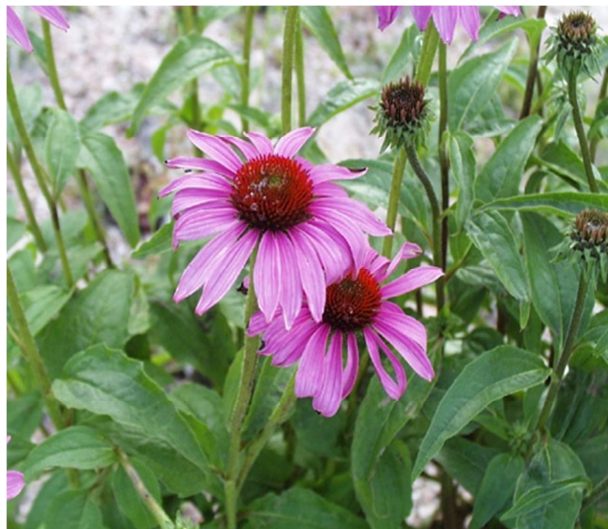


## Echinacea Angustifolia (Echinacea - Rudbeckia)

**Introduction:** We are indebted to the Eclectic school for this remarkable medicine as a "corrector of blood dyscrasia". Acute auto-infection. Symptoms of blood poisoning, septic conditions generally. Diarrhoea in typhoid. Gonorrhoea. Boils. Erysipelas and foul ulcers. Gangrene. Goitre with exophthalmic symptoms; full doses, also injecting 5-10 drops into thyroid gland. Tendency to malignancy in acute and subacute disorders. Last stages of cancer to ease pain. Venom infection. Cerebro-spinal meningitis. Puerperal infections. Tired feeling. Piles. Pustules. Acts on vermiform appendix thus has been used for appendicitis, but remember it promotes suppuration and a neglected appendicitis with pus formation would probably rupture sooner under its use. Lymphatic inflammation; crushing injuries. Snake bites and bites and stings generally. Foul discharges with emaciation and great debility.



**Scientific name:** *Echinacea angustifolia*

**Synonyms:** *Echinacea angustifolia* subsp. *angustifolia*; *Echinacea angustifolia* subsp. *strigosa*; *Brauneria angustifolia*; *Brauneria pallida*; *Rudbeckia pallida*; Narrow-leaved cone flower; Pale purple cone-flower; Purple Cone-flower; Black Sampson; Blacksamson Echinacea.

**Sources:** The main source of *Echinacea angustifolia* is vegetable kingdom. It is a North American plant species in sunflower (Compositae or Asteraceae) family. It is widespread across much of the Great Plains of central Canada and the central United States, with additional populations in nearby regions. It is found growing in dry prairies and barrens with rocky to sandy-clay soils. *Echinacea angustifolia* is a perennial herb up to 40 to 70 centimeters (16 to 28 in) tall with spindle-shaped taproots that are often branched. The stems and leaves are moderately to densely hairy. Leaves alternate, simple, lanceolate to nearly linear, 8 to 20 cm long, entire, all attenuate at base; the lower into slender petioles; heads solitary on long peduncles terminating the stem and few branches; rays purple, about 2.5 cm high, 2-toothed at apex, spreading or drooping, fruiting disk often 2.5 cm high. Each head contains 8-21 pink or purple ray florets plus 200-300 purple disc florets. It blooms late spring to mid-summer.

**Parts used:** The fresh plant including the root.

### Composition:

**Tincture 0.**

Drug Strength 1/10

#### **Active ingredient:**

Echinacea, fresh pulp containing solids 100 gm.

And plant moisture approximately 100 cc. = 200 gm.

#### **Excipients:**

Distilled water	= 100 cc.
Strong Alcohol	= 825 cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

**Prover Name:** The proving of this remedy was taken by Dr. J.C. Fahnestock and also contributed by T.C. Duncan.

**Clinical:** Appendicitis. Bites of rabid animals. Blood-poisoning. Carbuncles. Diphtheria. Enteric Fever. Gangrene. Poisoned wounds. Pyaemia. Rhus-poisoning. Scarletina. Septicæmia. Snake-bites. Struma. Syphilis. Typhoid. Ulcers. Vaccination, effects of.

