

Bamra Arogya Trust

Lippe Award

CONTEST-2014.

1. There are two sections, A and B.
2. Section-A contains ten questions, each of four marks. Indicate the remedy against each on the answer book. Example – Q.-1. - Nitric acid.
3. Section-B contains four cases; each has been marked according to the importance. Attempt ONE from this section.
4. Write your Role number, as has been allotted to you on the first page of the answer book and on the top of right corner of every sheet.
Example – Q.-1. - Mention Name of the remedy. Please do not write question.
5. Use right side of the sheet for your answers and left side for rough work.
6. Do not write your name on any page of the answer's sheet.

SECTION - A

Q-1. Goes doctor to doctor to prove, he is correct what he says about his disease. – Acid nitric.

Q-2. Goes to doctor to prove, he knows more than him. – Ars.

Q-3. As if a heavy, black cloud had settled all over her and enveloped her head so that all is darkness and confusion – act-r

Q-4. "FEAR of closing eyes lest should never wake." Agg. Darkness - do not like darkness - fear will not wake up again. Feel as if suffocating from darkness - have to open window.
- Aethusa Cynapium.

Q-5. CONGESTION and VIOLENT THROBBING in head better by EPISTAXIS, MENSTRUAL FLOW – meli.

Q-6. LONELINESS and INSECURITY - Characterized with a strong fear of poverty - Bryonia.

Q-7. Once you have seen an acute Bryonia case you are not likely to forget it. I

remember the first acute case I ever treated - a man with bronchitis. I visited him in his home, where he lived with another single man. As I entered his room, he was sitting on the bed facing the wall, his back turned to me. I asked "How are you? How do you feel? He would not answer me, nor would he turn to face me. Throughout the entire interview I was unable to get him to turn around. His fever was very high and he had such a painful cough that he had to hold his chest and let out weak little coughs. When I asked what he ate, his friend replied that he only took water. Bryonia. (GV - THE ESSENCE OF MM)

Q-8. A man walking down a street planning to turn a particular corner suddenly becomes obsessed with the thought that the moment he turns that corner a heavy object will fall on him. The thought is so powerful that he continues on past that corner and turns at the next one. – Arg Nit

Q-9. He is very POSSESSIVE - possessive about objects, of money, and especially of people. He does not easily share a relationship with a give and take dynamic. He is much more selfish, a "taker". In a relationship, he will give support to another person, but primarily with the expectation of receiving support in return. – Ars alb.

Q-10. A single dose of not repeated, will cure epidemic whooping-cough in seven to nine days, on a non-medicinal diet. "HAHNEMANN; (Often verified.) – Dros.-30.

SECTION - B

CASE – 1 – MARKS-60

A six-year old child does not want to go to bed and prefers to fall asleep on the couch. During the night she wakes frequently and needs her parent's company (3). She slumbers in her own bed until her parents go to sleep and then starts to panic and wants to hold her

mother's hand (3). She does not want to go and stay with a friend or even her grandparents. She likes to cuddle and suck her thumb. She is mentally precocious (2) and has taught herself to read and write. She picks up a lot of things from what she hears or sees, but does not know how to handle the information. It makes her insecure (2). Because of this she can be defensive and fierce in her reactions (2), but in general she is a quiet girl. I observe that she makes complicated sentences when talking and is mentally very agile (2) but it seems as if she cannot follow her own train of thought. She is afraid of spiders (1) and in the dark and always needs a light (2).

The pregnancy and delivery of her mother were normal. Her physical development was normal. She has never been ill and never had any acute disease. She did not react to vaccinations. She is very choosy for foods and hardly like anything. Bread, fruit and yoghurt are only foods she wants to eat (2). She does not drink a lot (2), when she asks for a drink, drinks a little.

There are no peculiarities concerning sensitivity to warmth or coldness.

The father has complaints of the sinuses and the mother has asthmatic bronchitis due to allergies. The father gets mild acutes and the mother is not susceptible to acute diseases. One grandfather died from cancer and a grandmother has rheumatism and Parkinson's disease.

1. What is the prognosis of the case?
2. What are the causes for this one-sided situation of a six year old child?
3. What are the characteristics symptoms?
4. Suggest the remedy and why?

PROGNOSIS

We are not sure, why the disturbance has settled on deeper levels of the organism.

Pathology-wise there are no problems and the prognosis is good from a point of view of allopathy. For Homoeopathy the picture is quite opposite because of the compromised DM,

which is not able to tell in what condition it is? It means no clear sign and symptoms for finding the remedy.

Experience shows, that this situation arises from the:

- a. Hereditary predisposition, which weakened the Defence Mechanism,
- b. Suppressive therapies like allopathic medicines and
- c. Vaccinations.

The case is one-sided, that is on mental and emotional level with few symptoms to lead to the remedy. These types of cases are found in Group C and D. The case under consideration is not incurable category and hence it belongs to Group C.

As there are no acutes with high fever and there was no reaction to vaccination, this falls under level eight or nine.

