., rumx., ruta., sabad., sabin., sars., *sec.*, sel., seneg., **Sep.**, *sil.*, spong., squil., stann., **Staph.**, stram., *sulph.*, tarent., ther., *thuj.*, *verat.*, verb., *viol-t.*, xan., zinc., ziz.

Kent rep (3..8)

CONFUSION of mind ([See Concentration](#)) : Absin., acet-ac., *acon.*, *act-sp.*, *aesc.*, *aeth.*, *agar.*, *agn.*, *ail.*, *all-c.*, *aloe.*, *alum.*, *am-c.*, *am-m.*, *ambr.*, *anac-oc.*, *anac.*, *ant-t.*, *apis.*, *apoc.*, *aran.*, *arg-m.*, *arg-n.*, *arn.*, *ars-i.*, *ars.*, *asaf.*, *asar.*, *aspar.*, *aur-m.*, *aur.*, *bapt.*, *bar-c.*, *bar-m.*, **Bell.**, *benz-ac.*, *berb.*, *bism.*, *bor.*, *bov.*, *brom.*, **Bry.**, *bufo.*, *calad.*, *calc-p.*, *calc-s.*, **Calc.**, *camph.*, **Cann-i.**, *cann-s.*, *canth.*, *caps.*, *carb-ac.*, *carb-an.*, *carb-o.*, *carb-s.*, **Carb-v.**, *carl.*, *caust.*, *cham.*, *chel.*, *chin-a.*, *chin-s.*, *chin.*, *chlol.*, *chlor.*, *cic.*, *cimx.*, *cina.*, *cinnb.*, *clem.*, *coc-c.*, **Cocc.**, *coff.*, *colch.*, *coloc.*, *com.*, *con.*, *cop.*, *corn.*, *croc.*, *crot-c.*, *crot-h.*, *crot-t.*, *cupr-ar.*, *cupr.*, *cur.*, *cycl.*, *dig.*, *dios.*, *dros.*, *dulc.*, *echi.*, *ery-a.*, *eug.*, *eup-pur.*, *euphr.*, *eupi.*, *fago.*, *ferr-ar.*, *ferr-p.*, *ferr.*, *fl-ac.*, *gels.*, *gent-l.*, *gins.*, **Glon.**, *gran.*, *graph.*, *grat.*, *hell.*, *hep.*, *hipp.*, *hura.*, *hydr-ac.*, *hydr.*, *hyos.*, *hyper.*, *ign.*, *indg.*, *iod.*, *ip.*, *jab.*, *jatr.*, *jug-c.*, *kali-ar.*, *kali-bi.*, *kali-br.*, *kali-c.*, *kali-i.*, *kali-n.*, *kali-p.*, *kali-s.*, *kalm.*, *kreos.*, *lac-c.*, **Lach.**, *lact-ac.*, *lact.*, *laur.*, *lec.*, *led.*, *lil-t.*, *lob.*, *lyc.*, *mag-c.*, *mag-m.*, *mag-s.*, *med.*, *meli.*, *merc-c.*, **Merc.**, *mez.*, *morph.*, *mosch.*, *murx.*, *myric.*, *naja.*, *nat-a.*, *nat-c.*, **Nat-m.**, *nat-p.*, *nat-s.*, *nicc.*, *nit-ac.*, **Nux-m.**, **Nux-v.**, *olnd.*, **Onos.**, **Op.**, *osm.*, *par.*, **Petr.**, *ph-ac.*, *phel.*, *phos.*, *phys.*, *plan.*, *plat.*, *plb.*, *psor.*, *ptel.*, *puls.*, *ran-b.*, *raph.*, *rheum.*, *rhod.*, **Rhus-t.**, *ruta.*, *sabad.*, *sabin.*, *sal-ac.*, *samb.*, *sang.*, *sars.*, *sec.*, *seneg.*, **Sep.**, **Sil.**, *spig.*, *spong.*, *squil.*, *stann.*, *staph.*, *stram.*, **Stry.**, *sulph.*, *syph.*, *tab.*, *tarax.*, *ter.*, *teucr.*, *ther.*, *thuj.*, *trom.*, *valer.*, *verat.*, *verb.*, *viol-o.*, *vip.*, *xan.*, *zinc.*

injury to head, after : **Nat-s.**

Kent rep (4..8)

