SANKARAN VIEW OF MIASMS

MIASMS

In a large number of chronic diseases, Hahnemann found that the disease continued to progress in spite of the administration of the carefully selected homoeopathic remedy. Hahnemann was occupied with finding the solution to this problem, and at length, he discovered that chronic diseases nearly always had a pattern that could be related to Psora, Sycosis and Syphilis - the chronic miasms. He postulated that the chronic diseases resulted from badly suppressed scabies (itch), gonorrhoea and syphilis respectively. He then indicated the drugs likely to be most useful in treating such cases - the anti-miasmatics. This new understanding enabled Hahnemann to succeed where he had failed in the past.

Having studied the theory of miasms, and understanding it in the light of my own concept of disease as a delusion, my practice of Homoeopathy has become much simpler, and my prescribing more certain. As I understand it, disease is a false perception of reality... a delusion. It seems as if this false perception has its root in either an actual situation from the patient's own life, or in a situation of a parent or ancestor. As long as the situation did exist, the patient's reaction was justified. However the impact of the earlier situation is such that even when faced with another situation, the patient's reaction is as though he even were still in the previous situation. This is his delusion. Relating this idea to the theory of miasms, it became clear that the classification of diseases must be a classification of delusions. And as drugs are nothing but artificial diseases, the classification is both a disease-state and a drug-state classification.

The symptoms of the disease (or drug) represent the survival mechanism called for in the original situation. But the person feels that in order to survive, he must always respond as if in the original situation. The original situation or the patient's (false) perception of reality differs according to the miasm of the patient. Therefore to recognize the miasm, one has to determine how reality is perceived by the patient. The original situation of each remedy would demand an acute, psoric, sycotic or syphilitic reaction predominantly.
This miasmatic classification of disease, based on the concept of disease as a delusion, is not restricted to the mental state alone. We know that the mind and the body work harmoniously as a unit, and the disturbance is uniformly expressed in both spheres. The state of the mind and body are always related, the delusion belongs to the person as a whole and is reflected at both levels. The mental state, the physical state and the characteristic features of the pathology together represent the totality. And before searching for a remedy in a particular case, one must settle upon the miasm. The miasm of the remedy and the miasm of the disease have to be matched.

In order to find out if there was a particular theme to each miasm, I studied some drugs generally accepted as belonging to that miasm, attempting to find a common theme amongst them, if there was one. I used Hahnemann's classification of diseases and drugs.

**Acute:** Aconitum, Belladonna, Stramonium

**Chronic:** Psora: Sulphur, Psorinum

**Sycosis:** Thuja, Medorrhinum

**Syphilis:** Mercurius, Syphilinum

In studying the miasms with the help of different remedies, I came to understand that the nosode represents the centre-point of the miasm. The nosode is the product of tissue that is fully under the influence of the infectious disease. It represents these defeated tissue qualities of the infection and infectious process. For example a study of Psorinum will show the very character of Psora, likewise with Medorrhinum and Syphilinum. The problem of the nosode is non-specific and of an undifferentiated character, whereas with other remedies belonging to the same miasm it becomes differentiated and specific.

My conclusions about the themes of the various miasms which follow, are a result of a detailed study of the various remedies in relation to the miasms, as well as my own clinical understanding of drugs and patients. Further, I have added other miasms that would lie between the already known miasms listed above. One of these is the tubercular miasm, on which there is abundant literature available. The other
additions are my own, having been discovered and verified by me in my practice.

SANKARAN:

- **APPLICATION OF THE THEORY OF MIASMS**

  **In Understanding the Cases**
  
  The miasm has to be settled upon before searching for the remedy; the drug must match the pace and nature of the disease. One has to ask the question: "What is the element in the case?"
  
  Is it:
  
  • threatening (acute miasm),
  • a struggle (psora),
  • a fixed, irremediable weakness within the self (sycosis), or
  • a destruction (syphilis).

- **In Understanding and Differentiating Remedy States**

  For example Hyoscyamus (acute) versus Lachesis (syco-syphilitic).

  The state of Hyoscyamus is that of a man whose delusion is that his wife is trying to poison him; someone is trying to hurt and injure him, someone persecutes him. So he loses control of himself and starts behaving foolishly and ridiculously. He is always excited and presents an instinctive, instantaneous reaction.

  Lachesis is the situation of a menopausal woman whose husband has a young girlfriend. She has a feeling of weakness within herself. She is competing with someone better and her survival depends on winning. She develops egotism, always talks about herself, becomes sarcastic (putting others down) and deceitful (putting herself up).

- **In Understanding and Using the Repertory**

  Many rubrics contain remedies of all different miasms, and therefore each rubric has to be examined thoroughly as to where it originates and what it represents, what is its pace, quality and underlying element. For example let us take the rubric "Kill, impulse to". Behind, this rubric had the delusion that someone is pursuing the patient. The acute miasm personality would react in an instinctive way. The psoric state will
struggle. The sycotic will try and hide. The syphilitic remedies will collapse or hit back.

- **In the Selection of the Remedy**
  The most characteristic symptoms in a case will give an indication of the predominant and other miasms present. It is all important to match the miasm present in the case in the selection of a similimum.

<table>
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<th>MIASMS</th>
<th>Classification</th>
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<td>SUMMARY OF CURRENT MIASM CLASSIFICATION WITH MAIN CHARACTERISTICS</td>
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(The refinement and expansion of miasmatic classification has continued since 1828, identifying additional natural miasms, which tend to be expressed in terms of their relation to other miasms via symptomology and “essence” of the miasm. Much of the most recent classification work has been done by Rajan Sankaran.

Additional miasms have been created by the suppressive practices of vaccination and allopathic medicinal measures, which generally do not remove the disease. Some call these “Drug Miasms”.

As well, poisonings by chemical and technological influences create miasmatic damage to the genome which is passed down; examples—the “nuclear” miasm or the “petrochemical” miasm. So the miasms have proliferated. However, since sickness does not manifest without susceptibility, the original “natural” miasms tend to be the most important, and tend to determine even susceptibility of the compromised organism to various influences, including those of medicine and industry.
It is important to recognize that most of this information, while being empirically derived, is theory.

