

Compositae Family and Its Single Remedy Rubrics

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Abstract: Compositae family also known as Asteraceae or Daisy or Sunflower family. The word "aster" means "star" in Greek, referring to the appearance of some family members, as a "star" surrounded by "rays". It is the second largest family of flowering plants bearing approximately 1,528 genera and 22,750 species worldwide. There are many single remedy rubrics of compositae family in the Kent's repertory. When rubric is covered by a single remedy, the remedy is very useful for selection of similimum.

Keywords: Compositae family, Kent's repertory, Homoeopathic medicines.

Index Terms: Arn.- *Arnica Montana*, Mill.- *Achillea Millifolium*, Cina - *Artemisia Maritima*, Absin. - *Artemisia Absinthium*, Lact. - *Lactuca Virosa*, Abrot. - *Artemisia Abrotinum*, Art-v. - *Artemisia Vulgaris*, Cham. - *Matricaria Chamomilla*.

Introduction: Compositae family also known as **Asteraceae** or **Daisy** or **Sunflower** family. The word "aster" means "star" in Greek, referring to the appearance of some family members, as a "star" surrounded by "rays". The name "daisy", widely applied to members of this family, is derived from the Old English name of daisy (*Bellis perennis*): *dægesege*, from *dæges eage*, meaning "day's eye". This is because the petals open at dawn and close at dusk⁽⁵⁾.

It is the second largest family of flowering plants bearing approximately 1,528 genera and 22,750 species worldwide. About 10% of all flowering plants are from this family⁽²⁾. Uniqueness of family is what appears to be a single flower is actually composite of many small florets. Hence the name of this family is COMPOSITAE. These florets are arranged in disc like flower head or receptacle in centripetal manner enclosed in involucre of whorled bracts of modified leaves. True sepals are converted with woolly hair. Flowers are composite of many individual florets, which are of two types, Regular or disc florets and Irregular or ray florets. Disc florets form the central disc of short flower and ray florets form outside petals with large edge on outside of flower head. Some members of family have only ray florets *lingulaeflorae*, some have only tubular disc florets. *tubuliflorae* and some have both. All plants are characterized by strong aromatic odour either pleasant or pungent. Bitterness is prevailing characterized of these plants, which compose the order⁽¹⁾.

There are many single remedy rubrics of compositae family in the Kent's repertory. When rubric is covered by a single remedy, the remedy is very useful for selection of similimum⁽⁶⁾. Repertory of the homoeopathic materia medica, also known as Kent's repertory, written by Dr. James Tyler Kent and published in 1897. The number of medicines used in this repertory is 648. Kent's repertory is based on the philosophy of deductive logic, that is, from general to particular. Dr. Kent used three varieties of typography {Bold(3), Italics(2) and Ordinary roman(1)} to indicate the gradation of remedies. Hence, his repertory is easier in practical use⁽⁴⁾.

Discussion: Compositae family have wide spectrum of remedies can be divided into three groups:

- 1. Convulsion group of remedies** – In these remedies there is deficiency of nutrition causing emaciation though the patient eats. Problem of nursing mother, lot of behavioral disturbances. For ex.: *Cina maritima*, *Chamomilla*, *Artemisia abrotanum* etc.
- 2. Injury group of remedies** - In this group there is profuse and easy bleeding, soreness. This group show extreme fear and fright, accidental dreams. For ex.- *Arnica Montana*, *Bellis perennis*, *Calendula officinalis* etc.
- 3. GIT, GUT & fever group of remedies** - This group affect celiac ganglia leading to various complains related to intestine, kidney, spleen, liver etc. For ex.- *Cardus marianus*, *Gnaphalium*, *Eupatorium*

