

## Summary of *Kali muriaticum* for the Materia Medica Pura Project

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**Abstract:** This is an extract of a monograph on *Kali muriaticum* prepared for the Materia Medica Pura Project (MMPP). This is an abridged version with a description and summary of the remedy and a few cases. The remedy is characterized by whiteness of discharges and eruptions and a concomitant of a white coating on the tongue. It is useful for the second stage of fevers and inflammation when there are white exudates and swelling. It is a *slow-acting* remedy that is useful for eustachian catarrh and many eye conditions, and the first stages of breast cancer with a soft, doughy lump. It is worse with fat or rich foods. It has been generally under-utilized.

**Keywords:** *Kali muriaticum*, *Kali chloricum*, Materia Medica Pura Project, breech presentation with complications, repertory additions, white exudates, eustachian catarrh, eye condition; breast cancer, early stage of

*Kali muriaticum* is made from a trituration of pure potassium chloride. It occurs in nature as a saline residue associated with rock salt (as sylvinite), and around volcanic vents, or as the mineral sylvine or sylvite. It also is found in sea water and in many mineral springs and can be extracted from the brine of natural salt lakes. Sylvite is one of the last minerals to precipitate out of solution and thus is only found in very dry saline areas. Its principal use is as a potassium fertilizer. It has other uses, including as a salt substitute for people on sodium-restricted diets. Sylvite is generally colorless, although yellow, reddish or blue varieties also exist.

**Toxicology:** Potassium chloride powder causes respiratory tract irritation and delayed pulmonary edema when inhaled, and gastrointestinal discomfort with nausea, vomiting and diarrhea when ingested. Laboratory experiments have resulted in mutagenic effects. Less common side effects include confusion and anxiety; arrhythmias and low blood pressure; difficult respiration; weakness and dizziness; heaviness of legs; tingling in hands or feet; black, bloody, or tarry stools; urticaria; and swelling of lips, tongue, or face.

**Regular Medical Use:** Potassium chloride is a prescription drug

Most Characteristic Symptoms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>white (or gray), sticky, thick discharges</b> or expectoration or eruptions</li> <li>• <b>white or whitish gray coating at the base of the tongue</b></li> <li>• <b>second stage of fevers and inflammation with fibrinous (white) exudate and swelling</b></li> <li>• <i>very slow acting</i></li> <li>• <b>eye and ear diseases; e.g., eustachian catarrh and asthenic ulcers of the cornea</b></li> <li>• <i>First stage of breast cancer with soft, doughy lump with sore, lumpy, swollen breasts before or at menses</i></li> <li>• <b>aggravated from fat or rich food and pastry</b></li> <li>• <b>refuses to take food, or imagines he must starve</b></li> </ul>
Modalities; including time aggravations	<p>Worse motion, 3 to 5 AM</p> <p>Worse open air/drafts</p> <p>Worse heat of bed</p> <p>Worse lying, night</p> <p>Worse dampness</p> <p>Worse during menses</p> <p>Worse lying on affected side</p> <p>Worse touch of clothes</p> <p>Better rubbing</p> <p>Better hot or cold applications</p> <p>Worse hard pressure</p>
Concomitants	White or gray coated tongue, swelling
Most common tissue affinities	Ear, nose, eye, breast, joints, serous membranes
Remedies to be compared	<i>Pulsatilla, Conium, Calc sulph, Belladonna, Bryonia, Ferrum phos, Kali phos, Merc dulcis, Silica, Sulphur</i>

used to replace potassium in people with low blood levels of potassium, to prevent potassium depletion in specific diseases or from specific drug therapies (e.g., from diuretic use), and to help lower mild high blood pressure in some people. In a few states of the United States it is used to cause cardiac arrest as the third drug in the “three drug cocktail” for executions by lethal injection.

