

KALIUM MURIATICUM



Common name

- ◆ Chloride of Potash or Chloride of Potassium
- ◆ One among the 12 tissue remedies
- ◆ Introduced in HOMOEOPATHY by
- ◆ **DR.SCHUSSLER**

◆ 12 tissue remedies of
Schussler

Calc flour

Calc phos

Calc sulph

Ferr phos

Kali mur

Kali phos

Kali sulph

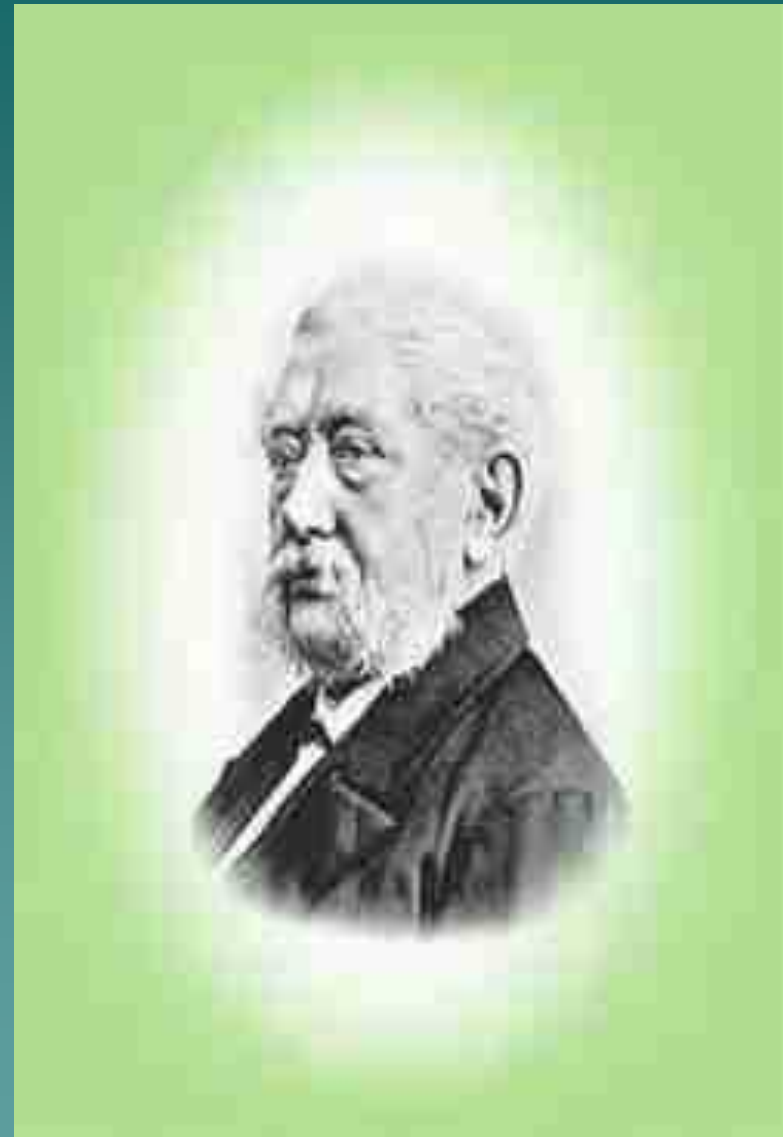
Mag phos

Natr mur

Natr phos

Natr sulph

Silicea



SYNONYMS

- ◆ Kali chloratum.
- ◆ Chloride of Potassium.
- ◆ Potassic Chloride.
- ◆ Formula-- K CL.
- ◆ (Not to be confounded with Chlorate of Potash, Kali chloricum, KCLO_3).

Chemical properties

- ◆ Occurs in nature in mineral crystal
- ◆ The crystals are colorless or white, melt at a low red heat and volatilize at a high temperature without decomposition.
- ◆ It is soluble in three parts of cold and two of boiling water, and is insoluble in strong alcohol.



