

CROTALUS HORRIDUS MATERIA MEDICA & CHINA OFFICINALIS



Kent's Lectures: [Lectures On Homeopathic Materia Medica](#)

[Homeopathic Materia Medica](#) by William Boericke, M.D.

[Homeopathic Materia Medica](#) by Nash

A haemorrhagic or cancerous constitution in diseases that are of a putrid type coming on with great rapidity and reaching putridity very quickly.

Haemorrhages

- *cases that come on with great rapidity, breaking down the blood, relaxation of the blood vessels, bleeding from all the orifices of the body and rapidly increasing unconsciousness*
- *a thin, dark fluid decomposed blood that is difficult to coagulate, hence clots are not usually detected in the haemorrhage. Haemorrhage of the retina and ecchymotic spots in different parts of the body*
- *gastric haemorrhage in which large quantities of almost black, watery, sanious blood is brought up*
- *bleeding from the anus that is black, thin coffee-ground stools*

~ [Homeopathic Materia Medica](#) by Homeopathy Study Guide

[Viral hemorrhagic fevers](#)

I confess my first thought about a "hemorrhagic fever" was also a snake remedy, but I have changed my mind after spending some hours today perusing the scientific papers I could find on it, especially the one done in Japan, by a group brave enough to autopsy five bodies from the last outbreak and try to decode what Ebola does internally. I also collected as many symptoms as possible from reports I hunted down.

Firstly it does not kill by blood loss or hemorrhage, as is implied by the name.

During advanced stages of Ebola, there is indeed bleeding, such as injection site hematoma, stool black with blood, coughing blood, and vomiting blood, even vaginal blood - and internally organs also bleed. But this does not cause a large loss of blood; it is small and not life threatening.

The really deadly problem in Ebola is that the virus rearranges where the body's liquids are located.

The fluid of the blood is removed from the bloodstream, and the DIC, which stands for Disseminated (widespread) Intravascular (inside the blood vessels) Coagulopathy (blood coagulates) results in blood vessels which LACK LIQUIDITY, making it impossible for blood to flow. It is all clotted and non-fluid in there. SO Ebola death is not from hemorrhage but from dehydration.

Our choice of remedy MUST be adjusted accordingly.

Another big difference from spider venom is the lack of inflammatory cells. In Ebola both the neutrophils and the lymphocytes are suppressed and in extremely low numbers. Spider venoms make scabs (a function of neutrophils) and involve antibodies.

In Ebola instead, the virus has a mechanism to avoid antibody attack. It manufactures a great number of 90% similar to itself forms which it puts OUTSIDE the cell it occupies, accumulated around its commandeered cell, which trap and use up any antibodies coming to the virus which is hidden inside the cells, evading attack.

The virus is body wide, including the brain. It borrows a body mechanism to get into cells and into the blood where it circulates everywhere, causing fever. (This early spread in the blood and the fever it causes, is why airports are using temperature checks to pick up infected people.)

Ebola is different in another way, from snake remedies. It manufactures a glycoprotein, which is used to attack organs and cause multiple organ failure, especially of the liver and kidneys.

So its attack involves:

- Blocking antibodies
- Causing multiple organ failure
- Redistributing fluid to cause death by dehydration of the bloodstream

The hemorrhage is a side effect, not the main banana. It's in the name as it is the most alarming visible sign. But this minor bleeding is hardly relevant as far as pathology goes.

So.... back to the drawing board for the genus epidemicus. We need a dehydration remedy not a hemorrhage one.

Most important rubric IMO: LOSS OF FLUID

Add in for example:

MIND - DELIRIUM - loss of fluids, from.....confusion is strong symptom

MIND - IRRITABILITY - weakness - with.....a peculiar with Ebola

HEAD - PAIN - loss of fluids

STOMACH - PAIN - fluids; after loss of

KIDNEYS - COMPLAINTS of kidneys

ABDOMEN - LIVER and region of liver; complaints of

FEVER - CHILL; with

GENERALS - FAINTNESS - fluids; after loss of

GENERALS - WEAKNESS - acute diseases – during

GENERALS - WEAKNESS - loss of fluids; from

GENERALS - LOSS - fluids, of

= Cinchona officinalis, which also covers the minor symptoms:

Full list of rubrics from descriptions of symptoms I collected (CHIN covers all except*)

MIND - DELIRIUM - loss of fluids, from

MIND - IRRITABILITY - weakness - with

MIND - MEMORY - weakness of memory - loss of vital fluids; from

HEAD - FLUIDS agg.; loss of vital

HEAD - PAIN

HEAD - PAIN - loss of fluids

EYE - DISCOLORATION – red

MOUTH - BLEEDING

THROAT - PHARYNX; complaints of

STOMACH - PAIN - clawing pain

STOMACH - PAIN - fluids; after loss of

STOMACH - VOMITING; TYPE OF - blood

ABDOMEN - ATROPHY – Liver

ABDOMEN - LIVER and region of liver; complaints of

RECTUM - HEMORRHAGE from anus

STOOL - BLACK

STOOL – BLOODY

KIDNEYS - COMPLAINTS of kidneys

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KIDNEYS - COMPLAINTS of kidneys - accompanied by - hypotension (only one remedy)

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - METRORRHAGIA

EXPECTORATION - BLOODY - fluids; after loss of vital

CHEST - INFLAMMATION - Lungs - weakness, from loss of fluids

CHEST - LOSS of fluids agg.