- **PSORA**  Fear; Hyperfunction (ex-allergy)
  Nosode: Psorinum (scabies vesicle)

- **SYPHILIS**  Destruction; Hypofunction (ex: alcoholism)
  Nosodes: Syphilinum (chancre fluid containing treponema pall.);
             Hepato-Syphilinum

- **SYCOSIS**  Hypertrophic; Hydrogenous; Masking (Sank) (ex: benign tumors)
  Nosode: Medorrhinum (gonorrhea urethral discharge); Gonotoxinum

- **TUBERCULOSIS**  Romantic Self-destruction; “Home-seeking”
  Psora-Syphilis (JH Allen?)
  Sycosis-Syphilis (Sank)
  “PseudoPsora” (?)
  Nosodes: Bacillinum burnett (human tubercular sputum);
            Tuberculinum bovinum kent (tuberculose cow lung);
            Tuberculinum aviaire (tuberculose chicken lung);
            Tuberculinum denys-(microbes filtered out)
            Tuberculinum koch (cultures of human TB bacilli );
            Tuberculinum laricis (Roberts) (?)
            Tuberculinum marmoreck (culture from horses-said to be more benign effect)
            Tuberculinum rosen (?);
            Tuberculinum residuum(cultured bovine tuberculose bacilli );
            Tuberculinum spengler (blood of inoculated and supposedly immune rabbits)

- **HYDROPHOBIA**  Rage alternating with affection; fear water; sensation of suffocation; ritual behavior; animalistic; self-mutilation(Klein)
  Nosode: Lyssin (Hydrophobinum) (saliva of rabid dog)
• **LEPROSY** (boundary loss and selflessness?); hopelessly forsaken (Sank)
  
  Tuberc-Syph (Sank)
  
  **Nosodes:** Leprominum (from human or armadillo); Leprosinum

• **RINGWORM** repeated unsuccessful cycles of effort (Sank)
  
  Psora-Sycosis (Sank)
  
  **Nosode:** Ringworm (scalp scraping of Tinea capitis)

• **MALARIA** intermittent complaints
  
  Acute-Sycosis (Sank)
  
  **Nosode:** Malaria tropicalis; Malaria officinalis

• **TYPHOID** hopeful struggle (Sank)
  
  Psora-Acute (Sank)
  
  **Nosode:** Typhoidinum

• **ACUTE** reactive (Sank),
  
  Typhoid-Malaria
  
  **Nosode:** ?

• **CANCER** malignant hypertrophy; perfectionistic (Sank)
  
  Sycosis-Syphilis
  
  **Nosodes:**
  
  Carcinosin mixed
  
  Carcinosin- from carcinoma of breast
  
  Carcinosin ADENO STOM. - from an epithelioma of the stomach
  
  Carcinosin Adeno.Pap.Uterus
  
  Carcinosin ADENO VESICA - from an epithelioma of the bladder
  
  Carcinosin bowel co
  
  Carcinosin Co.
  
  Carcinosin INTEST.CO. - from epitheliomata of the intestine and bladder
  
  Carcinosin SCIR. MAM. - from a scirrhus of the breast
  
  Carcinosin Stroma Stomach
  
  Carcinosin SQUAM. PULM. - from an epithelioma of the lung
• (MORTALITY) (time clock; hardening vs plasticity, decay vs regeneration --probably a result of the totality of miasmatic influences)

Nosode: ?

PSORA

Fear; Hyperfunction

Nosode: Psorinum (scabies vesicle)

Typical Remedies: Sulphur, Calcarea, Lycopodium, Psorinum

Psoric
Remedies: Sulphur, Calcarea, Lycopodium, Psorinum
Keyword: STRUGGLE
Central: Inadequate capacity to face stress., Problems only in face of stress., When no stress present:
   Form of reaction: HYPER - REACTION

MIASMATIC REMEDIES ACCORDING TO THE BOMBAY GROUP OF HOMEOPATHS AROUND R. SANKARAN (from Referenceworks and not in alphabetical order)

PSORA

THE PSORIC MIASM
The situation of the psoric miasm is a difficult one, where the patient has to struggle in order to succeed. The delusion in Psora has two components:
   • Stress from outside, and
   • Anxiety from doubt about his own ability/capability to deal with the stress. He is hopeful, and failure does not mean the end of the world.

   Let us take for example Sulphur, the "King of Anti-Psoric Remedies". One finds the following rubrics:
   • Delusion, is getting thin.
   • Delusion, disgraced.
   • Fear, of poverty.
   The reaction is seen in the following:
   • Talks of business.
• Imagines himself a great man; though ignorant, despises literary men and education.

We find here a struggle with ego and money. The feeling is that the person is losing something, and he must struggle in order to get it back.

These conclusions are corroborated by the central features of scabies itself. In scabies, there is a lot of itching, a constant struggle, with extreme discomfort, but it is not life-threatening, not hopeless.

The psoric personality is usually active and expressive. The patient generally has highs and lows. The struggle is like a tug-of-war with the outside world - when the balance is on his side, he feels high, but when the balance is on the other side, he feels low. It is an active struggle, and it becomes more apparent during times of stress. At the same time, there is a lack of confidence in facing the situation, a feeling that he won't be able to do it. This causes a constant anxiety, which becomes apparent when he is actually faced with the situation (active psora). It is also present when he is not faced with the situation; it is then a kind of anticipatory anxiety, and it is not so distressing (latent psora). This causes a kind of internal restlessness, insecurity, dissatisfaction, sensitivity and anxiety about the future. However, there is always hope, no matter how bad the situation.

The psoric person is usually expressive during case-taking. He is keen of mind, observant and describes his symptoms well. He has many and varied dreams which reflect his anxiety about not being able to cope with a situation, and the struggle to cope.

Since the delusion belongs to the whole, the symptoms of the mind and body are common, and in its physical aspect the psoric miasm will show the same highs and lows we see in the mind. It will demonstrate a hypersensitivity to physical factors and will manifest the same struggle and activity. There is a reaction to one's surroundings, a response to environmental stimuli. For example light, noise, odours, etc., affect the psoric person and cause in him functional disturbances, e.g. headache, nausea, discomfort, etc. These functional disturbances can be seen at various levels, in the various systems, and they will be accompanied by a plethora of modalities. Accompanying this will also be seen a plethora of generalities, and psora has the maximum number of cravings and aversions. Pathological changes, whenever present, are usually reversible, although this is not invariable.
The psoric miasm is usually predominant in the years where one has to stand on one's own feet and face the world - the years of youth and adolescence, which is usually the period of struggle.