MOOD,

alternating : *Acon.*, *agn.*, **Alum.**, *ant-t.*, *arn.*, *ars-i.*, *ars.*, *asaf.*, *asar.*, *aur.*, *bar-c.*, **Bell.**, *bism.*, *bor.*, **Bov.**, *calc.*, *cann-s.*, *caps.*, *carb-an.*, *caust.*, *chin.*, *con.*, *croc.*, *cupr.*, *cycl.*, *dros.*, *ferr-ar.*, *ferr-i.*, *ferr-p.*, **Ferr.**, *graph.*, *hyos.*, **Ign.**, **Iod.**, *kali-c.*, *kali-s.*, **Lyc.**, *med.*, *merc.*, *naja.*, *nat-c.*, *nat-m.*, *nux-m.*, *op.*, *phos.*, **Plat.**, *puls.*, **Sars.**, *seneg.*, *sep.*, *stann.*, *staph.*, **Sul-ac.**, *sulph.*, *tarent.*, *tub.*, *valer.*, *verb.*, **Zin**

changeable, variable, etc. : *Acon.*, *agn.*, *aloe.*, *alum.*, *ambr.*, *anac.*, *ant-t.*, *apis.*, *arg-m.*, *arg-n.*, *arn.*, *ars-i.*, *ars.*, *asaf.*, *asar.*, *aur-m.*, *aur.*, *bar-c.*, *bell.*, *bism.*, *bor.*, *bov.*, *bry.*, *bufo.*, *calc-s.*, *calc.*, *cann-s.*, *caps.*, *carb-an.*, *carb-s.*, *carl.*, *caust.*, *chin.*, *cocc.*, *con.*, *croc.*, *cupr.*, *cycl.*, *dig.*, *dros.*, *ferr-ar.*, *ferr.*, *gels.*, *graph.*, *hyos.*, **Ign.**, **Iod.**, *kali-c.*, *kali-p.*, *kali-s.*, *lac-c.*, *lach.*, *lachn.*, **Lyc.**, *mag-c.*, *meny.*, *merc.*, *mez.*, *morph.*, *nat-c.*, *nat-m.*, *nit-ac.*, **Nux-m.**, *op.*, *petr.*, *phel.*, *phos.*, *plan.*, *plat.*, *psor.*, **Puls.**, *ran-b.*, *rat.*, *sabad.*, *sanic.*, **Sars.**, *seneg.*, *sep.*, *sil.*, *spig.*, *spong.*, *stann.*, *staph.*, *stram.*, *sul-ac.*, *sulph.*, *tarent.*, *thuj.*, *tub.*, *valer.*, *verat.*, *verb.*, **Zinc.**

Kent rep (5..8)

IMPULSIVE : Arg-n., *ars.*, *aur.*, camph., *cic.*, gins., merc., nux-v., rhus-t., staph., thea.

RAGE, fury (See [Insanity](#), [Mania](#), [Delirium](#)) : Acon., *aeth.*, Agar., alumn., *anac.*, ant-t., arg-n., *arn.*, *ars.*, bar-c., Bell., bry., bufo., calc., *camph.*, cann-i., cann-s., Canth., *carb-s.*, cham., chel., chin-s., chin., *cic.*, cimic., cina., *colch.*, coloc., cori-r., croc., crot-h., *cupr.*, dig., dros., dulc., fl-ac., glon., graph., *hell.*, hep., Hyos., hyper., jatr., kali-c., Lac-c., *lach.*, lob., Lyc., merc., Mosch., *nat-m.*, *nit-ac.*, nux-m., oena., Op., par., *phos.*, plb., *puls.*, ruta., sabad., sec., seneg., *sol-n.*, Stram., sul-ac., *sulph.*, *tab.*, tarent., Verat., vip., zinc.

Kent rep (6..8)

