

I'm am often asked for advice about what to look for in acute illness. The following is useful information to relay to your homeopath so that a speedy and effective treatment may be found

The Treatment of Acute Illness

Assess the immediate dangers to the patient. Are they in a life threatening situation where they may need additional medical help (e.g. after blood loss, accident, persistent high fever, dehydration, sunstroke, if the symptoms of a life threatening illness such as meningitis are present etc) Seek or recommend appropriate additional medical help, while using practical first aid skills and administering remedies.

Remember - every symptom has a LOCATION, SENSATION & MODALITY

AETIOLOGY the cause or origin of the development of the illness

Physical (Injuries, getting wet, exposed to sun, rain etc)

Emotional (Shock, disappointment, grief etc)

CHARACTERISTIC MODALITIES better for >/worse for <

Speed of onset (e.g. rapid, gradual, slow etc.). **Time** aggravations. **Periodicity**, (e.g. every Spring, Summer, month). **Temperature** reactions (e.g. desire for air or averse to drafts, worse from hot applications etc.). **Effects of** movement (e.g. lying, standing, going up stairs etc). The effects of touch and other senses.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS how the illness affects the major systems of the body

Fever & chill. Appetite & thirst (e.g. cravings & aversions). Perspiration. Bowels. Urination.

CONCOMITANT SYMPTOMS appear in connection with each other

Examples: Irritability with the headache, burping with the cough, increased urination with a heavy cold.

AFFINITIES location / organs / tissues / regions

SUBJECTIVE SYMPTOMS how the patient feels

Emotional changes and changes in temperament. Type of pains or discomforts (e.g. burning, freezing, throbbing, pulsating, stitching, cutting, pressing, cramping, squeezing, constricting. Do pains extend anywhere? Feelings of numbness, hypersensitivity etc. Examples "I feel so cold even during a hot sweat" "I am so irritated by this cough" (nice concomitants)

OBJECTIVE SYMPTOMS observing the appearance & behaviour of the patient

Discolorations of face, body, tongue. Temperature variations (e.g. hot head; cold feet). Facial expressions. Motionless or restless. Position: e.g. turned to face the wall. Trying to jump out of bed, falling down in the chair with weakness, throwing things back at the mother. The environment: Is the window open or closed? Odours in the room & of the patient.

Most important of all: look for the strange rare & peculiar: the symptoms that are unexpected & unusual -

these are symptoms of the patient, rather than the disease, and are of the highest value.

**The information provided on this site is not intended to replace consultation with your doctor or healthcare professional, or to replace diagnosis or treatment. Always seek professional medical advice after an accident or injury or when feeling unwell especially if symptoms persist.*

A homeopath requires a comprehensive understanding of a person's life and medical history before a prescription is made therefore I do not give advice or treatment over the phone or by email.