**SYPHILIS**

Miasm

**SYPHILIS**  Destructive; Hypofunction

**Nosodes:**
- Syphilitinum (chancre fluid)
- Hepato-Syphilitinum (liver of still-born child of syphilitic mother)
Typical Remedies: Mercurius, Aurum, Syphilinum

GENERALITIES; SYPHILIS (K1406, SRII-628, G1159) (188): acon., aethi-

a., aethi-m., agn., ail., allox., aln., am-c., anac., anag., anan., ang., ant-c.,

ant-t., apis, arg., arg-i., arg-n., arn., ars., ars-br., Ars-i., ars-met., ars-s-
aur-s., bad., bani-c., bapt., bell., benz-ac., berb., berb-a., buni-o., cadm.,
carc., caust., cean., chim., chin., chin-ar., chin-s., chlorpr., cho., chr-o.,
cinnb., clem., cob-n., colch., con., convo-s., cop., cor-r., cory., crot-h.,
cund., cupr., cupr-s., dam., echi., ery-a., eryth., eucal., euph., ferr., ferr-
i., fl-ac., franc., gast., gels., graph., gua., guai., ham., hecla., hep., hip-
ac., hippoz., hir., ho., hydr., hydrc., hypoth., iber., iod., iris, jac., jac-c.,
jatr., jug-r., kali-ar., kali-bi., kali-br., kali-c., kali-chl., Kali-i., Kali-s.,
MERC., merc-aure., merc-br., Merc-c., merc-d., Merc-i-f., Merc-i-r.,
merc-k-i., merc-n., merc-p., merc-pr-r., merc-tn., mez., mill., mygal., nat-
petros., ph-ac., phos., Phyt., piloc., pitu-p., plat., plat-m., psor., pyrar.,
reser., rhod., rhus-g., sadb., sang., sars., sec., sel., sep., Sil., spong.,
thymol., thyr., ulm., vac., viol-t., weil., xan.

Plant Remedies in Syphilitic Miasm (Sankaran):
Anagallis arvensis, Berberis aquifolium, Clematis erecta, Corydalis
formosa, Echinacea angustifolia, Franciscea, Hoang-nan, Hydrocotyle
asiatica, Juglans regia, Lathyrys sativus, Leptandra virginica, Orig,(virg
or marj?), Stillingia

MIASMATIC REMEDIES ACCORDING TO THE BOMBAY GROUP OF
HOMEOPATHS AROUND R. SANKARAN (from Referenceworks and not in
alphabetical order)

SYPHILIS
Cor-r., Crot-c., Crot-h., Der., Dulc., Echi., Elaps, Fl-ac., Guai., Hep., Hipp., Ho., Hura,
**Syphilitic**

Remedies: Mercurius, Aurum, Syphilinum

Keyword: BREAKING

Central: Situation is delusion beyond repair: so change or destroy.

Reaction to stress: Destruction of self or stressor.

Form of reaction: DESTRUCTION

**THE SYPHILITIC MIASM**

The delusion of syphilitic remedies is that they are faced with a situation that is beyond salvage, leading to complete hopelessness and despair. The response to this feeling is a drastic do-or-die attempt to change either oneself or the environment, a violent process - a last ditch attempt.

For example Mercurius, one of the most syphilitic remedies in the book, has the delusion that he is surrounded by enemies. He is therefore, very suspicious and has suicidal and homicidal impulses against anyone who contradicts him.

Syphilitic personalities have a strongly pessimistic view of life. They believe that it is not possible to modify what has already gone wrong; it has to be radically changed or destroyed. With this internal feeling, they react impulsively and violently to any situation - be it insult, criticism or domination. There is a chronic, deep-seated pessimism with occasional sudden violence directed at himself or others - a mercurial temper.

The syphilitic person also has very rigid ideas, not only about himself (as in the sycotic personality) but also about the situation. He is usually aggravated by contradiction, is dictatorial, and not amenable to change, unlike the psoric personality who is impressionable. The syphilitic response occurs when one is faced with a superhuman task - one where no man can succeed.

Syphilis itself is a chronic desperate struggle. It is an infection where the body destroys itself in an attempt to survive by producing ulceration, caries, gangrene, etc. It is a violent effort in a hopeless situation. The syphilitic process is a slow and degenerative process which has been taking place over a long time. The syphilitic feeling therefore is: "The situation is desperate and hopeless and I can't cope".
There must be change. The mind and the body move towards destruction.

The age of syphilis is that of senescence. There is no hope now, the struggle is over. Even coping with the self is not possible, and the only way out is death and destruction.

SYCOSIS
Miasm

SYCOSIS Hypertrophic; Hydrogenous
Nosodes:
--Medorrhinum (gonorrhea urethral discharge)
--Gonotoxinum

Typical Remedies: Thuja, Medorrhinum


Plant Remedies in Sycotic Miasm (Sankaran): Asafoetida, Cann-l, Caulophyllum, Cinnamonum, Copaiva, Crocus, Digitalis, Fabiana imbricata, Gelsemium, Helonias, Lamium album, Lilium tigrinum, Luffa operculata,
Mangifera indica, Pulsatilla, Sabadilla, Sanguinaria, Senecio aureus, Thuja occidentalis, Tilia europaea, Yohimbinum

MIASMATIC REMEDIES ACCORDING TO THE BOMBAY GROUP OF HOMEOPATHS AROUND R. SANKARAN (from Referenceworks and not in alphabetical order)

SYCOSIS

**Sycotic**
Remedies: Thuja, Medorrhinum
Keyword: BUILDING (masking)
Central: Weakness in self which he has to cover up, to mask, to keep secret.
Reaction to stress: Fixed ideas leading to compulsions and compulsive actions out of a feeling of inner weakness.
Form of reaction: COVER UP

**THE SYCOTIC MIASM**
The feeling of sycotic remedies is: "I am incapable of handling this situation. Something is wrong with me". It is a the feeling of a fixed, irremediable weakness within oneself. With this admission, there is an attempt to cope with it by covering it up, and hiding it from others by egotism, secrecy and compulsive acts. The feeling probably arises after having struggled without success for sometime. Thus we say that psora is the mother of sycosis.

To understand the feeling of sycosis, let us take the example of Thuja. Thuja has:
- Delusion, he is made of glass.
• Delusion, he is thin.
• Delusion, his body is fragile.

He therefore develops fixed ideas, will not be touched or approached, becomes secretive, fanatical, etc.

Gonorrhoea itself shows a chronic, steady, fixed defence in the form of gleet. There is no likelihood of complete recovery, but the situation is not a desperate one. It is in fact a fixed state.

The sycotic personality is very secretive. The patient is always trying to hide his weakness and is constantly tense. These constant efforts to cover up his weakness make even everyday life stressful. He never hopes to get rid of this weakness; all he wants to do is somehow to cover it up. Consequently he is more closed during the interview. The sycotic person has fixed habits and traits, and acts in particular ways; even his dreams are specific. The sycotic individual is less active and more reserved than the psoric.

