

KALI MURIATICUM

(Chloride of potassium)

KCl

Mol. wt.: 74.56

Synonyms: *English:* Potassium chloride.
French: Chlorure de potasse.
German: Kalium chlorid.

Although not proven, this remedy has a wide clinical use, through its introduction by Schuessler. It certainly is of great value in catarrhal affections, in sub-acute inflammatory states, fibrinous exudations and glandular swellings. *White or gray coating of base of tongue*, and expectoration of thick, white phlegm, seem to be special guiding symptoms. Bursitis praepatellaris.

Description: A colourless, elongated, prismatic or cubical crystal or white granular powder; odourless; taste saline, stable in air. Soluble in *water*, freely soluble in *boiling water*, insoluble in *alcohol*. It is commonly obtained from natural sources and is also prepared by mixing *potassium carbonate* and *hydrochloric acid*. Contains not less than 99 per cent of KCl with reference to the substance dried to constant weight at 105°.

Identification: Yields reactions characteristic of *potassium* and *chloride*.

Reaction: 5 per cent aqueous solution is neutral to *litmus*.

Assay: Dissolve about 0.25 g accurately weighed in 50 ml of *water* and titrate with 0.1 N *silver nitrate* using solution of *potassium chromate* as indicator. Each ml of 0.1N silver nitrate is equivalent to 0.007456 g of KCl.

History and authority: Introduced and proved by Martin. *A Dictionary of Practical Mat. Med.*, Clarke, Vol. II, 140.

Preparation: (a) **Trituration 1x** Drug strength 1/10
Kali Muriaticum 100 g
Saccharum Lactis 900 g
To make one kilogramme of the Trituration.

(b) **Potencies:** 2x and higher to be Triturated, 6x may be converted to liquid 8x.

Prescribed dose: Third to twelfth potency. External use in skin affections with burning sensation.