

Cacodemonomania and Homoeopathy

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Cacodemonia is frequently occurring mental disorder but frequently ignored medically.

Etymology

Cacodemonomania, Cacodemonia, Gk, kakos + daimon, spirit, mania, madness [kak'ōdē'mənōmā'nē•ə, Gr. κακος, evil, + δαιμων, demon, + μανια, madness]

Ger. Kakodämonie; Fr. démonomanie; Ital. cacodemonia; Japanese dojoin; Mexico embrujadain, and Rwanda kubandwa.



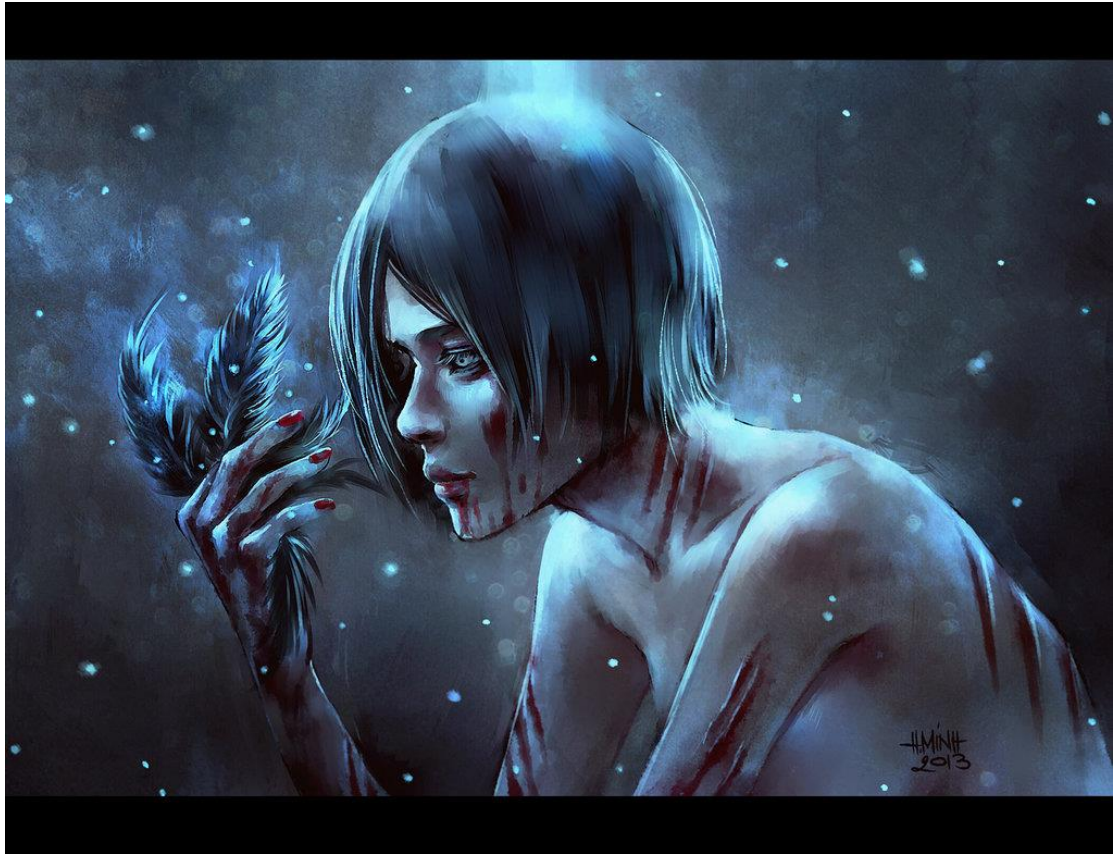
As far as Cacodemonomania is concerned, whatsoever the name, the belief in demonic ownership is essentially the same whenever and wherever it is found. In Cacodemonia, demons, devils, spirits, or other foreign bodies are believed to inhabit and control the patient.

Definition

Cacodemonomania is the pathological belief that one is inhabited, or possessed, or haunted by an evil spirit or entity. The psychiatric term for the delusion of being possessed is Cacodemonomania. Simply, it is possession state, an abnormal mental condition, in which the patient seems to be possessed by an evil spirit.

Thus, it is a delusional belief on the part of an insane subject that he is possessed by or under the influence of an evil spirit.

It is fundamentally a Psoric disorder. Sometimes Sycotic influence may worsen it to the malignant degree.