Sycotic personalities and drugs have this feeling of inadequacy, and the consequent efforts to cover up the same on the physical sphere as well. The mind and body, both overact, to cover up this imagined weakness. Since, unlike psora, one is trying to cope with the body's own weakness rather than with any stress from outside, sycosis is not usually affected by external factors. The aggravating factors will be more specific and there will not be the plethora of modalities nor the accompanying generalities as is seen in psora. The reaction is in fact concentrated at specific sites and organ systems, tending to cause chronic, slow troubles usually with a tendency to overreaction in that particular sphere. The reaction will be the same no matter what the stimulus, or even when there is no stimulus. Thus we see overgrowths, hyper-immune responses, fixed and steady disease states like asthma, and structural pathology. The disease usually has an insidious onset and its course is steady. The accompanying modalities and generalities like cravings and aversions are very specific and therefore limited in number. There is a tendency for the discharges to leave indelible stains.

The nosode Medorrhinum represents the centre-point of the sycotic miasm. The feeling of incapacity and the fear of being exposed is represented in Medorrhinum by his fears and anxieties. He is always anticipating that something bad will happen. He has an anxiety of conscience, as if guilty of a crime. He has a fear that someone was behind him. On the physical plane, this inner anxiety and restlessness is
manifest by signs such as restlessness of the feet, constant nail-biting and the need to wash his hands repeatedly. But in order to cover up this feeling of incapacity, Medorrhinum may appear egoistic, rude, critical, extravagant and can act as if nothing really bothers or affects him. He is unwilling to take up responsibilities, because he feels that he is unable to fulfill them, his weakness will be exposed.

The sycotic miasm will be seen predominantly around middle age when the person, having struggled a long time, sees many defects within himself, and tries to cover them up. This is the time when ideas become rigid, freedom restricted, and the person is content to cope rather than to struggle.
TUBERCULOSIS

Miasm

TUBERCULOSIS - Romantic self-destruction; “Home-seeking”

Psora-Syphilis

Sycosis-Syphilis (Sank)

Nosodes:

Bacillimum burnett (human tubercular sputum);
Tuberculinum bovinum kent (tuberculous cow lung);
Tuberculinum aviaire (tuberculous chicken lung);
Tuberculinum denys-(microbes filtered out)
Tuberculinum koch (cultures of human TB bacilli);
Tuberculinum laricis (Roberts) (?)

Tuberculinum marmoreck (culture from horses-said to be more benign effect)

Tuberculinum rosen (?);
Tuberculinum residuum (cultured bovine tubercular bacilli);

Tuberculinum spengler (blood of inoculated and supposedly immune rabbits)

Typical Remedies: Drosera


Plant Remedies in Tubercular Miasm (Sankaran): Abrotanum, Acalypha indica., Agraphis nutans, Atropinum purum, Balsamum peruvianum, Cereus bonplandii, Cimicifuga, Cistus canadensis, Coffea cruda, Juglans cinerea,
MIASMATIC REMEDIES ACCORDING TO THE BOMBAY GROUP OF HOMEOPATHS AROUND R. SANKARAN (from Referenceworks and not in alphabetical order)

TUBERCULAR

MIASMS IN BETWEEN SYCOSIS AND SYPHILIS

The Tubercular Miasm
There is in homoeopathic literature, abundant material on the tubercular miasm as well (apart from the classical trio of psora, sycosis and syphilis).

The main feeling in the tubercular miasm is a sense of oppression. It is a feeling that one's weakness is being exploited. The reaction is violent, almost tending towards syphilis.

The tubercular miasm can be understood through Drosera. The theme of Drosera is one of being stabbed in the back, of being deceived by one's own friends: "Imagines being deceived by spiteful, envious people" (Phatak's Materia Medica). At the same time there is a great deal of dependence of the patient on his friends. He feels his weakness...
is being taken advantage of. He feels harassed and let down by his own friends, and reacts to this oppression violently. The cough also is described as "harassing" by Phatak and the slightest irritation causes violent bouts of cough excited by a tickling sensation in the throat. Drosera also has suicidal inclinations.

Tuberculosis is one of the most widespread infections known to mankind accounting for much morbidity and mortality. In its pathology we see destruction of tissues and lasting disability in the form of restricted lung space due to fibrosis. There is a great need to take a deep breath: "Oppression of the chest", "Suffocation". We have the sycotic aspect wherein the person lives for the rest of his life with a fixed weakness, and very often has tendencies to recurrent colds and other respiratory affections. On the other hand, tuberculosis is known to have violent progressive features which are almost totally hopeless without medical intervention: for example TB meningitis, miliary TB, etc.

- HYDROPHOBIA

HYDROPHOBIA
Miasm

HYDROPHOBIA  Rage alternating with affection; fear water; sensation of suffocation; ritual behavior; animalistic; self-mutilation (Klein)
Between Tuberculosis-Leprosy(?)
Nosode: Lyssin (Hydrophobinum) (saliva of a rabid dog)
Typical Remedies: Bell, Stram, Hyos
phos., phys., plb., ran-s., ruta, sabad., scut., spirae., Stram., stry.,
sulph., tanac., tarent., ter., trach., verat., vip., xanth.

**Louis Klein additions:**
Anacardium, Androctonus, Aur, Aurum-ars, Aur-sulph, Bothrops,
Bungarus krait, Cenchris, Chocolate?, Elaps, Lathyrus, Lac-c, Vipera,

Louis Klein comments:

**Bungarus-krait**-the primary remedy for post-polio paralysis
**Cuprum**-intensely sensitive to odors
**Curare**-paralysis
**Terebinthinum**-tremendous internal bleeding, especially into the kidneys (similar to snake venoms)
**Xanthium spinosa**-said to be a specific for hydrophobia and recommended for chronic cystitis in women with a history of violent sexual abuse

**THE HYDROPHOBIC MIASM (Lou Klein)**
This miasm has some resonance with the myth of the werewolf and has connection with dogs/wolves/canines and the “howling at the moon” archetype. The moon controls movement of the physical water on the earth. Lyssin (Hydrophobinum) is the typical remedy of the this miasm. It is made from the sputum of a rabid dog. The etiology of the disease, or the triggering of the miasm, can be from a dog bite, the rabies vaccine, a strong miasmatic inheritance, or violent electrocution. Rabies is on the increase as is the use of the vaccine. Bites from violent cats will give Rabies-like symptoms. Around the time of Pasteur, there are recordings of many people being treated for Rabies. The acute phase of the disease includes:

**Fear of Water**
Cannot swallow water
Wounds heal too quickly
Death from suffocation and paralysis
Thus, Lyssin and the miasm in general may have the sensation of suffocation or sensation of choking, esp. when drinking water.

Lyssin and Stramonium remove the effects of the bites of rabid dogs. According to Boericke, rabies can be antidoted acutely and after Rabies vaccine by Lachesis. The bites of violent cats: consider Acetic acid.

Lyssin is well represented in the repertory compared to its frequency of use. It has a primary food craving for chocolate, salty things, and strange things during pregnancy.

The typical remedies of the hydrophobic miasm are Lyssin, Stramonium, Hyoscyamus, and Belladonna.