**The homeopathic drug picture** of *Kali muriaticum* is based somewhat on the theoretical conceptions and clinical reports of Schuessler, who declared it to be one of his twelve tissue salts and theorized about its connection with fibrin. His assumption (for which no modern scientific evidence could be found) that disturbances in its molecular action cause fibrinous exudations has been adopted by homeopathy, *resulting in “fibrinous exudates from mucus membranes and serous surfaces” as leading indications for Kali muriaticum*.<sup>1</sup>

Considering them “sufficiently similar,” Hering (actually his students, Charles G. Raue, Calvin B. Knerr, and Charles Mohr, as he didn’t live to see the publication of the volume of his *Guiding Symptoms with Kali muriaticum*) amalgamated the symptoms of *Kali chloricum* (potassium chlorate) and those of *Kali muriaticum* (compiled by Schuessler) under the name *Kali muriaticum* in his *Guiding Symptoms*. John H.C. Clarke, on the other hand, thought it best to keep them separate.

*Kali muriaticum* has been described as a “breach presentation” remedy “with complications.” “Breach presentation” is what Constantine Hering called remedies introduced into clinical practice before any provings were done. “With complications” means that in Hering’s *Guiding Symptoms*, as mentioned above, the symptoms of *Kali muriaticum* and *Kali chloricum* are mixed together without any differentiation.

Some symptoms are found under both remedies, for example the ulcerative stomatitis symptoms. However, the breast symptoms of pain (and nodules) before the menses which Eli Jones first made note of clinically,<sup>16</sup> seem to be unique to *Kali muriaticum* and are found nowhere in the provings of *Kali chloricum*. This confusion has extended to the repertory as in the *Complete 2017 Repertory* both *Kali muriaticum* and *Kali chloricum* are listed in the symptom “Chest Pain; mammae; menses before.” *Kali chloricum* is less well proven than *Kali muriaticum*. Thus, it will probably take a more extensive proving of both remedies to finally sort out which symptoms are unique to each and which are common to both.

*Kali chloricum* (potassium chlorate) is the most poisonous of all the potash salts and is a violent irritant of the whole gastrointestinal mucous membrane, producing gangrenous ulceration. The two potassium salts may be compared in aphthae, dysentery, epithelioma and nephritis.<sup>2</sup>

**Provings:** Sarah Smith on herself in 1894 and then in 1900 a proving in the *Homeopathic Recorder* by J. De W. C. These were both very rudimentary provings on individuals. Finally during the years 1970-74 the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH) did a more extensive proving with about 100 provers. In the first proving there were 75 provers (including

20 controls), in three units from 1970-72. A reproving with 30 provers was conducted during the period between 1972-74. The proving was conducted with potencies in descending order; that is, starting with 1M, and followed by 200c, 30c, 12x, 6x, and 1x; doses were taken thrice daily. The provings were done in three different Indian states to see if there were any differences due to environmental factors.<sup>3</sup>

**General Comments:** *Kali muriaticum* can be compared with *Pulsatilla*, but it can also be compared with *Conium* as both are “cancer” remedies. They both have *pain, swelling and lumps in the breasts before the menses*. In Schuessler’s therapeutics, *Kali muriaticum* assumes a role much like *Sulphur* in pure Homeopathy, as a deep-acting remedy with eradicating tendencies, useful as an intercurrent, and to prepare the way for other indicated remedies. Perhaps this is the reason for the general improvement that so often follows its administration when no special indications seem to call for other drugs.

