

**THE HOMOEOPATHIC  
THERAPEUTICS  
OF HAEMORRHOIDS**

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The Homoeopathic Therapeutics of Haemorrhoids by Wm. Jefferson Guernsey

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**WM. JEFFERSON GUERNSEY**

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HOMŒOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS  
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BY  
WM. JEFFERSON GUERNSEY, M.D.

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*SECOND EDITION.*

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## PREFACE.

PATHOLOGY is not within the scope of this work: but that method of therapeutics which will produce a cure in the surest and easiest manner, with absolute safety to the patient, shall claim our attention.

As Homœopaths we believe that our tenets are based upon a law of nature and that we are the possessors of the only positive *system* of cure in existence. That it is so true in its action; so universal in its application; that it alone meets all the requirements for general practice; as it should be *able* to cure all curable ailments and must be the *best* treatment for the disease in question.

But it is, alas, so easy to diverge from this great law of cure, and to resort to empiricism; to "lay that flattering unction to your soul" that our provings are yet incomplete, and that the meagre *Materia Medica* of to-day does not warrant a rigid reliance upon principle.

Indeed one hardly realizes the magnitude of the fund of medical provings until he begins to collate from it matter bearing directly upon some one disease. And it is to present, in a convenient and accessible manner the *HOMŒOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS OF HÆMORRHOIDS* that the following pages will be devoted. And the writer begs to repeat with emphasis what he intimated in the First Edition, ten years ago, that we *have* proven remedies enough to easily, surely and safely restore to health all patients suffering with uncomplicated piles. And, indeed, the complicated cases should not be too quickly turned over to the surgeon, simply because they are such. Fissure is one of these; and when we consider the curability of rhagades elsewhere, and of healing ulcers where the excavation has been deep and the loss of tissue considerable, we should renew the search for the Homœopathic remedy with very great hope of success.

Fistula, however, is less promising, but the writer would not, personally, permit operative treatment in the face of statistics which show a possibility of pulmonic sequelæ.

Prolapsus requires the internal remedy alone.

But cancer! The less said of any treatment for it, the better for our pride. Syphilitic complications do not disturb this locality more seriously than elsewhere, and are remediable.

It has aptly been said that "taking the case is half the cure," and lack of discrimination is often responsible for therapeutic failures. Hahnemann never made a truer observation than when he referred to the importance of noting *peculiar* symptoms; and when a sensation exists which seems inconsistent with the associated condition, the Homeopathician at once recognizes its importance. Why, for instance, should the act of micturition affect hemorrhoids? Yet the symptom has been complained of not infrequently, and *Baryta carbonica*, and several other remedies, have it; and the writer has cured piles that protruded only on urinating, with the drug named; which medicine he would probably not have thought of but for this odd indication. The subjective symptoms, and the conditions of aggravation and amelioration are of more importance than the objective indications.

The practitioner must have sole control of the case or he cannot hope for success; and let him emphatically proscribe all meddling with the "sure cures" of sympathizing friends. Anointing the piles with "cold cream" is advisable, as the mucous membrane so soon becomes dry, and therefore in a condition to be readily irritated.

The use of unmedicated glycerine suppositories will sometimes aid difficult defecation; and a clyster of warm water is often salutary.

In difficult cases, where strangulation is imminent, a horizontal position should be enjoined. But let not the incredulous physician take fright; the indicated internal remedy has lessened inflammation and promoted relaxation and resolution, and can do it again.

Remember, that the "totality of symptoms," does not refer to the drug, but to the patient; and that it must not be expected that a case will present *all* the symptoms of any medicine; on the other hand the remedy should contain all the prominent indications of the patient.



As in all troubles, a certain number of remedies are found to be indicated oftener than others; but the limit of application must not be drawn about them, or we cease to be Homœopaths. With this precautionary injunction however, it is best to call attention to what may not inaptly be called the "big four" list which comprises *Asculus*, *Aloes*, *Muriatic acid* and *Sulphur*; and it is really astonishing what they will accomplish. Study them carefully in cases that seem devoid of "characteristics" and especially look to the respective remedies when the following symptoms are present: *Asculus* in cases where back-ache is prominent. *Aloes* when itching is the most troublesome symptom. *Muriatic acid* when tenderness is excessive. And *Sulphur* in cases that have been maltreated with ointments.

The question of potency is a delicate one which will be but lightly touched upon. The reader will not, let us trust, take offence if his attention is called to the fact that all "high potency" advocates agree in declaring that the disease can be cured by the internal remedy alone; and are willing to admit that "low potencies" may answer the purpose, while those who rely solely upon the latter for general practice, will often resort to topical measures for this disease.

Aggravation and amelioration *in general*, as found in other repertories, should be consulted if need be to confirm the selection of the remedy.

Concomitant symptoms are of importance in choosing the medicine, especially if they contain a peculiar or important symptom; and the search for these must not be confined to the meagre collection here given.

Some of the symptoms have not, by any means, the number of remedies attached that belong to them, for the obvious reason that the provers might easily have failed to mention them; such for instance are "external," "soft," and "small," and others of a negative character.

Reference should be made to what may be considered innovations. It is immaterial to the prescriber whether the sensations complained of are recorded by provers as having been produced at the anus, or in the varicose tumors there; and while the latter only were given in the first edition, they are both combined in the present arrangement, thereby enhancing the utility of the work.

Remedies occurring under names that appeared synonymous are also brought together under one name which fairly well represents the symptom. Too much attention is sometimes paid to the *exact* wording when we forget that ours is a law of "*similars*" and not one of sameness. For instance, it does not matter whether the drug has produced a sensation of warmth, heat, burning, or scalding; the similarity is apparent and the difference is one of degree rather than of kind. This scheme will not only obviate the unpleasant task of searching through several synonymous names, but will be of great use to the student who desires to make additions to the text.

The advisability of having books of this sort interleaved is inestimable, not only because it greatly increases the usefulness of the work by encouraging additions thereto, but because by so doing only can the studious physician enrich his knowledge of the remedies, and familiarize himself with the strength and weakness of these his silent but faithful servants.

WM. JEFFERSON GUERNSEY, M.D.

FRANKFORD, PHILADELPHIA.

# THE REMEDIES

AND

## THEIR INDICATIONS.

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**Abrot.**

**ABROTANUM.**

**Southernwood.**

**Subjective.**

Burning, < touch.  
Tenesmus, frequent straining.

**Objective.**

External, protruding.

**Aggravation.**

Rheumatism abates, as the  
Touch (burning).

**Concomitant.**

Ravenous appetite, yet losing flesh all the while.  
Sensation as if stomach was hanging or swimming in  
water.  
Hæmorrhoidal colic.  
Atrophy; the skin is flabby.  
Undigested stool.  
Rheumatism after suddenly checked diarrhoea, and  
as the rheumatism abates the piles become trouble-  
some.  
Stools feel as though large and hard, though quite the  
reverse.