The name of the miasm relates to the fear of water present in persons afflicted with the disease or miasm. This fear also extends to sparkling reflection and mirrors.

This miasm, according to Klein, is associated with situations where consistent abuse has occurred, such as when someone has been insulted continuously by those on whom they are dependent. This leads to a forsaken feeling.
• Delusion tormented
• Fancied they have suffered wrong
• Delusion insulted

to or to

• Delusion something terrible
• Hypersexual will happen
  state
• Hyperalertness, hypersensitive
  to noise
• Ex: Spasms from strong odors

to

• In the case of the hypersexual state, the organs of water are
  affected. For example, the person must urinate on hearing
  running or “slurping” water.

to

• And water is a deep unconscious element which triggers
  animalistic tendencies in the person. Person may demonstrate
  animalistic behavior such as growling, biting, stabbing, or dog-
  like behavior. Animalistic behavior is typical in Lyssin cases.

to

• But if the animalistic behavior is suppressed, may see
  ritualistic
  states with anxiety or compulsivity, including agoraphobia,
  claustrophobia, rage or violence alternating with quick
  repentance.
•Suffocation Sensation


RESPIRATION; DIFFICULT; suffocated feeling, with (2) : lyss., tarent.
COUGH; WHOOPING; suffocation, after sensation of, before exhaustion (1) : cor-r.
CHEST; HEAVINESS; suffocation, with sensation of (1) : ptel.

•Anger with Repentance Rubrics:
MIND; RAGE, fury; alternating with; affectionate disposition (K70, SRI-815, G56) (1) : croc.

MIND; RAGE, fury; alternating with; repentance, quick (2) : croc., mez.
MIND; RAGE, fury; repentance, followed by (SRI-820) (3) : croc., germ., lyss.
MIND; MENTAL symptoms alternating with; other mental (15) : alum., aur., bell., con., croc., ferr., ign., Nux-m., plat., stram., sul-ac., valer., verat., zinc., ziz.

•Agg from water rubrics:

BLADDER; URGING to urinate, morbid desire; general; water; hearing running water or putting hands in (K655, G561) (5) : asim., canth., kreos., Lyss., sulph.

BLADDER; URGING to urinate, morbid desire; general; constant; running water, at sight of (K653, G559) (3) : canth., lyss., sulph.

BLADDER; URINATION; involuntary; water running from a hydrant, on seeing (K660, G565) (2) : lyss., sulph.

GENERALITIES; WALKING; agg.; during; running water, over (SRII-683) (6) : ang., bar-c., brom., ferr., hyos., Sulph.

GENERALITIES; WATER; general; running water agg., seeing or hearing (SRII-691) (11) : ang., apisin., arg., bell., brom., canth., Lyss., nit-ac., stram., sulph., ter.

•Shining, Bright, Sparkling, Reflected Light, or Mirrors Agg.
Combined Rubrics: acon., adam., agar., anh., ars., bell., bufo, camph.,
cann-i., canth., carbn-s., carc., colch., ign., kali-c., kola., lac-del., lyss.,

MIND; FEAR; general; mirrors in room, of (K46, SRI-511, G36) (9) : bufo,
camph., cann-i., canth., carbn-s., carc., lyss., puls., stram.

VERTIGO; LOOKING; mirror, into a (K100, G82) (1) : kali-c.

VERTIGO; MIRROR, after looking into (K101, G83) (1) : kali-c.

GENERALITIES; CONVULSIONS, spasms; mirror, from a, shining objects
(SRII-134) (1) : lyss.

MIND; BREAK things, desire to; bright objects (1) : lyss.

MIND; COLORS; agg.; bright (1) : sil.

MIND; COLORS; amel., bright (2) : stram., tarent.

MIND; COLORS; aversion to; bright (1) : sil.

MIND; COLORS; desires; bright (1) : lac-del.

MIND; DELUSIONS, imaginations; objects; bright; from (K30, SRI-329,
G24) (2) : anh., Stram.

MIND; DELUSIONS, imaginations; objects; bright; of (2) : canth., kola.

MIND; DELUSIONS, imaginations; objects; sparkle like jewels (1) : adam.

MIND; DELUSIONS, imaginations; sparkling, he is (1) : adam.

MIND; DREAMS; reflections, with fatiguing (3) : ars., ign., nux-v.

MIND; EXCITEMENT, excitable; general; violent, brought on by current of
air, bright light, sight of any shining object, slightest touch, even by
conversation in vicinity of a patient (1) : lyss.

MIND; LIGHT; agg.; bright light (1) : colch.

VERTIGO; LIGHT; bright, in (G82) (2) : agar., piloc.

HEAD PAIN; GENERAL; bright objects agg. (5) : bell., oreo., ph-ac., sil.,
spig.

EYES; INFLAMMATION; light; reflected, from (K242, G203) (1) : acon.

GENERALITIES; CHOREA; colors, bright; agg. from (1) : tarent.

GENERALITIES; CHOREA; colors, bright; amel. (SRII-73) (1) : tarent.

• Desire to Mutilate self runs through Lyssin and these other remedies.

Curare is an example of a person that wants to mutilate
themselves.
Moschus does it through repeated surgeries, self-cutting, or piercings, tattoos, etc.


MIND; MUTILATE his body, inclination to (K68, SRI-780, G54) (8): agar., ars., bell., cimic., hyos., lat-h., lyss., med., mosch., stram.
MIND; IMPULSE, morbid; stab his flesh with the knife he holds, to (K54, SRI-606, G43) (3): adam., alum., lyss.
MIND; TEARS; himself, herself; genitals, his or her (K87, SRI-996, SRIII-412, G70) (2): sec., tab.
MIND; TEARS; himself, herself; hair, his (K87, SRI-996, G70) (12): ars., bac., bell., cupr., dig., germ., lac-h., lil-t., med., tarent., tub., xan.
MIND; TEARS; himself, herself; skin around nails (1): carc.
MIND; TORMENTS; himself (SRI-1027) (9): acon., ars., bell., lach., lil-t., nat-m., plb., tarent., tub.