**General Indications:** Connective tissue exudations, lymphatic enlargements, *with whitish-gray exudations at the base of the tongue*. Also, epilepsy from suppressed eruptions, chorioretinitis, with hazy vitreous; parenchymatous keratitis; exudative retinitis; scrofulous inflammations of the eye; keratoiritis, with pus in the anterior chamber (*Hepar sulphuris calcarea*). In the hands of Dr. Houghton and others it seems to have cured a great number of obstinate cases of disease of the 1) **EAR:** especially proliferous (chronic non-suppurative catarrh) inflammations of the middle ear, with obstruction of the eustachian tube and nasopharyngeal catarrh, retraction of drum; exfoliation of the epithelial layer of the tympanum; deafness, with earache, swelling of the glands, sore throat, etc. 2) **NOSE:** Nasal catarrh, sneezing and profuse secretion of mucus (*Kali iodatum*). Nasopharyngeal catarrh, the vault of the pharynx covered with adherent crusts (*Kali bichromicum*). 3) **FACE:** *Paralysis of the facial nerve of right side beginning with faceache* and facial neuralgia, with twitching and trembling of the muscles of the face, *aggravation while eating, speaking or touch*. 4) **MOUTH:** Gums inflamed and bleed easily. *Aphthous ulcers in the mouths of children or mothers; canker sores; excoriation of the mouth (Kali chloricum); epithelioma of the mouth or tongue, excessive ulceration. Follicular pharyngitis, with expectoration of cheesy lumps; tonsillitis*.<sup>4</sup>

It is recommended by Schuessler for a great variety of 5) **ABDOMINAL TROUBLES:** especially for portal congestion, enlarged liver, constipation, hemorrhoids or yellow diarrhea. Dyspepsia, especially *caused by fat food*. Catarrh of the bladder; inflammation of the kidneys. 6) **MALE:** Orchitis; gonorrhoea; gleet; soft chancre; chronic syphilis. 7) **FEMALE:** Uterine hemorrhage; leucorrhoea; albuminuria of pregnancy; nausea of pregnancy; puerperal fever. 8) **RESPIRATION:** Asthma. Croupy cough; croupous pneumonia, whooping cough, *expectoration white, milky*. Exudative stage of pleurisy, especially with plastic adhesions. 9) **CHEST:** Pericarditis. Palpitation. 10) **EXTREMITIES:** Swollen joints, with articular rheumatism. Chronic rheumatism. Rheumatic paralysis. Swellings. 11) **SKIN:** Absces-

ses; boils; carbuncles; a great variety of eruptions; especially eczema, erysipelas, herpes, ulcerations; warts, cutaneous eruptions from bad vaccine virus, etc. In general, Schuessler praises it as a remedy for *glandular swellings, follicular inflammations; general effects of fatty food or pastry.*<sup>4</sup>

**Indicated in the second stage of fevers and inflammation, especially of serous membranes, when the exudation is of a plastic or fibrinous nature.**<sup>5</sup>

**Repertory rubrics:** In Kent's repertory there are only 13 entries for *Kali muriaticum*. By the October 2018 edition of the *Complete Repertory 4.5* there were 666 entries. After completion of this monograph, *Kali muriaticum* was found in 3001 rubrics, which means 2335 additions to the repertory were made. Thus the number of rubrics containing the remedy has grown by 4.5 times. Additionally, the grading of *Kali muriaticum* in the repertory was increased to a grade 2 in 650 rubrics, to a grade 3 in 4 rubrics and a grade 4 in 10 rubrics.

## Summary

Because *Kali muriaticum* was introduced into homeopathy based only on Schuessler's clinical indications, many of its main indications are still mostly clinical indications and disease categories. Despite subsequent provings and clinical use, it is still lacking the number of characteristic symptoms that one would expect to find in a remedy of this size. There are confirmatory cases (128 cases and provings are found in the full monograph), but often these cases show the remedy used for certain diagnoses and frequently there are a succession of remedies (often other cell salts) prescribed in the case; so it is difficult to confirm symptoms for *Kali muriaticum*. Also, many of the characteristic symptoms noted in Hering's *Guiding Symptoms* are actually proving and poisoning symptoms of *Kali chloricum* from Allen's *Encyclopedia of Pure Materia Medica*. Although the recent CCRH proving did confirm some symptoms and add further details, more clinical confirmation of those details would be helpful. Thus, until further provings and clinical confirmations, *Kali muriaticum* will continue to be prescribed on largely clinical and pathological indications.

In Schuessler's therapeutics *Kali muriaticum* assumes a role much like *Sulphur* in pure homeopathy, as a deep-acting remedy with eradicating tendencies, useful as an intercurrent, and to prepare the way for other indicated remedies. Perhaps this is the reason for the general improvement so often following its administration where no special indications seem to call for other drugs.