◆ Preparation

- ◆ The Tissue Remedies are prepared for therapeutic purposes, like all homoeopathic remedies, according to the decimal or centesimal scale in trituration or dilution.

PATHOGENESIS

- ◆ Kali mur. corresponds to the second stage of inflammations of serous membranes & mucus membranes when the exudation is of a plastic or fibrinous character usually white in colour
- ◆ Kali mur. is one of the most useful and positive of all our remedies in the hands of the aurist - chiefly suited to the second or later stages of catarrhal states.

The principal general characteristic symptoms are

- ◆ a white or gray coating at the base of the tongue
- ◆ white or gray exudations
- ◆ glandular swellings
- ◆ discharges or expectorations of a thick white, fibrinous slime or phlegm from any mucous surface, or flour-like scaling of the skin, torpor of the liver, etc.
- ◆ Aggravation from fat or rich food and pastry.
- ◆ *Second stage of congestions and inflammations, of any organ or part of the body.*

Particulars

Head

- ◆ Imagines he must starve.
- ◆ Sick headache with white-coated tongue, or vomiting of white phlegm, arising from a sluggish liver, want of appetite, etc.
- ◆ In meningitis as a second remedy
- ◆ Crusta lactea, Dandruff

Eyes

- ◆ Discharge of white mucus from the eyes, or yellow, greenish matter and yellow, purulent scabs.
- ◆ Superficial ulcer.
- ◆ Trachoma.
- ◆ Corneal opacities.

Ears

- ◆ Chronic, catarrhal conditions of the middle ear.
- ◆ Deafness or earache from congestion and swelling of the middle ear or Eustachian tubes, with swelling of the glands, or cracking noises on blowing the nose or swallowing.
- ◆ Closed Eustachian tubes.
- ◆ Snapping and noises in the ear.
- ◆ Threatened mastoid.
- ◆ Great effusion about the auricle.

Nose

- ◆ Catarrh; phlegm white, thick.
- ◆ Vault of pharynx covered with adherent crusts.
- ◆ Stuffy cold.
- ◆ Nosebleed. [Arn.; Bry.]

Mouth

- ◆ Aphthae; thrush; white ulcers in mouths of little children or nursing mothers.
- ◆ Swollen glands about jaw and neck.
- ◆ **Coating of tongue grayish-white, dry, or slimy.**
- ◆ Mapped tongue.

Throat

Chief remedy in glandular swellings, follicular infiltrations.

The sole remedy in most cases of **diphtheria**, with Ferr phos.

Mumps, pharyngitis ,adenoids

- ◆ **Follicular tonsillitis.**

Second remedy in tonsilitis as soon as swelling appears.

- ◆ *Tonsils inflamed; enlarged so much, can hardly breathe.*

- ◆ **Grayish patches or spots in the throat and tonsils.**

- ◆ Adherent crusts in vault of pharynx.

- ◆ "Hospital" sore throat.

- ◆ Eustachian catarrh.

Stomach

- ◆ Want of appetite.
- ◆ Biliousness with gray or white tongue.
- ◆ Fatty or rich food causes indigestion.
- ◆ Indigestion with vomiting of white, opaque mucus; water gathers in the mouth.
- ◆ Pain in the stomach, bitter taste with obstinate constipation.
- ◆ Bulimia; hunger disappears by drinking water.

Abdomen

- ◆ Abdominal tenderness and swelling.
- ◆ Flatulence.
- ◆ Thread-worms, causing itching at the anus.(natrum phos)
- ◆ Second stage of peritonitis,

Stool

- ◆ **Constipation**; light-colored stools denoting want of bile,
- ◆ **Diarrhoea**, after fatty food; clay-colored, white, or slimy stools.
- ◆ **Dysentery**; purging, with slimy stools.
- ◆ **Haemorrhoids**; bleeding; blood dark and thick; fibrinous, clotted

Female

- ◆ **Menstruation** too late or suppressed, checked or too early; excessive discharge; **dark-clotted, or tough, black blood, like tar. [Plat.]**
- ◆ **Leucorrhoea**; discharge of milky-white mucus, thick, non-irritating, bland.
- ◆ **Pregnancy**--Morning sickness with vomiting of white phlegm.
- ◆ **Puerperal fever, chief remedy.**
- ◆ Bunches in breast feel quite soft and are tender.