Remedies of Compositae family:-

1. *Artemisia Abrotinum*
2. *Artemisia Vulgaris*
3. *Artemisia Absinthium*
4. *Artemisia Maritima*
5. *Achillea Millifolium*
6. *Anthemis Nobilis*
7. *Arcticum Lappa*
8. *Arnica Montana*
9. *Bellis Perensis*
10. *Cardus Marianus*
11. *Echinacea Angustifolia*
12. *Eupatorium Perfoliatum, Purpurium*
13. *Erigeron Canadensis*
14. *Gnaphallium*
15. *Inula*
16. *Lactuca Virosa*
17. *Matricaria Chamomilla*
18. *Solidago Virgaurea*
19. *Senecio Aureus*
20. *Tanacetum Vulgare*
21. *Taraxacum*
22. *Tussilago*⁽¹⁾

Dr. Hahnemann and others proved these remedies on healthy human beings to certain their curatives properties. Many characteristic symptoms were noticed during the provings e.g. characteristic hypersensitivity to touch in *Arnica montana*, mental irritability of *Chammomilla*, general sensation of soreness, which were brought about due to dynamic effects of the substances on the specific constitutions. When these remedies are selected based upon such characteristic symptoms cure is achieved based on Law of Similar⁽¹⁾.

Single medicine rubrics of Compositae family from Mind, Vertigo and Head chapter of Kent repertory (medicines mention according to typography of kent repertory):

Chapter- Mind

MIND-ANGUISH, chill, during: *Arn.*

MIND- ANGUISH, heat, during: *Arn.*

MIND- ANGUISH, Perspiration, during: *Arn.*

MIND- ANXIETY- rising, from a seat,amel.- *Mill.* MIND- CONFUSION, Cough, before paroxysm of: *Cina*

MIND- DELUSION, Grotesque: *Absin.*

MIND- DELUSION, inkstand, fancied he sae one on bed: *Lact.* MIND- DELUSION, rats, of all colors: *Absin.*

MIND- DELUSION, voices, hears, bed, in, cases when listening intently: *Abrot.* MIND- EXCITEMENT, epilepsy, before: *Art-v.*

MIND- FEAR, lest he be touched: ***Arn.***

MIND- FEAR, evening, walking in open air, while: *Cina* MIND- INDIFFERENCE, caresses, to: ***Cina***

MIND- INDOLENCE, air, in open: Arn.

MIND- IRRITABILITY, rocking fast amel.: Cina

MIND- IRRITABILITY, sends nurse out of the room: **Cham.**

MIND- KICKS, carried, and becomes stiff when: *Cham.*

MIND- LAMENTING, bemoaning, wailing, etc., waking, on: Cina
MIND- MOANING, groaning, afternoon:
Cina

MIND- MOROSE, child in daytime: *Cina*

MIND- OBSTINATE, appearance of menses, upon: *Cham.*

MIND- PROSTRATION of mind, evening: Cham.
MIND- QUIET, cannot be quieted: **Cina.**

MIND- QUIET, carried only by being: **Cham.**

MIND- SENSITIVE, coffee, after: **Cham.**

MIND- SPEECH, confused, at night: Cham.

MIND- TALKING, indisposed to, walking in open air, after: Arn.

MIND- UNCONCIOUSNESS, alternating with dangerous violence: Absin.
MIND- UNCONCIOUSNESS,
lies as if dead: Arn.

MIND- VIOLENT, evening: Mill.

MIND- VIOLENT, evening, dinner, after: Mill.

Chapter- Vertigo

VERTIGO- COLORED glass, light shining thro, from: Art-v.
VERTIGO- READING, too long: Arn.

VERTIGO- STOOPING, long stooping, after: Cham⁽³⁾

Chapter- Head

HEAD- BEND, walks with head thrown backward: *Arn.*

HEAD- COLDNESS, breakfast, after: Arn.

HEAD- COLDNESS, Forehead, spots, in small, as of cold finger: *Arn.*

HEAD- CONGESTION, night, a stream from chest to head like a gust of wind with epistaxis:
Mill.

HEAD- CONGESTION, walking, in open air, amel.: Cham.

HEAD- CONSTRICTION, forehead, alternating with expansion: Tarax.
HEAD- FALLING, sideways of
head, child leans head, all time: Cina
HEAD- FULLNESS, siesta, after: Mill.

HEAD- HEAVINESS, Occiput, lying down, after: *Tarax.*

HEAD- JERKING, of the head, sleep, during: *Arn.*

HEAD- PAIN, headache in general, morning, waking, until 10 a.m.: Arn.