SADNESS, mental depression : *Abies-n.*, abrot., acal., acet-ac., **Acon.**, act-sp., *aesc.*, agar., *agn.*, ail., all-c., aloe., *alum.*, alumn., *am-c.*, *am-m.*, *ambr.*, ammc., *anac.*, anan., *ant-c.*, apis., apoc., aran., *arg-m.*, *arg-n.*, *arn.*, **Ars-i.**, **Ars.**, arum-t., *asaf.*, asar., aster., **Aur-m.**, aur-s., **Aur.**, bapt., *bar-c.*, *bar-m.*, *bell.*, benz-ac., berb., bol., bov., *brom.*, *bry.*, *bufo.*, *cact.*, calad., **Calc-ar.**, *calc-f.*, *calc-p.*, **Calc-s.**, **Calc.**, *camph.*, cann-i., *cann-s.*, *canth.*, *caps.*, **Carb-an.**, **Carb-s.**, *carb-v.*, card-m., carl., cast., **Caust.**, **Cham.**, *chel.*, *chin-a.*, *chin-s.*, **Chin.**, *cic.*, **Cimic.**, cina., cinnb., *clem.*, cob., coca., *cocc.*, coch., *coff.*, *colch.*, *coloc.*, con., corn., *croc.*, **Crot-c.**, *crot-h.*, *crot-t.*, *cupr.*, *cur.*, *cycl.*, *dig.*, *dros.*, *dulc.*, echi., elaps., eug., eup-per., eup-pur., eupho., euphr., *ferr-ar.*, **Ferr-i.**, *ferr-p.*, **Ferr.**, fl-ac., gamb., **Gels.**, glon., **Graph.**, *grat.*, guai., haem., ham., **Hell.**, *helon.*, *hep.*, **Hipp.**, *hura.*, *hydr.*, *hydr.*, *hyos.*, hyper., **Ign.**, Ind., *indg.*, **Iod.**, *ip.*, iris., *kali-ar.*, kali-bi., **Kali-br.**, *kali-c.*, kali-chl., *kali-i.*, kali-n., **Kali-p.**, kali-s., kalm., kreos., **Lac-c.**, *lac-d.*, **Lach.**, lachn., lact., lam., *laur.*, *lec.*, **Lept.**, **Lil-t.**, lob., **Lyc.**, lycps., mag-c., mag-m., mag-s., *manc.*, *mang.*, med., meny., *merc-c.*, *merc-i-r.*, **Merc.**, merl., **Mez.**, mosch., *mur-ac.*, **Murx.**, *mygal.*, myric., *naja.*, **Nat-a.**, **Nat-c.**, **Nat-m.**, *nat-p.*, **Nat-s.**, nicc., **Nit-ac.**, nux-m., *nux-v.*, *ol-an.*, olnd., op., oxyt., *petr.*, *ph-ac.*, phel., *phos.*, *phyt.*, pic-ac., plan., **Plat.**, *plb.*, podo., prun-s., **Psor.**, ptel., **Puls.**, ran-s., raph., rheum., rhod., **Rhus-t.**, *rhus-v.*, rob., rumx., *ruta.*, sabad., sabin., sang., sanic., sarr., sars., sec., senec., seneg., **Sep.**, *sil.*, *spig.*, *spong.*, **Stann.**, *staph.*, *still.*, *stram.*, stront., *stry.*, *sul-ac.*, **Sulph.**, *tab.*, tarent., tell., ter., **Thuj.**, til., tril., uran., ust., valer., *verat-v.*, **Verat.**, verb., vib., viol-t., *visc.*, xan., **Zinc.**, zing., ziz.

Kent rep (7..8)

SUICIDAL disposition : Alum., am-c., ambr., *anac.*, anan., *ant-c.*, *ant-t.*, arg-n., *ars.*, asaf., **Aur-m.**, **Aur.**, bell., *calc.*, *caps.*, carb-v., caust., chin-a., *chin.*, cic., *cimic.*, clem., crot-h., cur., der., dros., gels., grat., hell., *hep.*, hipp., *hyos.*, iod., kali-ar., *kali-br.*, kreos., *lac-d.*, *lach.*, lil-t., med., meli., *merc.*, mez., morph., naja., **Nat-s.**, nit-ac., *nux-v.*, orig., phos., plat., *plb.*, *psor.*, *puls.*, rhus-t., rumx., sarr., sec., *sep.*, sil., *spig.*, *stram.*, sulph., tab., tarent., ter., thea., thuj., verat., *zinc.*

VIOLENT, vehement, etc. (See [Anger](#), [Rage](#), [Wildness](#)) : Abrot., acon., aesc., am-c., ambr., *anac.*, ang., apis., arn., *ars.*, **Aur.**, bar-c., **Bell.**, bor., *bry.*, calc-p., calc., camph., canth., *carb-s.*, *carb-v.*, caust., *cham.*, **Cic.**, coloc., corn., croc., cupr., dros., dulc., ferr., graph., *hep.*, **Hyos.**, kali-c., *kali-p.*, *lach.*, *led.*, *lyc.*, mang., *merc.*, merl., mez., mosch., nat-c., *nat-m.*, nit-ac., **Nux-v.**, olnd., *petr.*, *phos.*, plat., ran-b., sabad., seneg., *sep.*, stann., **Stram.**, stront., *sulph.*, *tarent.*, *verat.*, *visc*

Kent rep (8..8)