## Main Characteristics

1) **Whiteness.** There are generally **white (or gray), sticky, thick discharges** or expectoration or **whitish flour like scaly eruptions**. There may be a **white or whitish gray or gray coating on the tongue or at the base of the tongue** as a concomitant with other conditions. These whitish exudations are described as fibrinous. Fibrin is an insoluble protein formed from fibrinogen during the clotting of blood, which forms a fibrous mesh

that impedes the flow of blood. When purified, fibrin is a whitish powder.

Discharges of thick, white or yellowish, slimy mucus, from nose, ear, eyes, or any passage lined with mucous membrane.<sup>7</sup>

Mucus white, like milk-glass.<sup>7</sup>

White thick, bland or greenish, yellow discharge.<sup>3</sup>

**WHITENESS, MILKY WHITE,** viscid, sticky, thick, slimy or lumpy secretions. Catarrhs.<sup>8</sup>

Toughness, Tough plastic or fibrinous exudates.<sup>8</sup>

Copious, white dandruff.<sup>8</sup>

Discoloration: white: tympanum.<sup>9</sup>

Granulations, moist, gray, or thick, white exudations from ear.<sup>10</sup>

**Apthae, thrush, white ulcers in the mouths** of little children or nursing mothers.

**Vomiting of white, opaque mucus; water gathers in the mouth.**<sup>11</sup>

Pale yellow, ocher or clay colored stools, white or slimy stools.<sup>2</sup>

**Cystitis, second stage, when swelling has set in, discharge of thick white mucus.**<sup>7</sup>

*Chronic cystitis with thick, white-coated tongue.*<sup>12</sup>

*Gonorrhoea with swelling of prepuce, with thick, yellowish-white pus discharges* from the urethra, considerable pain along the urethra, especially back of the glans penis.<sup>10</sup>

**Leucorrhoea: mild and white, not transparent, obstinate and acid.**<sup>7</sup>

**Leucorrhoea, discharge of milky - white mucus, thick, non - irritating, bland.**<sup>2</sup>

Morning sickness in pregnancy, with vomiting of white phlegm and white - coated tongue.<sup>10</sup>

Dropsy of the extremities, when the limbs have a hard, shiny, glistening appearance, white mucus sediment in urine.<sup>10</sup>

Ulcers with whitish, flour - like coating, or fibrinous, white discharge.<sup>2</sup>

**Vesicles containing thick, white contents.**<sup>11</sup>

Skin eruptions with yellowish - white secretions.

Erythema Nodosum or Erythema Marginatum with tough and white exudates.<sup>13</sup>

*Epilepsy with thick, white-coated tongue, sluggish action of the liver and history of suppressed eruptions.*

2) **A VERY SLOW ACTING REMEDY.** Or as one author put it, it is a sluggish remedy for sluggish symptoms and sluggish constitutions.<sup>2</sup>

3) **EYE AND EAR DISEASES.** Especially based on clinical indications. For example, disorders of the eustachian tube which may involve hearing loss, also known as glue ear or **eustachian catarrh**. It has improved cases of chorioretinitis and parenchymatous keratitis (A chronic inflammation of the cornea characterized by cellular infiltration of its middle and posterior layers. Also called interstitial keratitis.) Conjunctivitis and keratitis, with formation of small superficial blisters, small ulcers on cornea following a blister, feeling of sand in eye, white mucus secretion or yellowish green pus from eyes.

Asthenic ulcers of the cornea, with but little photophobia, pain or lachrymation.<sup>14</sup>

*Opaque spots on eye, leucoma.*<sup>7</sup>

Protruding eyeballs.<sup>5</sup>

Eyes have been injured in some way by a blow or a fall, or it may be from snow-blindness. The eyes are *blood-shot*.<sup>5</sup>

Dewey states that *Kali muriaticum* is "one of the most useful and positive of all our remedies in the hands of the aurist, chiefly suited to the second or later stages of catarrhal states."