FEVER - CHILL; with

SKIN – ECCHYMOSES

SKIN - ERUPTIONS – petechiae

GENERALS - FAINTNESS - fluids; after loss of

*

GENERALS - HEMORRHAGE - Mucous membranes, from (but individual items within this are covered)

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GENERALS - HYPOTENSION (A small rubric; I would add Chin to it based on other experience)

GENERALS - LOSS - fluids, of

* GENERALS - NECROSIS

GENERALS - PULSE - weak

GENERALS - WEAKNESS - acute diseases – during

GENERALS - WEAKNESS - loss of fluids; from

GENERALS - WEAKNESS - paralytic

The woman doctor with Ebola just rescued was in such collapsed blood vessel condition that they could not get a IV needle into her blood vessels anywhere. Someone finally managed to achieve it many hours later. Ebola is about dehydration.

For interest, below are my notes made on Ebola, during my investigation today. They come from a combination of research papers, news reports and personal descriptions of cases.

(Ebola is a river in the Congo, where the first Ebola outbreak occurred. It is transmissible from monkeys, the only other known species affected.)

<NOTES:

EBOLA VIRUS aka EVD aka EHF (Aug 2014)

(Ebola virus disease or Ebola Hemorrhagic fever)

What I found on doing some information research on this nasty virus today.

There are four forms, which are very similar, but vary in virulence somewhat. Most studied is the Congo version; most people are too afraid of it to study it, I suspect, as there are rather few scientific papers. A Japanese one explains the mechanism [Jnl. Nippon Med.Sch.2001:68(5)].

The virus enters through bodily fluid contamination such as saliva, stool, blood, etc.,

etc., and it is suspected it may transmit through skin as well.

From there it hijacks a body mechanism to make it easy to get into the cells, and into the blood, where it circulates all over including the brain. Then it goes to work to resist attack. It makes a lot of fake “isoforms,” which it secretes into the area around the infected cell, to waylay any antibodies. The antibodies mistake the huge numbers of isoforms for virus and get used up and never get to the virus. As if that is not bad enough the virus also blocks the making of both neutrophils and lymphocytes, effectively destroying the white cell immune functions (such as engulfing invading cells) along with the antibody ones.

(Hint: Making antibodies is therefore NOT the way to beat Ebola, and a vaccine to make antibodies will just damage the thymus, where the only real defense left may still exist, via Th1 cytokine activity.)

Ebola then sets up to damage and kill the host. It is called a hemorrhagic fever because, in late stages, a lot of bleeding is seen. However, death is not from bleeding; it is from dehydration. This is because the virus deranges where fluids of the body are located. The blood stream loses its fluid into surrounding areas, the organs are stopped from maintaining things as they should and fail, and the result is a blood stream with too little liquid to allow circulation.

For this reason, the main treatment is intravenous fluid. The dehydration of the blood is so swift that vessels collapse and it can be hard to just get an IV started. The illness can be so fast that symptoms start in the morning and death ensues that night. Some cases take much longer, like a week or two. Time from exposure to symptoms can be one to 21 days but symptoms are fast once they get started. Death rate is up to 90% with allopathy. To date there is no proven vaccine (nor is the current one tested and FDA approved).

SYMPTOMS:

Fever is an early symptom as the virus causes fever as soon as it gets to the bloodstream. Airports will check for fever as a screening test. Other early symptoms are joint and muscle aches, severe headache, sore throat and pharyngitis, and fatigue. Next to develop are weakness - so bad the person cannot get up or get off the bed - stomach pain, diarrhea, nausea and vomiting, dry hacking cough, maybe a rash and maybe red eyes, hiccups, agitation, confusion, dehydration.

Next is bleeding, such as black bloody stool, vomiting blood, coughing blood, bleeding at injection or IV sites, very low blood pressure as blood vessels lose fluid, and abdominal pain. Seizures and coma can follow.

Internally what is then happening is fluid redistribution out of blood vessels to where it does not belong and is not useful, plus multiple organ failure, especially the kidneys and liver, plus focal tissue necrosis (widespread internal cell death), also extreme neutro-lymphopenia (lack of neutrophils and lymphocytes to fight back), and most of all

...DIC or "disseminated intravascular coagulation".....meaning widespread coagulation and clotting of whatever is left throughout the inside of the blood vessels, until there is not enough liquid there for properly fluid, circulating blood.

The blood cannot circulate without enough liquid, or if it is clotted, and this is the true cause of Ebola death...death from dehydrated clotted bloodstream.

END NOTES>

CONCLUSION:

I see Cinchona officinalis as the most likely genus epidemicus for the above described reasons.

For people in epidemic areas, it would be wise to use it preventively in 30C IMO, and otherwise to have it in the first aid cupboard.

- [Irene de Villiers](#), B.Sc AASCA MCSSA D.I.Hom/D.Vet.Hom., Feline Research and Homeopathy education

*This is my information research and is it is intended to be free speech information only.
(It is not intended to be medical advice to anyone.)*