VERTIGO : Abies-c., abies-n., absin., acet-ac., **Acon.**, act-sp., *aesc.*, *aeth.*, **Agar.**, agn., **Ail.**, alet., all-c., *aloe.*, *alum.*, alumn., *am-c.*, am-m., *ambr.*, aml-n., anac., anan., *ant-c.*, ant-t., **Apis.**, apoc., **Arg-m.**, *arg-n.*, *arn.*, *ars-h.*, *ars-i.*, *ars.*, arum-t., arund., asaf., asar., asc-c., asc-t., aspar., *aster.*, *aur-m.*, *aur.*, bad., **Bapt.**, *bar-c.*, bar-m., **Bell.**, benz-ac., *berb.*, bism., bor., both., bov., brach., brom., **Bry.**, bufo., *cact.*, cahin., calad., calc-ar., calc-f., *calc-p.*, **Calc-s.**, **Calc.**, *camph.*, **Cann-i.**, *cann-s.*, *canth.*, caps., carb-ac., *carb-an.*, carb-h., carb-o., **Carb-s.**, *carb-v.*, carl., cast-eq., caul., *caust.*, *cedr.*, *cham.*, **Chel.**, chen-a., chim., chin-a., **Chin-s.**, *chin.*, chl.f., chlol., chlor., *cic.*, *cimic.*, cina., cinnb., cist., clem., cob., coc-c., coca., **Cocc.**, *coff.*, colch., *coloc.*, com., **Con.**, *cop.*, corn., croc., *crot-c.*, *crot-h.*, *crot-t.*, cupr-ar., *cupr.*, **Cycl.**, daph., **Dig.**, dios., dirc., dros., **Dulc.**, echi., *elaps.*, equis., euon., eup-per., eup-pur., eupho., euphr., eupi., fago., *ferr-ar.*, ferr-i., ferr-ma., *ferr-p.*, *ferr.*, fl-ac., form., gamb., **Gels.**, *glon.*, gran., *graph.*, grat., *guare.*, ham., hell., helon., *hep.*, hura., hydr-ac., *hydr.*, *hyos.*, hyper., ign., ill., indg., *iod.*, ip., iris., jab., jatr., jug-c., jug-r., kali-ar., *kali-bi.*, *kali-br.*, *kali-c.*, *kali-i.*, *kali-n.*, kali-p., *kali-s.*, *kalm.*, kreos., lac-c., *lac-d.*, *lach.*, lachn., lact., laur., *led.*, lept., lil-t., lob., **Lyc.**, lycps., lyss., mag-c., mag-m., mag-s., *manc.*, mang., med., meny., *merc-c.*, merc-i-f., merc-i-r., *merc.*, *mez.*, mill., *mosch.*, *mur-ac.*, murx., *mygal.*, naja., *nat-a.*, *nat-c.*, *nat-h.*, **Nat-m.**, *nat-p.*, *nat-s.*, nicc., *nit-ac.*, *nux-m.*, **Nux-v.**, olnd., **Onos.**, **Op.**, ox-ac., par., **Petr.**, *ph-ac.*, phel., **Phos.**, *phyt.*, pic-ac., plan., *plat.*, plb., *podo.*, *psor.*, ptel., **Puls.**, *ran-b.*, ran-s., raph., rheum., *rhod.*, **Rhus-t.**, *rhus-v.*, rumx., ruta., sabad., *sabin.*, samb., **Sang.**, sanic., sars., **Sec.**, sel., senec., *seneg.*, *sep.*, **Sil.**, *spig.*, *spong.*, squil., *stann.*, staph., *stram.*, *stront.*, *stry.*, sul-ac., **Sulph.**, sumb., **Tab.**, tarax., tarent., tell., *ter.*, teucr., *ther.*, *thuj.*, uran., *urt-u.*, ust., *valer.*, *verat-v.*, *verat.*, *vesp.*, vib., *zinc.*, zing.

INJURIES on head, after : *Cic.*, *nat-s.*

Concordance rep (1..2)

mind and disposition vol 1

Concussion.—Comatose or stupid state; lays as if dead with c. Of brain or apoplexy. Arn.

Head and scalp

Headache : violent, from concussion of b. Kali-brom.

Severe headache after concussion of b. Cic-v.

Concussion.—C. of brain. Arn., Cic-v., Led., Rhus-t., Sulph-ac.

Headache: violent from c. of brain. Kali-brom.

Painful c. in brain when walking, moving head or talking. Coco.

Painful c. of brain from shaking head. Mang.

Severe headache after c. of brain. Cic-v.

Wrong step causes -sensation of c. in brain. Led.

Concussions.—Affections of brain from c. Cic-v., Cupr.