• Some additional rubrics involving Cutting:

MIND; DELUSIONS, imaginations; body, body parts; arms; cut off, are (SRI-238) (1): bapt.
MIND; DELUSIONS, imaginations; body, body parts; fingers; cut off (K25, K28, SRI-287, SRI-311, G21, G23) (1): mosch.
MIND; DELUSIONS, imaginations; body, body parts; legs; cut off, are (K28, SRI-316, G23) (4): bapt., bar-c., halo., stram.
MIND; DELUSIONS, imaginations; body, body parts; one half cut off (1): stram.
MIND; DELUSIONS, imaginations; body, body parts; toes; cut off (K33, SRI-368, G23, G27) (1): mosch.
MIND; DESTRUCTIVENESS; clothing, of; cuts them up (K36, SRI-397, G28) (1): verat.
MIND; DREAMS; cutting; knife, of being cut with a (K1237, SRIII-272, G1021) (6): corv-c., falco-p., frax., guai., lil-s., nat-s.
MIND; DREAMS; body, body parts; ear, ears; cut off, having (K1238, SRIII-258, G1022) (1): nat-c.
MIND; DREAMS; body, body parts; face; cut away, having one side of face (SRIII-258) (1): mag-m.
MIND; DREAMS; body, body parts; hair; cut (2): lac-lox-a., querc-r.
MIND; DREAMS; body, body parts; hands; cut to pieces, being (SRIII-259) (1): sol-t-ae.
MIND; DREAMS; body, body parts; head; cut off (SRIII-259) (5): androc., ephe., hura, nicc., nux-v.
MIND; DREAMS; body, body parts; toe cut off (SRIII-261) (2): lac-eq., nat-s.

LEPROSY

LEPROSY (boundary loss and selflessness?); hopelessly forsaken (Sank)
Tuberc-Syph (Sank)

Nosodes:
- Leprominium (human or armadillo leprosy) (Vakil);
- Leprosinum

Typical Remedies: Secale, Sulphur

(rubrics included in above rubric)


Plant Remedies in Leprosy Miasm (Sankaran): Aloe socotrina, Aristolochia clematitis, Caesalpinia, Castanea vesca, Cereus serpentinus, Cicuta virosa, Codeinum/Fumaria, Curare, Cyclamen, Gratiola, Hura braziliensis, Hydrastis canadensis, Kola, Inula helenium, Ocimum sanctum, Lactuca virosa, Lappa arctium, Mandragora, Rhus-glabra

MIASMATIC REMEDIES ACCORDING TO THE BOMBAY GROUP OF HOMEOPATHS AROUND R. SANKARAN (from Referenceworks and not in alphabetical order)

LEPROSY

The Leprous Miasm

The leprous miasm has features to indicate that it is almost exactly between the tubercular and syphilitic miasms.

The main feeling in the leprous miasm is one of intense oppression and an intense hopelessness, with an intense desire for change.

In its pathology, leprosy is of three distinct types. Tuberculoid leprosy though progressive, has a better prognosis than the other types - there is hope. Lepromatous leprosy on the other hand, is rapidly progressive and destructive, resembling syphilis. The intermediate type lies between these two.

According to me the drug which best represents the leprous miasm is Secale cornutum In his Repertory, under the rubric "Skin, eruptions, leprosy", Kent gives Secale and Sulphur in bold types. The symptoms we find in the leprosy patient are loathing for self, ashamed, abandoned (forsaken), hatred and despised. Lepers are treated worse than animals and are often the objects of loathing. It is an almost hopeless situation.

In Secale we find "Violent, fight, wants to", "Forsakes his relatives" and "Becomes shameless". It is known for its destructive pathologies, especially gangrene which would be one of the prominent pathologies of the leprous miasm. This miasm requires much deeper investigation and I haven't been able to understand it fully as yet.
RINGWORM
Miasm

RINGWORM  repeated unsuccessful cycles of effort (Sank)
Psora-Sycosis (sank)

Nosode: Ringworm (scalp scraping of Tinea capitis)

Typical Remedies: Calcarea sulphuricum, Calcarea silicata (Sankaran)
Combined Rubrics: abr., aegle., aegle-f., aethi-a., agar., am-m., anac.,
anag., ant-c., ant-t., anthr., arg-n., ars., ars-i., ars-s-f., aur., Bac.,
bar-c., bar-m., bar-s., bell., benz-ac., berb., brom., Calc., calc-acet., calc-i., calc-
m., calc-s., calc-sil., calo., carb-an., carb-v., carc., caust., chrys-ac.,
chrysar., cic., cinnb., clem., cocc., con., cymbo-ci., cypr., Dulc., dys-co.,
equis., eup-per., ferr., ferr-i., graph., hell., hep., hydrc., iod., iris, jug-c.,
jug-r., kali-bi., kali-c., kali-chl., kali-s., kreos., lac-eq., lach., lappa, led.,
lepro., lith-c., lyc., mag-c., mag-p., med., merc., merc-acet., merc-pr-r.,
Mez., morg., mucor, nat-c., Nat-m., nat-s., nit-ac., oci-s., ol-j., olnd.,
parth., petr., phos., Phyt., plan., plat., psor., ran-b., rhus-t., sabad.,
sang., saroth., sars., semp., Sep., sil., spig., spong., staph., stront-c.,
sul-ac., sul-i., sulph., syc-co., tarent., Tell., ter., thuj., torul., Tub., ust.,
vario., vinc., viol-t.

(rubrics included in above rubric)

SKIN; TRICHOHYTOSIS (25) : abr., ant-c., ant-t., ars., bac., calc., calc-i.,
chrysar., graph., hep., jug-c., jug-r., kali-s., lyc., mez., psor., ran-b., rhus-
t., semp., sep., sulph., tell., ter., tub., viol-t.

SKIN; ERUPTIONS; herpetic; circinate, ringworm (K1312, G1082) (47) :
aegle., aegle-f., anac., anag., ars-s-f., Bac., bar-c., bar-s., calc., calc-

HEAD; ERUPTIONS; herpes; circinatus (7): Calc., Dulc., med., phyt., sep., tell., tub.


Plant Remedies in Ringworm Miasm (Sankaran): Actea spicata, Chrysarobinum, Dulcamara, Fagus sylvatica, Gossypium, Opuntia vulgaris, Pseudotsuga menziesii, Rhus-venenata, Sanguinarium nitricum, Sarsaparilla, Taraxacum, Teucrium, Upas tieute, Veronica, Viola tricolor

MIASMATIC REMEDIES ACCORDING TO THE BOMBAY GROUP OF HOMEOPATHS AROUND R. SANKARAN (from Referenceworks and not in alphabetical order)

RINGWORM
THE RINGWORM MIASM

I had some difficulty in finding a miasm in between psora and sycosis. It would have to have both, the characteristics of psora i.e. the struggle with anxiety about success, as well as sycosis i.e. the fixity resulting from a feeling of inadequacy within oneself. I was searching for an infection which comes up suddenly with an intense struggle which is not life threatening, but at other times is quiet and fixed. After much thinking and reading, I got the idea that this infection was none other than Ringworm. The latter is characterized by periods when it is just another skin lesion and at times when it itches terribly like scabies, compelling scratching. Thus, there are both, the resigned acceptance as well as the element of struggle.