*Earache, with gray or white furred tongue, with swelling of glands, with swelling of throat, or cracking noise in ear when swallowing.*<sup>7</sup>

**Ear discharge thick, whitish, pus-like, offensive, yellowish, and worse in the winter.**<sup>15</sup>

As of a plug in ears.<sup>8</sup>

Closed Eustachian tubes. "When Politzer bag fails to open tubes, after a few doses of *Kali muriaticum* they may be inflated easily." (R. S. Copeland.) Retracted membrana tympani. Walls of external meatus atrophied. Seems to act more on right Eustachian tube. Glands about the ear swollen. **Snapping** and noises in the ear.<sup>2</sup>

4) Indicated in the **second stage of fevers and inflammation**, especially of serous membranes, when the exudation is of a plastic or fibrinous nature.<sup>5</sup>

Second stage of all inflammatory conditions of the respiratory tract; the characteristic indication is a **thick, tenacious, white phlegm or milky sputa**.<sup>10</sup>

Pneumonia during the stage of hepatization, when the tongue is white or gray and the sputum is white and viscid.<sup>14</sup>

5) It is useful for swelling in various parts, like **glandular swellings, swellings of the joints, of the legs**, etc.

Inflammation of lymphatic vessels, acute glandular infiltration, hard swellings.<sup>7</sup>

*Swelling of the face from cold or injury.*<sup>5</sup>

*Face ache, with swelling of gums or cheek.*<sup>7</sup>

*Toothache with swelling of gums and flow of saliva.*<sup>7</sup>

Quinsy, acute or chronic; secondary remedy as soon as the swelling appears.<sup>10</sup>

**Tonsillitis, with much swelling.**<sup>7</sup>

Mumps, **swelling of the parotid glands**.<sup>2</sup>

Soft swelling of the glands of the throat.<sup>5</sup>

**Flatulence, abdominal swelling.**<sup>2</sup>

**Abdominal tenderness and swelling.**<sup>11</sup>

In bubo for the soft swelling.<sup>2</sup>

**Cystitis, second stage, when swelling has set in, discharge of thick white mucus.**<sup>7</sup>

Mastitis, gathered breast, to control the swelling.<sup>2</sup>

Hypertrophy (of uterus), second stage, to reduce the swelling.<sup>10</sup>

Lameness: rheumatic, with shiny, red swellings, chronic, caused by rheumatism of joints.<sup>7</sup>

**Hip joint disease, second stage, when swelling commences or is present.**<sup>7</sup>

**Chronic persistent swelling of feet and lower limbs, swelling soft at first, afterwards hard to touch, without pain or redness, itchy, at one stage snowy white and shining, swelling less perceptible in morning than in evening, great**

**tension, with a feeling as if it would burst.**<sup>7</sup>

Abscess, boils, festers, carbuncles, etc., second stage, for the swelling before pus forms.<sup>10</sup>

**If swelling remains on bruised parts.**<sup>7</sup>

**Cuts, with swelling.**<sup>7</sup>

**Abscess, second stage, or when swelling (interstitial exudation) takes place.**<sup>7</sup>

Injuries, from falls, blows, etc., with swelling of parts, chilblains, burns, proud flesh after mechanical injuries.<sup>7</sup>

6) Eli Jones used it for **CANCER**. *Swollen breasts* at the monthly periods, with *lumps* in the breasts. The breasts are *sore* and very *sensitive* to the touch.<sup>16</sup>

*First stage of cancer of the breast when the lump in the breast feels quite soft, and doughy; when tenderness of the breast is the principal symptom.*<sup>5</sup>

*Painful breasts before or at menses.*<sup>8</sup>

7) It is **aggravated from fat or rich food and pastry.**<sup>17</sup>

Fatty, greasy food disagrees; belching of gas, bringing back a greasy, sickening taste.<sup>10</sup>