Headache from c. Arn., Bell., Cocc, Hep-s., Phos-ac.

H. : violent, from concussion of brain; with d'zziness, staggering, as if intoxicated ; after excessive or long-continued mental exertion ; of drunkards; of epileptics, reflex, from masturbation or excessive venery. Kali-brom.

Concordance rep (2..2)

Vol 6

neck and back

Concussions.—C. in spine. Hyper.

Generalities and key notes

Blows.—Convulsions after b. or concussions.
Hyper.

Jahr clinical guide

CONCUSSION OF THE BRAIN.—The best remedies for cerebral affections produced by concussion, fall, blow on the head, &c, are: 1) Arn. and cic. ; or, 2) Dig. ign. laur. petr. Merc.

Headache

From external injuries, blows on the head, fall, concussion of the brain: 1) Arn, cic etc. 2) Merc. , petr, rhus

wounds

For concussion from blow, shock, fall, or other causes: 1) Cic., con, puls, rhus 2) euphr., iod., lach. sulph. ,sulph-ac.

Nervous symptoms, after violent concussion of the brain or spinal marrow, require: 1) Cic., con.,

2) Bell. calc. cin. hep., provided . arn. is insufficient.

MM (1..7)

ARNICA (Boerick)

Produces conditions upon the system quite similar to those resulting from injuries, falls, blows, contusions. Tinnitus aurium. Putrid phenomena. Septic conditions; prophylactic of pus infection. Apoplexy, red, full face.

It is especially suited to cases when any injury, however remote, seems to have caused the present trouble. After traumatic injuries, overuse of any organ, strains.

Mind.--Fears touch, or the approach of anyone. Unconscious; when spoken to answers correctly, but relapses. Indifference; inability to perform continuous active work; morose, delirious.

Head.--Hot, with cold body; confused; sensitiveness of brain, with sharp, pinching pains. Scalp feels contracted. Cold spot on forehead. Chronic vertigo; objects whirl about especially when walking.

Eyes.--Diplopia from traumatism, muscular paralysis, retinal hemorrhage.

MM (2..7)

Cicuta v (Boerick)

head- Convulsions from concussion of brain. Vertigo, with gastralgia, and muscular spasms. Sudden, violent shocks through head. Stares persistently at objects.

Mind.--Delirium, with singing, dancing and funny gestures. Everything appears strange and terrible. Confounds present with the past; feels like a child. Stupid feeling. Melancholy, with indifference. Mistrustful. Epilepsy; moaning and whining. Vivid dreams.

MM (3..7)

Hypericum (Boerick)

The great remedy for injuries to nerves, especially of fingers, toes and nails.

Back.--Pain in nape of neck. Pressure over sacrum. Spinal concussion. Coccyx injury from fall, with pain radiating up spine and down limbs. Jerking and twitching of muscles.

Mind.--Mistakes in writing. Effects of shock. Melancholy.

Head/skin- falling of hair from injury.

MM (4..7)

Sulphuric Acid (Boerick)

head- Concussion of brain where skin is cold, body bathed in cold sweat. Compressive pain in side of occiput; relieved by holding the hands near the head.

Mind.--Fretful, impatient. Unwilling to answer questions; hurried.

MM (5..7)

Nat sulph (Boerick)

Clinically, it has been found a valuable remedy for spinal meningitis, head symptoms from injuries to head, mental troubles therefrom.

Mind.--Lively music saddens. Melancholy, with periodical attacks of mania. Suicidal tendency; must exercise restraint. Inability to think. Dislikes to speak, or to be spoken to.

Head- Ill-effects of falls and injuries to the head, and mental troubles arising therefrom.

MM (6..7)

Melilotus (Boerick)

epilepsy from blow on head. Violent congestive and nervous headaches.

Mind.--Unable to fix mind. Memory treacherous. Stupor. Wants to run away and hide. Delusions; thinks every one is looking at her, fears to talk loud, and wants to run away, etc.

Head.--Headache with retching, vomiting, sense of pressure over orbits, pallor, cold hands and feet, black spots before eyes. Heavy, oppressed; frontal, throbbing, undulating sensation in brain.

MM (7..7)

Conium (Boerick)

genral feeling as if bruised by blows.

Ill effects of bruises and shocks to spine.

Mag carb (Boerick)

effects of shock, blows, mental distress.

Glou (Allen)

bad effects of mental excitement, fright, fear,
mechanical injuries and their later consequences;

In Conclusion

- Dimidium facti, qui coepit, habet, sapere aude, incipe.

(He who has begun is half done; dare to know; begin)



Horace

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*Thank
you*



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