

Calcarea Sulphurica



Synonyms: Calcii Sulphas. Calcium Sulphate.

Common Name: Gypsum. Plaster of Paris.

Chemical Properties: Formula, $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. It is found in nature as anhydrite, gypsum, alabaster and selenite; also in various waters constituting one source of permanent hardness. Molecular wt., 172. It occurs in flattened prisms (selenite) and in earthy masses (gypsum). It is a fine, white crystal line powder, soluble in 400 parts of cold water, insoluble in alcohol and in dilute nitric and hydro chloric acids. It can be obtained by precipitating a solution of calcium chloride with dilute sulphuric acid.

Preparation: By trituration, as directed in our Pharmacopoeias.

Physiologico-chemical Data: Present only in the bile according to Bunge, and even here not constant. The Calcareo sulph. contained in the bile comes from the liver, where it fulfilled the function of destroying worn-out, red blood corpuscles, by taking away their water. Through a deficiency of Calcar. sulph. in the liver this destruction of unfit corpuscles is delayed, hence the blood soon contains an over supply of useless cells. Under normal conditions all useless blood corpuscles disintegrate by means of Calcar. sulph. in the liver; their remnants are reexcreted through biliary action from the circulation by the shortest route. But if apart of these useless corpuscles must be destroyed by oxidation within the circulation, their elimination will thereby be rendered tardy. Such remnants as are not excreted by way of the liver from the circulation, nor taken up by the lymphatics, reach the mucous membranes and skin, producing there catarrh and eruptions.

General Action: Calc. sulph. stands in close relation to suppurations. It cures purulent discharges from the mucous membranes and purulent exudations in serous sacs, as well as tubercular ulcers or abscesses of the intestines, and ulcers of the cornea, etc. It is curative in suppurations at that stage in which matter is discharging or continuing to ooze after the infiltrated places have discharged their contents of pus. All ailments in which the process of discharge continues too long and the supuration is affecting the epithelial tissues. Acts upon the connective tissue. If there is a deficiency of it in any small part of its domains, suppuration is the result. The presence of pus with avertis the general indication. (J . C. Morgan.)

Particular Symptoms:

Mental Symptoms: Changeable mood. Sudden loss of memory; of consciousness .

Head and Scalp: Scaldhead of children, if there be purulent discharge or yellow, purulent crusts. Supurations, etc., about the scalp. Headache with nausea and with feeling as if eyes were sunken. Pain around whole head, worse forehead. Craniotabes. Vertigo, with deadly nausea .

Abdomen and Stool: Purulent diarrhoea, mixed with blood. Dysentery, stool spurulent, sanious. Intestinal ulcers with typhus. Pain less abscesses about the anus in cases of fistula. Pain in region of liver, in right Side of pelvis, followed by weakness, nausea and pain in stomach. Diarrhoea

after maple sugar and from change of weather. Prolapsus ani. Costiveness, with hectic fever and difficult breathing. Pus like, slimy discharge from the bowels.

Urinary and Sexual Organs: Red urine with hectic fever. Cystitis, chronic state, pus forming. Nephritis. To control the suppuration in cases of bubo alternately with Silicea. Gonorrhoea with purulent, sanious discharge. Abscess of the prostate. Chronic suppurating stage of syphilis. Glandular ulcerations, etc. Spermatorrhoea. Menses late, long-lasting, with headache, twitchings, great weakness. Extravasation of pus within the pelvic tissues unconfined by any pyogenic membrane (Betts).

Respiratory System: Cough with purulent and sanious sputa and hectic fever. Asthma with hectic fever. Empyema, pus forming in the lungs or pleural cavities. Purulent, sanious expectoration. Pain across the chest. Pneumonia, third stage. Obstinate hoarseness. Third stage of bronchitis. Empyema after thoracentesis. Consumption. Purulent sputa. Catarrh, with thick, lumpy, white-yellow pus like secretions. Croup after Kali. mur. In children, severe cough with malaise in the chest, green stools, herpetic eruptions.

Pregnancy: Mastitis, when matter is discharging.

Circulatory Organs: Pericarditis, suppurative stage.