In order to confirm this idea, I conducted a proving of Ringworm. For the details of the proving, I refer the reader to my book "The Substance of Homoeopathy". The theme of the miasm was reflected in the dreams of the provers. Most of the dreams had the feeling of trying to do something. On the one hand there were periods of trying with a feeling of hope. At other times there was resignation and acceptance of the situation, only to be followed by another trial. Thus, there was an alternation between struggling and giving up in the dreams of most provers.

The situation of the ringworm miasm seems to be one that is on the borderline of the patient's capacity, and while not threatening, it is good for him to succeed. So he tries periodically but each time he fails, he gives up and accepts it. This reminds me of the struggle of obese people trying to lose weight. There are periods of struggling, jogging, walking, dieting, followed by periods of acceptance and calories. The main remedies for the miasm are Calcarea sulphurica and Calcarea silicata.

Calcarea sulphurica has periods when the person sits and meditates over imaginary misfortune (nothing can be done), and at times when he is "Quarrelsome", "Hasty", "Hurried", etc., he feels he is not appreciated and so tries to win appreciation. When he fails, he just sits and broods over his misfortune. Calcarea silicata has "Anxiety about health" and "Utterly ambitionless" on one hand, while on the other it has "Hurried", "Impatient" and "Anticipatory anxiety". The patient feels incapable of performing and gives poor health as an excuse for not being able to perform, but at other times he somehow tries to live up to the expectations.
MALARIA

Miasm

MALARIA intermittent (periodic) return of complaints
Acute-Sycosis (Sank)

Nosodes:
--Malaria tropicalis
--Malaria officinalis (decomposed vegetable matter to simulate swamp miasmata)

Typical Remedy: China officinalis

(rubrics included in above rubric)

GENERALITIES; MALARIA, ague, ailments from (8) : eup-a., malar., plan., polyp-p., psor., sulph., tarax., verbe-h.

FEVER, HEAT; MIASMATIC fever (9): acon., carb-ac., cedr., chin., eucal., eup-per., gels., plan., verat-v.

Plant Remedies in Malaria Miasm (Sankaran):
Abies-nigra, Abroma-augusta, Berberis vulgaris, Cactus grandiflorus, Cann-s, Capsicum, Cascarilla, Chelidonium, Chelone glabra, China boliviana, Chin-sulphuricum, Cina, Colchicum, Collinsonia canadensis, Colocynthis, Eupatorium-perfoliatum, Lysimachia nummularia, Myrica cerifera, Ranunculus-bulbosus, Ranunculus-scleratus, Rhus-radicans, Robinia pseudoacacia, Spigelia, Sumbulus

MIASMATIC REMEDIES ACCORDING TO THE BOMBAY GROUP OF HOMEOPATHS AROUND R. SANKARAN (from Referenceworks and not in alphabetical order)
BETWEEN ACUTE AND SYCOTIC MIASM - THE MALARIAL MIASM

A miasm between the acute and sycotic should have an acute feeling of threat that comes up intermittently in phases between which there is a chronic, underlying fixed feeling of being deficient. The idea that came to me immediately was the malarial miasm. Malaria is a very common infection; it has periods of relative dormancy, intermitted with sudden, acute attacks of fever with chills followed again by a quiet phase.

The main remedy of the malarial miasm is China. The main feeling of this miasm and of China is one of persecution. China has two components - the acute threat, with its fear of dogs, etc., on the one hand, and on the other, it has fixed ideas and the chronic, tormented, hindered, persecuted feelings, which give rise to theorizing and planning without any hope of executing these plans. This remedy has severe spasmodic colics and periods of quiescence. Phatak describes the pains as atrocious. It is as though atrocities are being committed on him - akin to persecution.

TYPHOID

Miasm

TYPHOID hopeful struggle (sank)
Psora-Acute (Sank)
Nosode: Typhoidinum
Typical Remedies: Bryonia
Plant Remedies in Typhoid Miasm (Sankaran):
Abelmoschus, Aethusa, Argemone mexicana, Baptisia, Bryonia, Carnegia gigantea, Chamomilla, Euphrasia, Hyoscyamus, Ipecac, Lycopersicum.
Mancinella, Nux-moschata, Nux-vomica, Paris quadrifolia, Podophyllum, Terebinthinum.

MIASMATIC REMEDIES ACCORDING TO THE BOMBAY GROUP OF HOMEOPATHS AROUND R. SANKARAN (from Referenceworks and not in alphabetical order)

TYPHOID

THE SUBACUTE/TYPHOID MIAST
I concluded that a miasm between the acute and the psoric miasms had to be typhoid. Typhoid has a prolonged prodrome with a feeling of malaise, days before the temperature rises significantly. The fever is continuous, rises higher each day, and can become life threatening. Typhoid has both the acute features as well as the slowness. It is an intense struggle in which there is an acute threat from outside - the response is not just instinctive, but also has the component of struggle. The feeling is that of a critical situation which, if handled properly for a critical period, will end in total recovery.

One of the main drugs of the typhoid miasm is Bryonia. Bryonia has "Fear of Poverty" and a struggle for wealth. It has "Delirium, talks of business", which gives an indication as to how critical and acute the situation is, and how intensely the patient is struggling against it. Bryonia ia also listed under "Fear of starving".
ACUTE Miasm

ACUTE reactive (Sank),
Typhoid-Malaria

Nosode: ?

Typical Remedies: Aconitum, Belladonna


Plant Remedies in Acute Miasm (Sankaran):
Aconite, Agatha-australis, Arnica, Belladonna, Cactina, Calendula, Camphor, Chocolate, Coffeinum, Croton-tiglium, Digitalinum, Elaterium, Menthol, Melilotus, Morphinum, Oenothera biennis, Stramonium, Strychninum, Veratrum-album

Miasmatic Remedies According to the Bombay Group of
HOMEOPATHS AROUND R. SANKARAN (from Referenceworks and not in alphabetical order)

ACUTE

Acute
Remedies: Aconitum, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, Stramonium
Keyword: REACTION (instinctive)
Central: Threat is too strong.
Reaction to stress: Instinctive reaction, with no sense of fault in oneself. Fault is entirely on the side of stressor.
Form of reaction: Reflex - ACTION

THE ACUTE MIASM
In the drugs of the acute miasm, there is the feeling that: "There is a strong threat from the outside world". The reaction to this threat is strong, instinctive and reflex.

For example Stramonium has "Delusion, alone in the wilderness". The reaction is seen in the following symptoms: "Desire for light and company" and "Children wake up screaming, recognize no one, and cling to those nearby".