CHARACTERISTICS SYMPTOMS

Peculiar

- ☐ Mentally precocious and very agile.
- ☐ Desire – bread, fruit and yoghurt.
- ☐ Does not drink a lot.

Intense

- ☐ Waking frequently and needing the company of parents at night; panics when her parents go to sleep and wants to hold her mother's hand.
- ☐ Insecurity, making her defensive and fierce in her reactions.
- ☐ Liking to cuddle and suck the thumb are normal for a six-year old child.
- ☐ Fears are common for this age, but if necessary may be used to differentiate at later stage.

THE REMEDY

Pulsatilla seems to be the most similar.

OR

CASE – 2 – MARKS-50

"It was on a hot August morning, on one of these hot summer days, so very enjoyable in the City of Brotherly Love". The city of Brotherly Love is Philadelphia. That is the nickname of the city. "In 1853 that a gentleman summoned me to go with him and see his very sick wife. While we were walking to the hotel where she was, the husband informed me that they had left New York in the night. He had intended to go to Washington but his wife sickened as they approached Philadelphia. They had to take her to the hotel, but he had to take the next train for Washington, as he had to go there honorably on very important business". In other words, give the remedy, fast! "That was much against his wish, compelled to ask me to attend his wife and to do everything I found necessary to be done.

When we reached the sick-room we found the lady in spasm, such as we have never read of or seen before or since." So it looks like, 'what a case'. "When she heard the water pour

out, or when water was offered her, or if a looking glass, was presented to her, she suddenly jumped to her feet, the muscles of the body very rigid, the spine was rigid and stiff. But her arms, hands and facial muscle were convulsed, she groaned and upon being approached she attempted to scratch and bite the person coming near her, the eyes wide open, her look was savage. The attacks lasted from two to five minutes. Then she gradually relaxed all the muscles and assumed a horizontal position. Upon close interrogation I learned that her spasms were preceded by an ineffectual and extremely painful desire to pass urine". This information makes the choice of the remedy very easy.

1. What is the prognosis of the case?
2. What are the characteristic symptoms?

3. Analyze the case.

4. What is the remedy?

PROGNOSIS

The case is very clear and has most characteristic symptoms therefore prognosis is very good.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS

1. URINATION - dysuria – painful.
2. URINATION - dysuria - painful – inflammatory
3. CONVULSIONS - water - sight of; at the
4. CONVULSIONS - bright light, from

ANALYSIS

stram. canth. nux-v. bell. cann-xyz. merc. puls. acon. lyss. dulc.

1 1 2 3 2 3 3 3 2 - 3

2 - 3 3 1 3 2 2 2 - 1

3 3 1 - 2 - - - - 3 -

4 3 2 1 1 - - - - 1 -

Remark by Lippe.

“I gave her a dose of Cantharis 200, Jenichen, under her tongue. The spasms became less frequent and less severe all day, but in the night she became worse again. She had not passed any urine all day. A second dose of Cantharis 200 had the desired effect. She passed urine freely and gradually and fully recovered under careful nursing. She received no more medicine. During her convulsions I learned the cause of her malady. Preparations were made by her and her husband to go to Washington and she had walked that day much more than she was in the habit of doing, her feet were swollen and intensively sore in the evening. By advice of her friend she applied oil of turpentine to her feet, with the result of her state (Terebinthina)”. Because the feet were sore from walking, her friend said put some Terebinthina on. The Terebinthina went in the system and produced the state of

Cantharis. In other words, you can put in your book, Cantharis antidotes Terebinthina. It may already be there in the relationship of remedies. You may never see it again in your life, but we should always have a record of this. Here is the comment of Lippe. "Upon first seeing the patient it seemed possible that she suffered from hydrophobia. However, her husband positively declared his wife had never been bit by dog or other animal, and certainly never by a mad dog. It was only after a patient and rigid examination" (AS: he really investigated the case) "that the fact was discovered that strangury (AS: difficulty to urinate) preceded the strange spasms". Preceded this, she didn't have it any more at that time, just before. See how good a prescriber he was? He found out if there was anything that preceded this problem. He found out that she had difficulty urinating. That was first and then the mental disease. Then he says "it has to be this remedy, for sure it has to be this remedy". Then he gives this lesson: If guided by the materialistic, pathological school, the first step to be taken would have been the hasty introduction of a catheter to empty the bladder and attempt thereby to obviate the possible return of the strangury. After obtaining a full picture of the disorder, which is the first and most difficult task of the healer". The first and most difficult task of the healer is to take a good case. If you have a good case you can give it to a poor homeopath, but the remedy will probably be found. But if you have a bad case and you give it to a good homeopath, he won't find the remedy. "The second task of selecting the truly homeopathic similar remedy was a comparatively easy one. There could be not the slightest doubt but that Cantharis covered the totality of the symptoms. It was also evident after the first dose of Cantharis had exhausted its effect; another dose had to be given. The final disclosure that turpentine was the cause of the disorder had counted for the necessity of repeating the dose as no doubt some turpentine's was still retained in the feet and finally as to the dose administered." - Cantharis – Lippe.

REMEDY

Cantharis.