Back and Extremities: Pain in back and coccyx. Fingers stiff. Carbuncles on the back. Last stage of gathered finger, when the suppuration is continuing and only superficial. Ischias. Acute and chronic rheumatism. Hip-joint disease, or the discharge of pus; this remedy with Ferr. phos. and complete rest will cure this disease. Suppurating wounds. Burning-itching of soles of feet.

Nervous Symptoms: Twitchings. Weakness and languor. Neuralgia in aged persons.

Sleep: Sleepy during the day, wakeful at night. Dreamed She had a convulsion from fright.

Febrile Symptoms: Typhus when diarrhoea sets in. Hectic fever, caused by formation of pus, with burning in soles. Herpetic eruptions all over. Itching of soles.

Skin: Boils; to reduce and control suppurations. Cuts, wounds, bruises, etc., unhealthy, discharging pus; they do not heal readily. Burns and scalds, second remedy for the purulent stage. Carbuncles discharging pus. Chilblains, suppurating stage. Crusta lactea. Yellow, purulent crusts or discharge. Purulent exudations in or upon the skin. Festers, furuncles, pimples, pustules, scabs. Skin affections with yellowish scabs. Smallpox pustules discharging matter. Purulent sores and supurations. Ulcers of lower limbs. Many little matterless pimples under the hair, bleeding when scratched.

Tissues: Abscesses; to shorten the suppurating process and limit the discharge of pus. If given after Silicea it will cause the abscess to heal. Serous swelling. Cystic tumors. Third stage of inflammation, with lumpy or bloody discharge. Mucous discharge in cough, leucorrhoea, gonorrhoea, etc., yellow thick and lumpy. Discharges of matter or sanious pus from the skin or

mucous linings. Eflusions when pus forms. Lymphatic glands discharging pus. Ulcerations of the glands. Suppurations, articular or anywhere on the body. Excessive granulations , painful, etc.

Modalities: Aggravation and renewal of the symptoms after working and washing in water.

Homoeopathic Data: Calc. sulph. was proved by D r. Clarence Conant. The proving appeared in the Transactions of the American Instiute of Homoeopathy, 1873. It is also to be found in Allen's Encyclopedia, vo L. ii, page 410. Nothing especially characteristic appears in this proving. In the Guiding Symptoms, vol. iii, page 227, is found a complete arrangement of the symptoms of this remedy.

Dose & Administration: This remedy is also useful externally in such affections as felons, ulcers and abscesses. The most common potencies for internal use are the 6x and 12x. Low potencies are most useful in purulent eye troubles.

Homoeopathic Relationship: Calc sulph. resembles Hepar sulph., but acts deeper and more intensely, and is often useful after Hepar has ceased to act. It is also useful when Kali mur. ceases to act. Apocynum contains Calc. sulph. Compare Calend. in suppurations; Kali mur. in milk- rust and other skin afections, swollen cheek, croup, dysentery; Natr. sulph. in post-scarlatinal dropsy; Silicea in hard or suppurating. glands, ulcers of the corneae, tonsillitis, mastitis, frost bites. In neuralgia It occupies a ground between the very acute pains of Magnes. phos. and the paralyzing ones of Kali phos. (more in aged persons, if there is a want of regenerative force for the nervous tissue). In the third stage of inflammation (resolution) after Kali mur. , if the discharge is lumpy and bloody; but if yellow or mucous, Kali sulph. ; if pus like or bloody pus ,Silicea. In carbuncles, Anthracine is better. Calc. sulph. is often useful after Kali mur., when the latter has but partially relieved, also after Bellad. and other acute remedies.

Side Effects: No significant side effect has been observed in proper dosage.

Contraindication: There is no known contradiction.

Use in Pregnancy: The safety of Calcarea Sulphuricum in pregnancy has not been studied. Therefore it should be used with caution during pregnancy. Use as per Physician Advice.

Storage: Keep out of reach of children. Keep away from direct sunlight. Store in a cool and dry place.

Presentation: Power: 3x, 6x, 12x, 30x, 60x, 200x.

Pack Size: 30 gm in PET bottle, 100 gm & 450 gm in Container.

References:

1. The Twelve Tissue Remedy of Dr. Wilhelm Heinrich Schuessler.
2. Homeopathic Materia Medica by Dr. William Boericke
3. Systemic Materia Medica by K.N. Mathur