Pastry or rich fatty food causes burning and pain in the stomach.<sup>10</sup>

**FATTY OR RICH FOOD CAUSES INDIGESTION.**<sup>11</sup>

Loathes fat or rich foods.<sup>8</sup>

**8) Mental Symptoms**

Habitual loss of appetite, **patient absolutely refuses to take food or imagines he must starve.**<sup>7</sup>

Worried, anxious look, the patient imagines he must starve.<sup>5</sup>

*It can also have ravenous hunger followed by total anorexia (in diphtheria).*<sup>7</sup>

Irritable or angry, at trifles.<sup>8</sup>

Discontent, discouraged, fears evil.<sup>8</sup>

Sits in silence.<sup>8</sup>

Mania (in pregnancy), perverted brain functions, septic poison.<sup>10</sup>

Felt sick and lazy all day.<sup>18</sup>

Weak and disinclined to make great effort of any kind.<sup>18</sup>

Felt quite willing to take life easy.<sup>18</sup>

Sick and miserable.<sup>18</sup>

Weak and languid, without appetite.<sup>18</sup>

Too lazy, or too sick to do anything.<sup>18</sup>

**Other Characteristic Symptoms.** Tonsillitis with white coating on tonsils; can only swallow when twisting neck.<sup>20</sup>

Hawks up cheesy lumps about size of a split pea, having a disgusting odor and taste. Follicular pharyngitis.<sup>7</sup>

Hawks out thick white mucus.<sup>8</sup>

Follicular tonsillitis.<sup>11</sup>

Catarrhal pneumonia, right side.<sup>7</sup>

He gets worse from motion, but he must occupy himself; so he plays with his fingers.<sup>5</sup>

Nightly rheumatism when the pains are worse from motion, and warmth of the bed. The pains are *lightning-like from small of back, to feet*. The pain drives the patient out of bed, he must sit up.<sup>5</sup>

Rheumatic fever; exudation and **swelling around joints.**<sup>11</sup>

Sore, cutting or stitching shifting pains.<sup>8</sup>  
 Sleepy as soon as quiet, especially if reading or writing.<sup>18</sup>  
 It induces sleep both day and night.<sup>18</sup>  
 Startled at the least noise.<sup>2</sup> (*A symptom of many of the Kalis and Natrums.*)  
 Restless sleep.<sup>2</sup>

**Hemorrhage of the bowels, of dark, black blood, viscid and profuse.**

Pain in the stomach, with constipation, vomiting of thick, white phlegm, or *dark, clotted, viscid blood.*<sup>2</sup>

**Hemorrhage, blood clotted, black, thick, viscid.**<sup>7</sup>

Seems to act more on right Eustachian tube.  
*There are about 66 references to the right side and only 44 references to the left side in the complete monograph.*

**Time aggravation:**

Worse motion 3 to 5 am<sup>21</sup>  
 Waking at 3 am (every night since the 1st dose).<sup>22</sup>  
 This remedy has a similar time aggravation to *Kali carbonicum* (which is 2-4 am) and the two remedies appear in many of the same rubrics. One colleague considers *Kali muriaticum* when it appears to be a *Kali carbonicum* case, but *Kali carbonicum* does not exactly fit.<sup>23</sup>

**Beer and wine intoxicate easily.**<sup>7</sup>

Remained indoors most of the day; did very little but **drink ice water which improved all the symptoms.**<sup>18</sup>

**Comparison 1.** *Kali muriaticum* and *Magnesium phosphoricum*.

It will be found that *Magnesium phosphoricum* will only be relieved by hot, while *Kali muriaticum* is relieved by cold or hot applications (and it can be worse with hot or cold applications as well). And, furthermore, the *Magnesium phosphoricum* patient will be relieved by hard pressure, while the *Kali muriaticum* patient will be aggravated by it (but may also be ameliorated by hard pressure).