**Guiding Symptoms:**

1. Echinacea Angustifolia has long been prized by eclectics in low typhoid conditions, diphtheria, malignant scarlatina, carbuncles and boils, and as a remedy in snake-bites.
2. The first symptoms: biting, tingling sensation on the tongue, lips, and fauces (compare Acon.) with a sense of fear and pain about the heart.
3. Febrile symptoms, full head, flushed face and accelerated pulse followed.
4. Languor was experienced by many provers, and neuralgic, sharp, darting, shifting pains. Catarrh of the digestive and respiratory tracts.
5. Gripping pains, offensive flatus and loose yellowish stool.
6. Drowsiness was a very marked feature. The symptoms were < after eating; in evening; after physical or mental exertion; > by lying down, and by rest.
7. It found a diminution of red blood corpuscles; much chilliness (coldness of right leg), and sensitiveness to cold, < from exposure to cold air.
8. Pains in abdomen come and go suddenly, and are > by bending double.
9. Vaccinal poisoning: vitality ebbed; became so weak could not sit up; hair fell out; an eruption of psoriasis appeared on extremities extending to body. The disease advanced rapidly; the nails fell off. Left iritis supervened, and then keratitis of the right eye. (Under Kali iod., and phospho-albumen as a food, the hair ceased to fall off, but other symptoms became rapidly worse).

**Particulars:**

**Head:** Confused, depressed. Aches with a peculiar periodical flushing of the face, even to the neck; dizziness and profound prostration.

**Nose:** Foul-smelling discharge, membranous formations protruding. Post-nasal catarrh with ulceration and fetor. Nose feels stuffed up. Right nostril raw, bleeding.

**Mouth:** Canker; gums recede and bleed easily; corners of mouth and lips crack; tongue dry and swollen; sores; dirty brownish. Tongue, lips, and fauces tingle, with sense of fear about heart (Acon). White coating of tongue, with red edges. Promotes the flow of saliva.

**Throat:** Tonsils purple or black, gray exudation extending to posterior nares and air-passages. Ulcerated sore throat.

**Stomach:** Sour belching and heartburn. Nausea; better lying down.

**Chest:** Pain as of a lump in chest and under sternum. Pain in pectoral muscles (Aristolochia).

**Urine:** Albuminous, scanty, frequent, and involuntary.

**Female:** Puerperal septicaemia; discharges suppressed; abdomen sensitive and tympanitic; offensive, excoriating leucorrhœa.

**Extremities:** Aching in limbs and general lassitude.

**Skin:** Recurring boils. Carbuncles. Irritations from insect bites and poisonous plants. Lymphatics enlarged. Old tibial ulcers. Gangrene.

**Fever:** Chilliness, with nausea. Cold flashes all over back. Malarial fever.

**Relationship:**

**Compare:** *Cenchrus contortrix*; *Bothrops*; *Ars*; *Laches*; *Cistus*; *Hepar*; The closest analogue of *Ech. a.* is *Baptisia*. In snake-bites it compares with *Lobelia purpurascens*; in boils with *Anthracin.*, & *c.* Head feels enlarged, *Arg. n.*, *Bapt.*, *Bovist.*, *Glon.*, *Nux mosch.*, *Nux v.* Cases of *Rhus*-poisoning have been cured with *Ech. a.* **Compare also:** The vulnerary *Compositae*, *Arnica*, *Calendula* and *Bellis*.

**Dose:** Tincture, one to ten drops, every two hours, and larger doses. Locally, as a cleansing and antiseptic wash or as directed by the Homoeopathic physician.

**Side effects:** No significant side effect has been observed in proper doses.

**Contraindication:** There is no known contraindication.

**Use in Pregnancy and breast-feeding:** The safety of this medicine in pregnancy and breast-feeding has not been studied; therefore it should be used with caution during these periods. If necessary consult with Homoeopathic Physician.

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

**Presentation:** 30 ml, 100 ml & 450 ml in bottle.

**References:**

1. HOMOEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA by Dr. William BOERICKE, M.D.
2. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki>
3. Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of M. BHATTCHARYYA & CO.'S, India.
4. A DICTIONARY OF PRACTICAL MATERIA MEDICA by Dr. John Henry CLARKE, M.D.
5. Encyclopedia of Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia by Dr. P.N. Varma & Dr. Indu Vaid.