

Myristica Sebifera -- The Homeopathic Lancet

by Dr. R. Mehram

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Summary of Indications:

1. Hastens suppuration and cuts short the duration of an abscess. It is more powerful than Hepar Sulfur or Silica.
2. Indicated for inflammation of finger nails, inflammation of the middle ear when pus has formed, fistula with pus, etc.

Myristica Sebifera is a remedy of great antiseptic powers and one of the most efficacious remedies for ulcerative and suppurative conditions in every tissue, especially in cellular tissue and periosteum. It hastens the process of suppuration and shortens the period. The pain during the inflammatory and suppurative stage is generally removed within 24 hours.

In cases of whitlow and panaritium (superficial or septic inflammation about the margin and base of a nail), where lancinating and throbbing pains are present, it acts miraculously when compared with penicillin and conventional surgical operations. Surgery performed on the finger generally disfigures it for a life-time. In whitlow, panaritium and abscesses, a Calendula compress is very helpful.

Myristica matures abscesses, hastens suppurations, shortens its duration and provides an outlet for the drainage. It has acted very well even in cases where penicillin did not provide relief. After the drainage is established, Hepar sulfur and Silica may be given to hasten the process of healing. Hepar sulfur is required where the pus is thick, yellow, and the patient is very sensitive and touching the wound excites the pain. Silica is indicated where the patient is chilly and the discharge is thin arid white.

Myristica acts well in 3x and 6x potencies, given every 3 hours. Hepar sulfur and Silica should be given in 200c potency.

Clinical Cases

Case 1.

C.P., suffered from fistula-in-ano (a narrow canal left by the incomplete healing of abscess or wound in the anus, usually transmitting some fluid). Silica did not help. Myristica 6x completely cured patient in a month.

Case 2.

S.B., a photographer, suffered from panaritium in the right index finger. Extreme burning pain, could not sleep for three nights, extremely restless. Myristica 3x was given every three hours, pain completely disappeared in 24 hours. Patient had a good nights sleep. It burst on the third day and was completely cured in a week.

Case 3.

M.M., a cab driver, was suffering from a carbuncle in the dorsal region. Excessive burning, lancinating pain, sleeplessness. Myristica 3x was administered every four hours. The pain disappeared in 48 hours. After drainage, Silicea 200c was given and the patient was completely cured in three weeks.

Case 4.

H.M., a teacher, was suffering from filariasis (a localized collection of pus surrounded by a wall of lymph associated with a kind of threadworm) of the right leg. Had occasional attacks. Last attack in Aug. 1956. Penicillin and other antibiotics given to the patient resulted in the formation of an abscess. There was extreme pain, burning and lancinating in nature, and a great doughy swelling. Myristica 3x was given. The pain disappeared in 48 hours and the abscess burst draining off the pus. Swelling was reduced in two weeks. Completely cured in three weeks.

Case 5.

Ms. K.N. had an abscess over her right eye. It was so large that the eye could not be opened. Reflex swelling on the right side of the face. Again pain was so acute that the patient was extremely restless. Penicillin was given with no response. Myristica 3x was given every 4 hours. The pain was completely removed in 24 hours. The abscess burst on the third day, and the pus drained off in a day. Hepar Sulfur 200 c was thereafter administered which completely cured her in a week.

Can be successfully used in treating the following additional conditions:

1. Parotid abscess (a localized collection of pus surrounded by a wall of lymph affecting the parotid gland, a gland located near the ear).
2. Carbuncles (hard, deep-seated, painful, suppurative inflammations of under-skin tissue).
3. Peritonsillar abscess (a localized collection of pus surrounded by a wall of lymph about the tonsil).
4. Scrofulous glands (morbid tuberculous condition of glands, especially chronic enlargement and cheesy degeneration).
5. Phlegmasia cellularis or cellulitis (inflammation of cellular tissue).
6. Furuncles (local inflammatory infections commonly involving a skin gland or hair follicle and ending in suppuration).
7. Osteitis (inflammation of bone).
8. Periostitis (inflammation of the fibrous membrane covering the surface of bones).
9. Ulcerous dermatitis (inflammation of the skin characterized by loss of substance due to necrosis (death) of tissue).
10. Perityphlitis (inflammation of the portion of the membrane enclosing the intestines which surrounds the large blind pouch in which the large intestine begins).

Ref: The Hom. Recorder, Vol. LXXII, October 1956.

From Boericke MM

Myristica Sebifera

A remedy of great antiseptic powers. Inflammation of skin, cellular tissue and periosteum. Traumatic infections. Parotitis. Fistulas. Carbuncles. Specific action in panaritium. Pain in the finger nails with swelling of the phalanges. Hands are stiff, as if from squeezing something a long time. Coppery taste and burning in throat. Tongue white and cracked. Phlegmonous inflammations. Hastens suppuration and shortens its duration. Often does away with the use of the knife. Inflammation of middle ear, suppurative stage. Fistula in ano. Acts more powerfully often than Hepar or Silica.

Description of the substance

Botanical description- A slender tree, 7 – 23 metres in height. The trunk is covered with a thick brown reticular bark. The leaves are oblong or broadly ovate. The male inflorescences are many flowered, usually brown or gold, hairy, shorter than the leaves: the very small flowers, borne singly or in clusters of 2 – 10 are strongly pungent.

The fruit is subglobose; the seed is covered for half its length by a membranaceous orange-red aril.

The seed are about the size of grape, the covering fenestrated.

The bark contains a copious red resin.

Habitat – The tree grows mainly in the tropical regions of Central and South America, predominantly in the Amazon basin. It is found in Brazil, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Surinam(hence *virola surinamensis*), Costa Rica and Panama.

This tree is found in the provinces of Para and Rio Negro. The tree is of some height, and the trunk and branches are covered with a thick, brownish and reticulate bark. Leaves alternate, oblong, cordate, rather tomentose on their lower surface, and supported and by short petioles. Flowers in tufted panicles, ramose, arising from the axils of the leaves or the extremities of the branches; they are dioecious, with a simple, urceolate perigone having three divisions. Male flowers with six stamens, the filaments of which are attached to each other, and are inserted in a glandular disk. The female flowers are smaller, one unilocular ovary, style wanting, stigma bilobed. Capsular berry, with two valves, containing an oleaginous seed, surrounded by an aril crenated above.