

## **Dysentry-co. or b. dysenteriae**

### **Bacillus dysenteriae (Bach)**

*(bach nosode)*

Stock

The Shigellas belong to the large family of enterobacteriaceae. By their physiological and morphological characteristics, they are related to Escheria, Klebsiella; Proteus and Salmonella.

Shiga (1889) has given the description. At present 10 serological types are known.

The Shigellas are normally eliminated in the fecal matters of the persons infected, but there may also be healthy carriers in whose stools these may not be detected.

#### **Clinical pathogenesis**

##### **Generalities**

Generally, but not obligatorily, subjects belong to the Phosphoric types, the blondes having black eye lashes, of pale colour, with red cheeks.

Nervous type, tuberculitics, with a restless mind, restless and apprehensive.

##### **Neuro-endocrino-psychic system**

(a) Psychic:

Anxiety from anticipation.

Fear without reason.

Fear of closed places (trains, planes, automobiles, buses etc.).

Afraid of going out, of meeting unknown persons.

Nervous stammering.

Tics of the face.

Restless, embarrassed, depressed.

Incapable of struggle, to impose himself.

(b) Nervous:

Choreiform movements of muscles of the face or of the hands.

Sub-orbitary frontal headache or of the vertex.

Blinding headache with diarrhoea.

Supra or infra orbital neuralgia.

Tremblings of muscles of the face.

Irregular sleep, wake up at 2 to 3 p.m. with uneasiness in the epigastric region.

(c) Endocrines:

Hypertrophy of thyroid gland.

##### **Digestive apparatus**

(a) Mouth, tongue, pharynx:

Lips are dry with fissures.

Bad taste in the mouth.

Tongue as if scorched and burning.

(b) Stomach, intestines, abdomen:

Desire for: Fats, sweetened foods, salty foods, milk.

Post prandial pain of the stomach, amel. by eating.

Distension of the abdomen, with uneasiness after meals.

Distension and abdominal flatulence.

Pain in the stomach between midnight and 1 a.m. , better by vomiting of a large quantity of mucus.

Pyloric spasms of the babies:

Diarrhoea, frequent stools for 5 or 6 days.

Sensation diarrhoea.

Sensation of throbbing in the rectum, sensation of a plug in the rectum.

### **Cardio-hemo-vascular system**

Palpitation with precordial uneasiness.

Extrasystole.

Tachycardia.

### **Respiratory apparatus**

(a) Throat: Frequent inflammation of the tonsils.

Inflammation of the pharynx.

Dryness of the throat.

(b) Lungs, pleura:

Thoracic pains by efforts.

Sensation of constriction on the lower ribs.

Pleural pains.

Loss of breath.

Catarrhs of the bronchi.

Cough with expectoration tinged with blood.

Spasmodic cough.

### **Sense organs**

(a) Nose: Rhinorrhoea, spasmodic and vaso-motric:

Acute catarrh of the nasal and ocular mucosae, occurring in some subjects during the flowering of the graminaceae.

Root of the nose is painful.

(b) Eyes: Inflammation and irritation, conjunctivitis.

Inflammation of the borders of the eyelids.

Inflammation of the sebaceous annex of the lips of an eye.

Nictitation of the eyelids.

Floating bodies.

Yellow vision.

(c) Ears: Discharge from the ear.

Sudden swelling of the ears, bluish red colour, then desquamation.

### **Genito-urinary system**

(a) Urinary:

Urgent desire for urination in train, aeroplane, trams.

(b) Genital:

Menstrual irregularity.

Dysmenorrhoea.

Throbbing sensation in the pelvis and perineum.

### **Locomotor system**

Articular pains of the joints.

Backache.

Pain in the knees.

Inflammatory pains of the heels.

**Skin, phanera**

Integument, sensitive, painful when combing.

Dryness of the integument, with abundant dandruffs.

Cervico-scapular fibrocity.

Facial, cervical, thoracic herpes.

Vesicles between fingers.

Dry dermatitis of the palms, with fissures, painful.

Flat warts on hands.

Urticarial eruptions.

**Modalities**

Aggravation: In crowd, during journey.

At night towards 2 to 3 a.m.

Amelioration: While eating.

**Posology**

Dynamisations: According to the English authors 12 c, 30 c, 200 c, 1 m, 10 m, 50 m, cm.

**Positive diagnosis**

Nervous tension, apprehension.

Anxiety in anticipation.

Tics and choreiform movements.

Fear of a closed space.

Gastralgia and acute colitis.

Inflammation of nasal, ocular and pharyngeal mucous membrane.

Menstrual irregularities.

Articular pains.

Vesicular or dry dermatitis.

**Differential diagnosis**

According to the English authors related remedies are:

Arsenicum album, Argentum nitricum, Kalmia latifolia.

According to the present homoeopathy: Levomepromazine is related because of the psychic symptoms; premonition of an event which is imminent but undefinable.

**Clinical diagnosis**

*Generalities*

Acetonemia in children (Foubister).

Neuro-endocrino-psychic system

Claustrophobia, timidity.

Periodic headache.

Choreiform movements.

**Digestive apparatus**

Aerogastria.

Gastralgia; gastric and duodenal ulcer.

Spasms of the pylora in children.

**Cardio-vascular system**

Thyroidian tachycardia.

**Respiratory apparatus**

Repeated bronchitis. Pharyngitis.

Pleurodynia.

Dry pleurisy.

Chronic-bronchitis.

**Sense organs**

Eye: Blepharitis, conjunctivitis, styes.

Ears: Otorrhoea.

Nose: Hay fever.

**Uro-genital apparatus:**

Cystitis.

Dysmenorrhoea.

Menstrual irregularity.

**Locomotor system**

Arthrosis of the jaws.

Osteo-arthritis and periostitis of feet.

Gonarthrosis.

Osteoporosis.

**Skin**

Herpes; eczema between fingers; psoriasis.

Dry eczema.

Urticaria.

**Reference:**

This Medicine is taken from JULIAN O. A., Materia Medica of New Homeopathic Remedies (j11)

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