In opposition, Agathodemonia, the influence of a good spirit is there. To the Egyptians, an *agathodemon* was a positive spirit with the head of a man and the body of a snake.

History and Causes

Cacodemonomania is one of the oldest delusional states known and the most widespread. There are explanations of Cacodemonomania from the beginnings of history and from all corners of the world.



In the West, interest in demonic possession was rekindled in 1973 by the film *The Exorcist*. In fact, the film may have been responsible for some degree of public hysteria and “copycat neuroses or cinematic neurosis”.

Although it is not widely reported, it was argued by some mental health professional that if a patient’s religious conviction (for example, holding a belief in being possessed by the Devil) blocked the success of normal clinical approaches to treating the patient, then a religious activity such as an exorcism (is the practice of evicting demons or other spiritual entities from a person or an area they are believed to have possessed) could be used as an adjunct to the treatment by overcoming the blockage. Unanimously, this practice is highly controversial.

In 1923, Freud explained Cacodemonomania as an individual’s neurosis creating the demons. The demons resulted from unacceptable repressed wishes projected onto the external world.

There has been a popular case of Cacodemonomania- Christoph Haizmann. Apart from Freud’s view, another possibility, based on contemporary experience with such patients, might be that Haizmann, had experienced severe sadistic abuse. Such survivors often cannot give a direct account of their extreme abuse because terror and amnesia block internal narration and verbalization.

They go to describe that Haizmann grew up surrounded by death, destruction, murder, public, executions, rape, pillaging, torture, starvation, and even cannibalism (he act or practice of humans eating the flesh or internal organs of other human beings). All of this contributed to Haizzman’s childhood trauma. It was so intense that he buried it deep in the innermost recesses of his mind. It resurfaced again years later in the form of a devil that wanted to destroy him, just as his father had nearly done. Thus, Haizmann’s cacodemonomania was a reflection of a violent, traumatic childhood environment and cacodemonomania emerges as yet another manifestation of a child’s attempt to cope with a brutal world.

Despite its popularity in the lay media, alleged possession of children by demons has received scant attention in the scientific literature. This phenomenon probably represents a variant of folie à deux. *Folie à Deux*, a French term meaning “a passion shared by two.” Shared psychotic disorder or folie a deux (“the folly of two”), is a rare condition in which an otherwise healthy person (secondary case) shares the delusions of a person with a psychotic disorder (primary case), such as schizophrenia. For example- A person with a psychotic disorder believes aliens are spying on him or her. The person with shared psychotic disorder will also begin to believe in spying aliens. A religious consultant may favourably be included as a member of the treatment team.

Repertory of Cacodemonomania

MIND - CACODEMONOMANIA- agar. alum. ambr. **Anac.** bell. borx. brass-n-o. cann-i. cann-s. canth. carb-v. carc. cere-b. cypra-eg. des-ac. dream-p. falco-pe. foll. helo-s. hydrog. **Hyos.** ignis-alc. irid-met. kali-br. **Lach.** lyss. **MANC.** **Naja** op. orot-ac. ozone petr-ra. plat. positr. psil. **Sal-fr.** sil. **Stram.** **Sulph.** **Thuj.** thuj. verat.

MIND - DELUSIONS - possessed; being- alum. **Anac.** bell. canth. carb-v. helo-s. hydrog. **Hyos.** ignis-alc. lach. lyss. **MANC.** mand. op. orot-ac. plat. positr. psil. sal-fr. sil. stram. **Sulph.** verat.

MIND - DELUSIONS - possessed; being - evil forces; by ignis-alc. manc.

MIND - DELUSIONS - devil - possessed of a devil - he is- borx. cann-i. **Hyos.** plat. positr. psil. stram.

MIND - DELUSIONS - devil - possessed of a devil - he is - God and by the devil; alternately by- psil.

MIND - DELUSIONS - superhuman; is - control; is under superhuman- agar. anac. carc. cypra-
eg. des-ac. falco-pe. kali-br. Lach. Naja op. petr-ra. plat. psil. sal-fr. Thuj.

MIND - DELUSIONS - influence; one is under a powerful- ambr. brass-n-o. carc. cere-b. dream-
p. foll. Hyos. irid-met. kali-br. Lach. ozone positr. psil. Sal-fr. Stram. thuj. verat.

MIND - DELUSIONS - power - evil power had control of the whole of him- cann-s. ignis-alc.

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