**Comparison 2.** *Kali muriaticum* can also present like *Bryonia*:

Constrictive and drawing pain in mid-axillary region between 5th and 6th rib, with cough, thick white expectoration and anxiety; aggravated by motion and inspiration; ameliorated lying on affected side, pressure.<sup>3</sup>

"Sometimes when *Bryonia* seems well indicated in pneumonia and respiratory conditions with the dry cough, sluggish conditions of the liver, *white-coated tongue and irritability, indisposition to move or talk*, I have given it, which did what *Bryonia* failed to do."<sup>12</sup>

**Cases**

1. A girl, 12, was brought to my clinic at New York Ophthalmic Hospital. The right eye had been inflamed for three months. Examination showed a *large ulcer*, which was steadily *creeping over the cornea from its inner side and had already nearly covered the pupil*. Its base was very vascular, a large leash of vessels extending from the inner angle of the eye. There was moderate redness of the eye, no pain, some photophobia and profuse

lachrymation. The nose was sore and corners ulcerated. *Kali muriaticum* 6 was given. Improvement was soon observed and the ulcer began to heal. Within five days the vascularity had nearly disappeared, and in ten days the eye was perfectly well, with the exception of the usual macula.<sup>24</sup>

2. Otorrhea and deafness of right ear, following an attack of otitis externa. Thin flaky discharge with thickening and narrowing of the meatus. *Kali muriaticum* 3 X. Discharges ceased in a few days. Hearing was normal in a fortnight.<sup>25</sup>

3. Recent cases of *cancer of the breast* where *tenderness* is a prominent symptom, the *bunches in the breast feel soft*, use 3x.—Eli Jones.<sup>26</sup>

4. I have only seen two cases. I will tell you my impression because it's based on very little experience. Something about them is very much like *Natrum muriaticum*. The sensitivity is more like *Natrum muriaticum*. One of the cases had—which is well recorded in our provings—a **peculiar notion that she could not eat, that she had to starve herself**. And you see listed in *Kali muriaticum*: delusion that she must starve—the only remedy in Kent's repertory. In Hering, for *Kali muriaticum* we have habitual loss of appetite; patient absolutely refuses to take food, or imagines he must starve. And both cases of *Kali muriaticum* that I saw had a *very strong craving for vinegar*, which Vithoukas has also added to the repertory.<sup>27</sup>

**Conclusion**

If Schuessler's assertion is true that *Kali muriaticum* has a place in his therapeutic system similar to *Sulphur* in pure homeopathy, then it should become a frequent prescription in clinical practice. However, because most of its symptoms are only found in older materia medicas and old journal articles and it has not been fully incorporated, until recently, into the repertory, its wider clinical use has been largely ignored. *Hopefully, with the completion of this monograph and the over 2000 additions to the repertory, this deficiency should be corrected over time.*

Note: The repertory (MMPP CR-4.5) containing the additions of the Materia Medica Pura Project (MMPP) is available only to those join the MMPP and who subscribe to Team Drive at a cost of 60 Euros annually, which include regular updates to the repertory as additional monographs are created.



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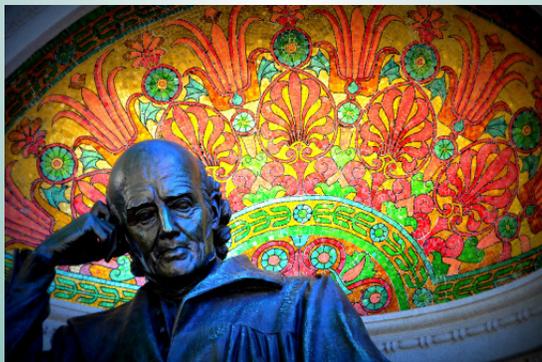
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## Help the AIH continue to fulfill its mission!

Here is one way you can help. A **legacy gift** is a planned future donation usually made through one's will. The AIH has received legacy gifts in the past, and these have helped us continue the meaningful work of supporting Homeopathic education, protecting the practice of Homeopathic medicine as a profession, and responding to attacks from detractors of Homeopathy.

Also, if you know people who have been helped by Homeopathy and may be in a position to consider a legacy gift, please encourage them to contact Marty Gerace at [admin@homeopathyusa.org](mailto:admin@homeopathyusa.org).



*Hahnemann monument (Washington, DC)*