

CHARACTERISTICS OF KALI GROUP

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INTRODUCTION

- Kali – potassium a chief element of human cell.
- Normal plasma conc. Of potassium 3.5-5.0mmol/L
- The K^+ intake of individuals on an average western diet is 40 to 120 mmol/d and is absorbed in GI tract. Excretion by urinary tract.
- Common symptoms in all the kali remedies are due to potassium ion. These are –
- Due to its electropositive nature dissociates easily.
- Due to its radioactive property play an imp role in catalytic excitation of cell.
- Potassium draws water to place where it is rich
- Reduction of muscle irritability – due to which general debility , weakness, paralysis is often associated with kali group.
- High melting point- rigid, stubborn , hard to please, obstinate.
- Atomic structure- body centered cubic- centered to body – extremely anxious, fearful about their health.
- Most powerful reducing agent and least oxidising agent.

Sphere of action

- Muscles (esp. cardiac)
- Nerves (vagus nerve)- degeneration of grey matter. Convulsions, chorea , epilepsy.
- Git- solar plexus becomes very sensitive.
- Skin- dry greasy and sticky.
- Hair
- Mucous membrane-
- glands
- Bones
- Respiratory system-marked action on lungs

Constitution

- Built- heavy, robust, prone to gain weight, premature old look
- Obese , oedematous, fatty and flabby
- Skin is dark brown and black in colour

Directional action:

- It has centripetal action . The cause lies within the body and symptoms develop from periphery to center.

Evolution of Kali

- Core feeling- need for relationship and harmony and dependence on the relationship
- Most delusions are family based due to his extreme attachment to family.

CHILD

Attachment
to family

Well to do
family, good
upbringing

Poor family

Dependence

Learns
importance
of money

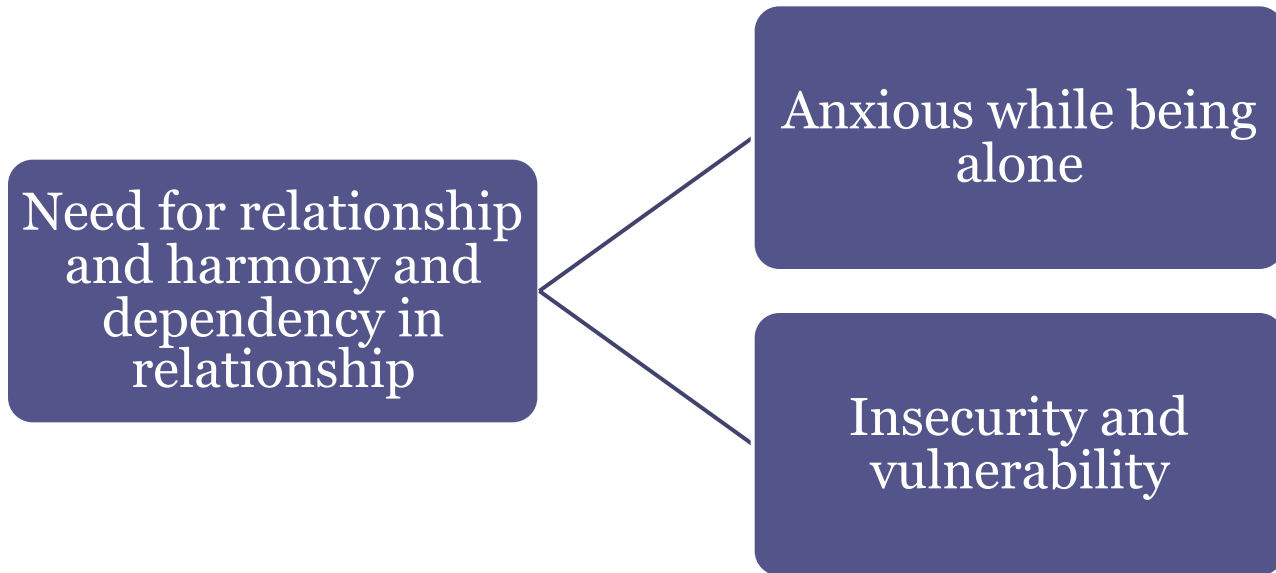
pampered

Fear of
poverty,
responsible at
early age.

Timid , self
centered

Conscientious,
culiable,
reserved
person.

ADULT




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graph LR; A[• If relationship breaks] --- B[• disappointme nt]; A --- C[• Coping via religious routes]; A --- D[• Detachment, suicidal tendency]; A --- E[• Suppression of emotion];
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- If relationship breaks

- disappointme nt

- Coping via religious routes

- Detachment, suicidal tendency

- Suppression of emotion

- Disappointment with family results in- quarrels with family, company, desire for, harsh with his family and children, quarrel with his bread and butter.
- Dreams of this group also revolves about family.
- Forgetfulness, lassitude, easily initiated by trifles.

General features:

- Debility and weakness, paresis & paralysing action of muscles- may be leading to constipation and difficult labor.
- Character of pain- SPuDS- shifting, pulling, drawing , stitching.
- Discharges- copious, thick, tough, non offensive, yellow-green
- Desire- sweet
- Aversion- meat
- Aggravation- touch, coition, exertion during menses,
- Ammelioration- movement, leaning forwards, eating, motion
- Miasm- prodominantly syphillitic
- Kali salts are chiefly indicated in organic disease where functional changes have gone to pathological level.

Clinical conditons-

- Anaemia
- Oedema
- Sinusitis
- Asthma
- Affection of heart
- Liver
- Gastric glands
- Rheumatic affections
- Spinal affections
- Sciatica
- Backache
- Ulcer

- Clarke says- kali produces great disturbance in circulation of fluids in tissues.

Time modalities-

- Early morning- 2-5 am kali bich
- Kali brom- 2am
- Kali carb- 2-4 am
- Kali iod- 2-5am chest symptom
- Kali mur- on rising in morning
- Kali phos- 3-5 am
- Kali sulph- evening

Discharges

- All have catarrhal discharges, mostly mucopurulent.
- Discharges are stringy, tenacious, salty and soapy, white or colourless.
- 2nd stage of inflammation- yellowish –greenish stringy, sticky offensive putrid
- 3rd stage- haemorrhage haemoptysis, epistaxis, coagulated

Remedies in kali group-

- Kalium bromatum
- Kalium bichromium
- Kalium carbonatum
- Kalium muriaticum
- Kalium phosphoricum
- Kalium sulphuricum
- Causticum



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