HEAD- PAIN, alternating with prolapsus ani: *Arn*

HEAD- PAIN, rain amel.: Cham. HEAD- PAIN, taping on spine: Cina
HEAD- PAIN, twitching, stooping:
Arn.

HEAD- PAIN, forehead, afternoon, 3 to 8 p.m.: Arn.

HEAD- PAIN, forehead, eyes, above, contraction of brow: Arn. HEAD- PAIN, forehead, eyes, above, heat of stove agg.: Arn. HEAD- PAIN, forehead, walking, in open air: Tarax.

HEAD- PAIN, occiput, standing, in one position: Cham. HEAD- PAIN, occiput, extending, jaw, lower, to: Cham.

HEAD- PAIN, occiput, occiput, standing, in one position: Cham. HEAD- PAIN, vertex, extending, throat: Cham.

HEAD, PAIN, boring, waking, on: Cham. HEAD, PAIN, burning, body cold: **Arn.**

HEAD, PAIN, bursting, forehead, bandaging amel.: Lac-d. HEAD, PAIN, bursting, temples, coughing, on: Cina HEAD, PAIN, bursting, vertex, blown off, as if: Cham.

HEAD, PAIN, cutting, sides, knife, as with a: Arn. HEAD, PAIN, drawing, pressure, agg.: Cina HEAD, PAIN, drawing, standing, amel.: Tarax.

HEAD, PAIN, drawing, temples, coughing: Cina HEAD, PAIN, drawing, temples, pressure agg.: Cina

HEAD, PAIN, drawing, temples, standing amel.: Tarax. HEAD, PAIN, drawing, temples, walking, amel.: Tarax. HEAD, PAIN, lancinating, stooping, on: Arn.

HEAD, PAIN, pressing, inward, sharp corners, as if by: Cham. HEAD, PAIN, pressing, forehead, alternating with expansion: Tarax. HEAD, PAIN, pressing, eminence, frontal, studying agg.: Cham.

HEAD, PAIN, pressing, occiput, lying down, after: **Tarax.**

HEAD, PAIN, pressing, temples, sneezing, after: Cina

HEAD, PAIN, pressing, temples, thinking of the pain agg.: **Cham.**

HEAD, PAIN, pressing, vertex, thinking about it agg.: **Cham.**

HEAD, PAIN, stitching, forehead, chill, during: Arn. HEAD, PAIN, stitching, forehead, raising the eyes: Arn.

HEAD, PAIN, stitching, occiput, extending, upper jaw, left side: Cham. HEAD, PAIN, stitching, temples, morning: Cham.

HEAD, PAIN, stitching, vertex, extending, pharynx, to: Cham. HEAD, PAIN, tearing, standing, still, amel.: Tarax.

HEAD, PAIN, tearing, forehead, extending, chest, to: Cham. HEAD, PAIN, tearing, occiput, standing still amel.: Tarax. HEAD, PULSATING, transient, in one- half of: Cham.

HEAD, PULSATING, Brain, transient, in one- half of: Cham.

HEAD, SWOLLEN, Forehead, expanding, alternating with contracting: Tarax. HEAD, TWITCHING of muscles of the head, eating, after: Cham.

HEAD, WEAKNESS, coffee, after: Cham.

Conclusion: Compositae family is very useful plant source for our materia medica. These plants were employed in management of various clinical conditions like trauma, convulsions, fevers, worms, respiratory and gastro intestinal affections, haemorrhages etc⁽¹⁾. In our practice sometime we faces the cases where there marked paucity of symptoms and if ever the drug is visible the same would be very hazy and the clear cut choice seems distant. During such times one of the most wonderful aspects of Homoeopathy is the single remedy rubrics. Many times such uniqueness found in the patient proves a real boon to the practitioners. A patient can be successfully treated by prescribing a particular drug on the bases of a single peculiarity revealed by them. In homoeopathy all drugs have some unique and singularly peculiar symptoms that exclude all other closely comparable or related symptoms⁽⁶⁾.

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