The central features of the acute disease itself correspond to the feeling of threat and the strong, almost immediate reaction. The acute disease has a sudden onset, rapid progress and a swift termination; it ends either with death or recovery. It will be noticed that Aconitum and Belladonna which are the best examples of the acute miasm are given in Volume II of the Synthetic Repertory under "Sudden Manifestations". And indeed we do find in these drugs a sudden, rapid pulse, flushed face, etc.
The features of the acute personality are that the patient perceives the situation to be one of acute threat and therefore reacts instinctively, sharply and intensely. The situation is overwhelming and there is a state of alarm; the feelings about one's own self are not in the forefront here. Further, the acute personality, has compensated and uncompensated phases, and although these are present in the other miasms as well, they are especially marked in the acute. In general, acute personalities are excited, easily excitable and hyperactive - they react as though to a threat. But when in a chronic situation, these features are heavily compensated for, and they become uncompensated only under stressful conditions. This may seem to appear like mood swings, but when examined closely, they are actually manifestations of the compensated phase going into the uncompensated phase. The dreams, too, are full of excitement and represent acute, threatening situations. Many of these persons could go into a contra-phobic behaviour, which means they do exactly the opposite in their life to what they fear. For example a Stramonium personality may have many pet dogs, whereas Stramonium is normally known to have a fear of dogs. They can also have manic reactions, like excessively loud laughter and abnormal bursts of courage and cheerfulness. There may also be sudden, impulsive violence as in the syphilitic personality, but without the counterpart of chronic, deep seated pessimism. In general, they function at a very high voltage.

Physical manifestations of the acute miasm are in the form of sudden and violent reactions, exacerbations and threatening conditions that cause panic in the mind of the patient and those around him. The state of the mind and body being related, the delusion is expressed at both levels the mental and the physical. This can be seen in the example of Aconitum. Aconitum has the feeling that something sudden will happen leading to his death. Mentally this is seen as fear of death, anxiety and restlessness, etc. In the physical sphere, we find racing pulse, palpitation, flushing of face alternating with paleness, etc. The acute miasm usually does not cause chronic structural pathology. It can however aggravate structural pathology, especially when the tendency (genetic predisposition) to such a pathology is quite strong in the patient.

The acute miasm will be found more in babies and children, because this is the time when threatening situations from the outside are more
often found. The reaction of the acute miasm is an innocent, instinctive, childlike reaction. Therefore even when the acute miasm is found in adults, there is a certain childishness in the response. Such a response would help one recognize this miasm.

**CANCER Miasm**

**CANCER** malignant hypertrophy; perfectionistic (Sank)

Sycosis-Syphilis

**Nosodes:**
Carcinosin mixed
Carcinosin- from carcinoma of breast
Carcinosin ADENO STOM. - from an epithelioma of the stomach
Carcinosin. Adeno. Pap. Uterus
Carcinosin ADENO VESICA - from an epithelioma of the bladder
Carcinosin bowel co
Carcinosin Co.
Carcinosin INTEST.CO. - from epitheliomata of the intestine and bladder
Carcinosin SCIR. MAM. - from a scirrhus of the breast
Carcinosin Stroma Stomach
Carcinosin SQUAM. PULM. - from an epithelioma of the lung

**Typical Remedies:** Carcinosin, Nitric acid

Plant Remedies in Cancer Miasm (Sankaran):
Agnus castus, Anacardium, Anhalonium, Asarum canadense, Bellis perennis, Conium, Euphrasia, Galium aparine, Ignatia amara, Opium, Ornithogalum umbellatum, Phystostigma venenosum, Sabina, Scrophularia nodosum, Staphysagria, Tabacum, Ulmus procera, Viola odorata

Miasmatic Remedies According to the Bombay Group of Homeopaths Around R. Sankaran (from Referenceworks and not in alphabetical order)

CANCER
The Cancer Miasm

The cancer miasm lies between the sycotic and the syphilitic. It develops when the sycotic (with the feeling of a fixed weakness) is subjected to extreme stress, wherein he is expected to perform exceedingly well. There is a feeling of weakness within, yet there is the need to perform very well and live up to expectations. The main feeling of this miasm is therefore that he is expected to perform exceedingly well, which he feels incapable of doing. So, the demand has been put upon him, and although he would like to cover up his imagined weakness and feeling of incapacity, he has to put in everything he has and much more in a really intense effort to survive. It is a superhuman effort, he stretches himself beyond the limits of his capacity. It is a continuous and prolonged struggle which seems to have no end. His survival depends upon it, for failure would mean death and destruction.

In the pathology of cancer we see the sycotic element of building up as in new growths, with fixity and at the same time breakdown and destruction, as in syphilis. The main remedies of the cancer miasm are Carcinosinum and Nitricum acidum.

The clinical picture of Carcinosinum is of a person who is a model of perfection - one with whom it would be difficult to find fault. We often have a history of high expectations on the part of the parents and a high level of performance on the part of the subject to live up to them. On the one hand we have the rubrics: "Timidity", "Dwarfishness" and "Ailments from anticipation", and on the other "Fastidiousness", "Obstinate", "Suicidal" and "Dreams of murder". These symptoms show the sycotic and syphilitic dimensions, as well as the need to perform. The patient is constantly striving to be perfect and in doing so stretches himself beyond the limits of his capacity. There is no rest or freedom from tension.
MIASMATIC REMEDIES ACCORDING TO THE BOMBAY GROUP OF HOMEOPATHS AROUND R. SANKARAN (from Referenceworks and not in alphabetical order)

PSORA

TYPHOID

RINGWORM

ACUTE

SYCOSIS

MALARIA

TUBERCULAR

LEPROSY
Blatta, Bol., Bov., Calc-i., Camph., Cic., Cimic., Coca, Com., Curx., Cycl., Ferr-i.,

SYPHILIS
Cor-r., Crot-c., Crot-h., Der., Dulc., Echi., Elaps, Fl-ac., Guai., Hep., Hipp., Ho., Hura,

CANCER
Arg-n., Ars., Ars-h., Ars-i., Ars-s-f., Ars-s-r., Asar., Aster., Aur-s., Bar-c., Bell-p., Benz-
n., Bism., Brom., Bufo, Calc-ar., Calc-f., Carb-an., Carc., Cean., Clem., Con., Cund.,
Ars-br., Gali., Ichth., Thiosin., Trinit., Am-i., Acal., Ars-n., Am-t., Am-n., Am-van., Ant-
ar., Aur-fu., Benz-d., Aethyl-n., Calc-n., Cob-n., Cupr-am-s., Arsenal, Ferr-n., Gast.,
Vanad., Cadm., Bar-ar., Orni., Nat-ar., Am-form., Sanguin-n., Plb-ar., Ars-t-s., Cadm-
ar., Cadm-n., Cob-p., Germ., Lac-h., Mag-n., Nitro., Thal-n., Uran-ar., Benz-ar., Nit-
ar., Stront-ar., Thal-ar., Falco-p.