Respiratory organs

- ◆ Loss of voice; hoarseness from cold with characteristic tongue
- ◆ Asthma, with gastric derangements; mucus white and hard to cough up.
- ◆ Second stage of bronchitis when thick white phlegm forms
- ◆ Loud, noisy stomach cough; cough short, acute, and spasmodic, like whooping-cough; expectoration thick and white.
- ◆ Rattling sounds of air passing through thick, tenacious mucus in the bronchi; difficult to cough up.

Back and extremities

- ◆ Rheumatic fever; exudation and swelling around the joints.
- ◆ Rheumatic pains felt only during motion, or increased by it.
- ◆ Hands get stiff while writing.
- ◆ Rheumatic pains;
worse --at night & from warmth of bed,
- ◆ lightning-like from small of back to feet; must get out of bed and sit up.

Skin

- ◆ Abscess, boils, carbuncles, etc., **in the second stage**, when interstitial exudation takes place, and to cause swelling to disappear before matter forms.
- ◆ Acne, erythema, and **eczema, with vesicles containing thick, white contents.**
- ◆ **Ulcers** with whitish, flour-like coating, or fibrinous, white discharge.
- ◆ ***Dry, flour-like scales on the skin.***
[Arsenic.]
- ◆ Burns of all degrees (externally also), blisters, etc.
- ◆ The 3x dissolved in water will frequently instantly relieve the pain of severe burns.
- ◆ Bursitis prepatellaris

◆ Modalities

- ◆ All the stomach and abdominal symptoms of this drug are **worse after taking fatty food, pastry, or any rich food.**
- ◆ The rheumatic and other pains are increased and **aggravated by motion.**
- ◆ "It is a sluggish remedy for sluggish symptoms and sluggish constitutions, being anti-scorfulous, anti-sycotic and anti-syphilitic".

Administration

- ◆ Triturations and dilutions.
- ◆ Schüssler's preference is for the 6x or 12x, though latterly he has given lower potencies.
- ◆ In diphtheria he recommends a gargle of the 3x, 10 or 15 grains in a tumbler of water.
- ◆ Its **external application** is also recommended in burns, boils, carbuncles, skin affections, warts, etc., to be applied on lint dressings.

Relationship

- ◆ Corresponding as it does to the second stage of all inflammatory troubles, immediately upon appearance of exudation, its nearest concordants are **Bryon., Mercur., Apis, Thuja, Spongia, Iodine, Pulsat., Rhus and Sulphur.**

- ◆ **Compare** : Bellad. which Kali mur. follows well in catarrhal and hypertrophic conditions.
- ◆ Kino (otorrhoea, with stitches in right ear); Bry.; Mercur.; Puls.; Sulph.
- ◆ In Schüssler's Therapeutics Kali mur. assumes a role much like **Sulphur** in pure Homoeopathy, as a deep-acting remedy with eradicating tendencies (preventive), useful as an intercurrent, and to prepare the way for other indicated remedies.

- ◆ Kali mur. is frequently followed by Calc. sulph., which latter completes the action of the former.
- ◆ Kali mur., follows Ferr. phos., when the true lymph-exudation of ripening interstitial inflammation sets in.

Ferr phos —————> kali mur —————> calc sulph

◆ References

- ◆ The twelve tissue remedies by Dr. Boericke & Dewey
- ◆ The pocket manual of homoeopathic materia medica by W.Boericke
- ◆ A study on materia medica by N.M.Choudhary

THANK YOU