OR

CASE – 3 – MARKS-40

In the month of April 1899 I treated a little girl from our town for stiff neck, Belladonna and Sulphur caused a continued improvement. When the child was getting better, nervous symptoms developed with the mother. "The mother is the patient in this case. "Who had nursed the child very carefully in a sacrificing matter? The symptoms proved so severe that the husband asked me to call soon. I therefore called the same day on the patient who had always showed a pretty cheerful temperament. She made an impression of restlessness, stared at me and showed a manifest distrust, as is apt to be the case with those whose mind is alienated. She would sit on her chair, brooding, staring into the empty air, murmuring words that could not be distinguished well and answering questions slowly and with aversion. Then again, she would throw herself wildly on her child that was slumbering quietly, lamenting that her darling was dead" "Or she would rave furiously against opponents visible only to her. She supposed a cat to be a ghost, or a passing tram to be an enemy about to destroy her, etc. The remedies I used failed me almost all together. While I was preparing the husband a few days later for the eventual removal of his wife to an asylum, he suddenly remembered an incident in his daughter's sickness that was not yet become known to me. I had prescribed that the child should receive five drops of Belladonna, 6, in water, every half hour. His wife had accordingly provided a tumbler as they are used for homeopathic remedies, partly filled with water and had dropped in the requisite amount of the medicine and had given the child the requisite dose from it. But in her excitement she had one time made a mistake and had given the child water to drink from the tumbler containing the medicine and had not noticed her error before the child had taken a good drink of it". The child took five drops of Belladonna 6. She was supposed to get just a teaspoon and she gave the whole glass and then she realized, that she has done blunder. "Her fright was great. The little girl, of course, suffered no harm from it. Since

there was much reason to suppose that her fright was the cause of her present state, I prescribed Opium, which effected a prompt and complete cure”.

1. What is prognosis of the case?
2. Select the characteristic symptoms of the case.
3. Which one is the most characteristic symptom of the case?
4. Find the remedy and justify it.

PROGNOSIS

The patient is young and her health is very good. The ailment is sudden. The prognosis therefore is very good.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOM

1. AILMENTS FROM – fright.
2. DELUSIONS.
3. DELIRIUM TREMENS.
4. DELIRIUM – violent.
5. DELUSIONS - specters, ghosts, spirits.

MOST CHARACTERISTIC

Ailment from fright.

THE REMEDY

op. stram. lach. bell. hyos. ars. nux-v. phos. sil. acon.

1 3 2 2 2 2 1 2 3 3 3

2 2 4 3 3 3 2 2 2 2 2

3 3 3 3 2 2 3 3 2 1 1

4 3 2 3 3 2 2 3 2 3 2

5 2 3 2 3 3 3 - 1 - 2

6 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 -

Opium – It covers the totality of the symptoms.

OR

CASE – 4 – MARKS-30

The baby is twenty-two months old and worse than ever. I asked, what is the problem?

She answered: 'no child wants to come close to her. Even children that are three, four, five years old - older than her - don't want to come close, because she is so mean, she scratches them, she bites them, she pulls their hair, she tears their clothes, she breaks their toys'. I

ask, 'how long has she been like this, and she said, as soon as she could, she started to do that'. And I said, 'she needs treatment and what else'. 'Well, she is as restless as before, she

doesn't sleep'; the mother is completely sleepless in the last two years, she keeps the mother awake all night, she is just restless and crying and throwing herself around and moving her head and this and that. What else? She said, 'we cannot put anything in front of her, because she will throw it. She throws everything that comes close to her'. I said, 'what

do you mean'. She says, 'we had to clean everything off the table, make sure she cannot reach anything, because she will throw it'. What else? She says, 'she is very affectionate at

times, she becomes very, very affectionate suddenly and at the end she does something mean'. Like for instance, she will caress the mother, so she hugs the mother very good and the mother says, now maybe she is better. She caresses the mother and at the end

scratches the mother. I said, 'what else about this?'. She says, 'well, she will kiss and then she

will bite. She will give a nice kiss, a most affectionate kiss and then she bites you'. I asked,

'how is she with music?'. 'Ohhhh, she is an angel with music!'. I said, we have got the answer

for you! – Andre Saine.

1. What is the remedy and why?
2. What are characteristics symptoms of the case?
3. Mention the key-note symptom in this case.

4. What is source of the remedy?

THE REMEDY

Tarentula Hispanica (tarent.) - Based on the characteristics symptoms and repertization, as given below:

Tarent. Rhus-T. Tub. Carc. Med. Nux-V. Cham. Agar. Bufo Chin.

1 1 - - - - 1 - 1 1 -

2 1 4 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1

3 1 - 1 - 1 1 3 - - -

4 3 - - 3 - - - - 1 1

5 2 1 2 - 3 1 - 2 - 1

CHARACTERISTICS SYMPTOMS

1. CUNNING

2. RESTLESSNESS - children, in

3. STRIKING - children; in

4. ENERGY - excess of energy - children; in

5. MUSIC - desire for

Key-Note Symptom

Music desire for.

SOURCE

Animal kingdom - The spider.