

Maurice Fortier-Bernoville

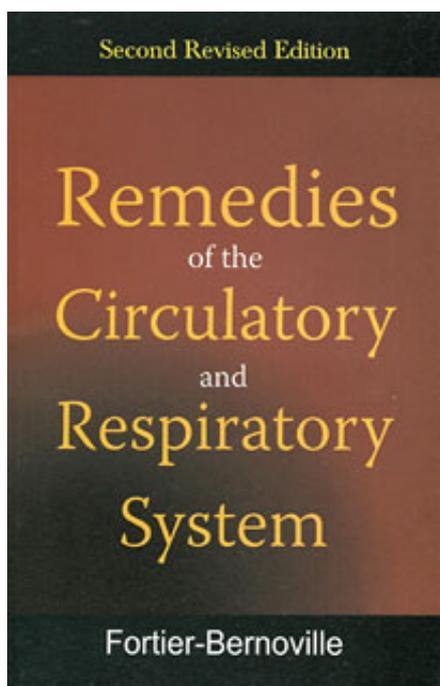
Remedies of the Circulatory and Respiratory System

Extrait du livre

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de [Maurice Fortier-Bernoville](#)

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REMEDIES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

In this first lecture on the drainage of the respiratory system, Dr. Bernoville will speak on the generalities. In the three following lectures Dr. Bernoville will study the remedies for drainage of the respiratory system.

To-day, Dr. Bernoville enlightens us about how to understand the drainage of the respiratory system which is quite different from the drainage of the other systems.

After having recalled the classification of human types by Sigaud, the four basic temperaments, and the physiopathological classification of Dr. Allendy based on the tonicity and the plasticity of the organism, the lecturer compares the respiratory system in relation to its aërian milieu, with the digestive system and the urinary system. The digestive system helps in quantitative elimination and the urinary system helps in qualitative and quantitative elimination. The digestive system and the kidneys are the most important routes for elimination but the skin which is the zone between man and his exterior milieu, is an accessory way, for elimination. The respiratory system, as a way of elimination, is less important than the four others, it is more subtle. It should be considered from the energetic point of view and only as a local way of elimination with the help of expectoration.

Physiology teaches us that air inspired contains Oxygen Nitrogen, Hydrogen, some rare gases, a small quantity of Ozone, Carbonic acid (4.01% instead of 0.1% in inspired air) and water vapour. In the inspired air, one should take into consideration, the purity of air or the impurities like dust or micro-organism and in the expired air, the possibility of rejection of some chemical

products in gaseous form, and caloric elimination. Thus the respiratory system is well as centripetal as centrifugal. The quality of expired air plays as important part in the treatment of diseases of the respiratory system and also of the respiratory rate. The drainage of the respiratory system, therefore, aims at the establishment of a normal physiological balance. One will often use some medicines which do not have so much of an action on the nose, larynx, bronchii or lungs but on the bulbar centres, pneumogastric or sympathetic nerves.

Let us deal with the states of hyperventilation, then hypoxia and asphyxia in relation to our important remedies of temperament.

1. Hyperventilation. In homoeopathy, *Phosphorus* is very indicated in hyperventilation. If one intoxicates a subject with *Phosphorus* it causes an exaggerated combustion in him, literally, it "burns" him. *Phosphorus*, as one knows, is the greatest reducer of all bodies and oxygen is created by it. Here the law of similars is not applicable. *Phosphorus* is a marvellous remedy but it should never be used in cases of tuberculosis or in laryngial tuberculosis specially in high dilutions because it may cause dangerous aggravations and can transform sclerous tuberculosis into tuberculosis with cavity. The Oxygenotherapy will cause the same thing. Asthma may be ameliorated by oxygen or by ozone manipulated carefully, as asthma is a state of hypoxia, but we must also know that a sclerous asthmatic patient may become tuberculous and a caseous tuberculous patient may become asthmatic after his cure.

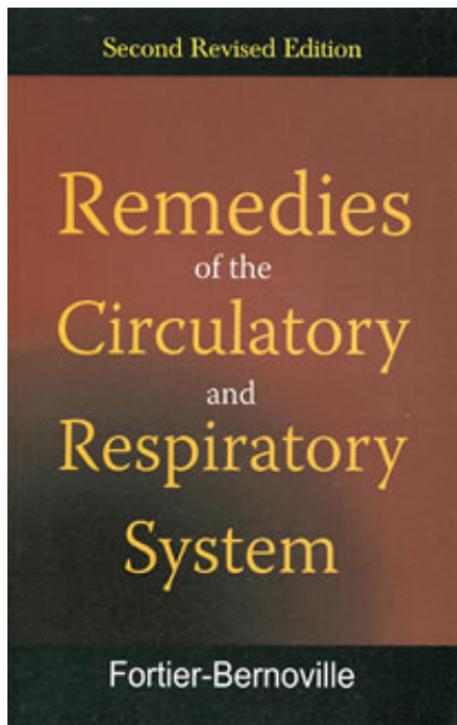
2. Hypoxia. Dr. Allendy in his study of temperaments gives an important schema consisting of three comparative curves : excretion of urea in the urine, variations of temperature in the body and the curve of respiration during 24 hours. If one studies the respiratory movements during 24 hours with the help of a spirometre or by any another registering apparatus used in physiology, one will see that the respiratory activity is not the same always during a day. The respiratory activity is the highest when the subject is awake between 10 a.m. to 4 to 5 p.m. The curious

fact is that, that period corresponds to the highest solar activity. The diminution of respiratory activity is very important during the night, especially from midnight to 3 to 4 a.m. The curve of urea excretion on the contrary, is maximum in a normal subject at night. Let us also remark that the deaths from chronic diseases generally occur towards 3 a.m. *i.e.*, when the respiratory activity is at its minimum the renal function at its maximum.

These physiological notions are important from the homoeopathic point of view, it helps explain the times of aggravation.

A *Lachesis* patient has an aggravation during sleep because the intoxication caused by this venom results in hypoxia and this is aggravated because of the hypoxia and this is aggravated because of the hypoxia caused by the physiology of sleep. It is also because the state of vagotonia cannot be tolerated by the subject even when he is in normal sleep. The subject suitable to *Lachesis* wakes up after a few minutes of sleeping. He feels as if he was closed in a coffin box, where he was suffocated, or in a cave where he was condemned to die. He sighs, he tries to breathe deeply, and complains of vague anxiety. All these problems are related to the excess of CO₂ in the blood, which further increases because of the physiological diminution by about 1/4th at night. This hypoxia, which is expressed by the symptoms of *Lachesis* is frequent in women during the menopausal period.

Besides *Lachesis*, these are other remedies that have aggravation at night which is related to the diminution of respiration, specially in some remedies of asthma. *Natrium muriaticum* has asthmatic fit from 2 to 5 a.m. *Arsenic* from midnight to 3 a.m. *Kali carbonicum* and *Kali bichromicum* from 2 to 3 a.m., *Thuja* 4 a.m. *Sulphur*, *Psorinum* and *Natrium sulphuricum* from 2 to 5 a.m. The need for breathing deeply like we have seen in *Lachesis*, exists in other remedies in less conditions, like in *Ignatia*, (an important remedy for vagosympathetic problems), *Pulsatilla* and *Tuberculinum*, (remedies of tuberculous and pretuberculous oxygenoid conditions). The need for air is somewhat instinctive.



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