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EFFECTIVENESS OF HOMOEOPATHIC REMEDIES IN TREATING RENAL CALCULI – A CASE DISCUSSION

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INTRODUCTION :

Renal calculi are the condition where calculi or stones are formed in the urinary tract. The term kidney stone or "renal calculus" is generally used to refer to urolithiasis in any part of the urinary tract, however it is more suitably reserved for stones that are in the collecting duct of the kidney itself. The term **nephrolithiasis** is appropriately used to describe the condition of having kidney stones, and **ureterolithiasis** is appropriately used to describe the condition of having stones in the ureter.

Nephrolithiasis' is derived from Greek words 'Nephros' means 'kidney' and 'Lithos' means 'stone' together gives the meaning KIDNEY STONE.

Renal calculi are the common cause for haematuria and pain in the abdomen, flank or groin. The onset of pain is usually sudden, very severe colicky and not improved with change in position. Sometimes the pain radiated from back into the groin.

DEFINITION:

Urinary calculus is a stone-like body composed of urinary salts bound together by a colloid matrix of organic materials. It consists of a nucleus around which concentric layers of urinary salts are deposited.

DIETARY RISK FACTORS:

Red meat, fish, tomatoes, spinach, lack of Vit-A in food, inadequate hydration.

Complications: Obstruction, Hydronephrosis, Pyonephrosis, renal failure.

Investigations: CBC, RFT, X-ray KUB, USG Abdomen&Pelvis

MANAGEMENT:

Take plenty of water. Avoid Carbonated drinks & Calcium fortified drinks.

HOMOEOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS FOR RENAL CALCULI

1) *Berberis Vulgaris* :

Rapid change of symptoms-pains change in regard to place and character-thirst alternates with thirstlessness, hunger, and loss of appetite, etc. Burning pains. Sensation as if some urine remained after urinating. Urine with thick mucus and bright-red, mealy sediment. Bubbling, sore sensation in kidneys. Pain in bladder region. Pain in the thighs and loins on urinating. Frequent urination; urethra burns when not urinating.

2) *Cantharis*:

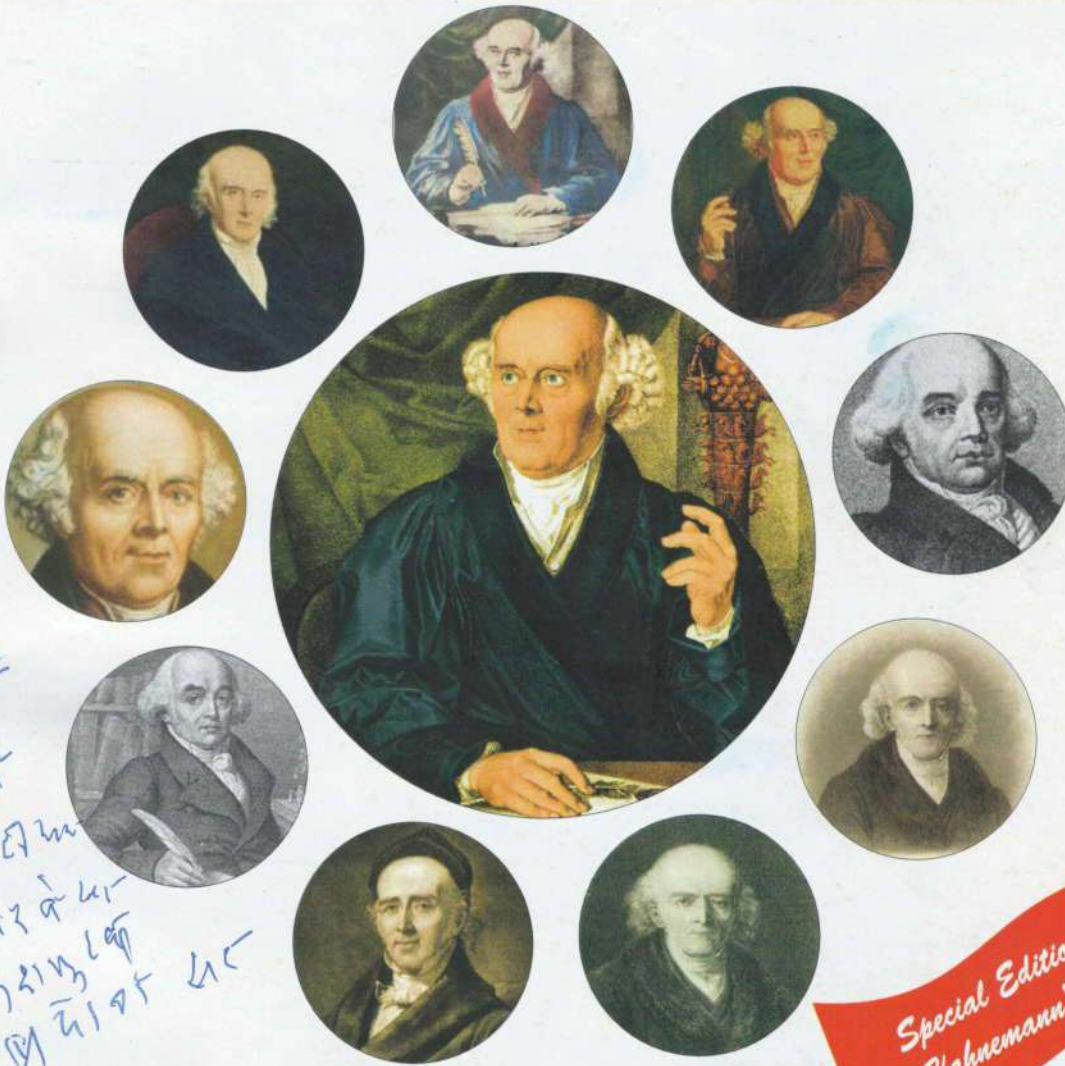
Over-sensitiveness of all parts. Raw, burning pains, Haemorrhages. Intolerable, constant urging to urinate is most characteristic. Dysuria, with other complaints. Intolerable urging and tenesmus. Nephritis with bloody urine. Violent paroxysms of cutting and burning in whole renal region, with painful urging to urinate; bloody urine, by drops. Intolerable tenesmus; cutting pain



HOMOEOPATHY

The Complete Quarterly Homoeopathic Magazine

- The News Letter of DKMM Homoeopathic Medical College, Aurangabad.
- Nationally Reputed Under Graduate (BHMS) Homoeopathic Medical College.
- Post Graduate Institute for Homoeopathy.
- MUHS Approved Research Centre for Ph.D Research.



PSORIASIS AND HOMOEOPATHY

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PSORIASIS-

Psoriasis is a non- infectious, chronic inflammatory disease of the skin, characterised by well defined erythematous plaques with silvery scale, with a predilection for the extensor surface and scalp, and a chronic fluctuating course.

ETIOLOGY - Incidence is about 1-2% and the genetic factor.

Twins studies suggest that the pattern of inheritance is multifactorial and the environmental factor are required.

Associated of human leucocyte antigen (HAL)

In caucasion HLA-B13-17 are associated.

Pustular psoriasis has been associated with HLA-B27 Antigen.

Increased epidermal proliferation rate.

Germinative component in normal skin lies only in the basal layer but in psoriatic skin it comprises the three lower layer of epidermal cells.

SYMPTOMS OF PSORIASIS -

The inflammation of the skin causes redness and itching. In fact, it is itching which troublesome of the patient. At times there is so much itching that one is forced to scratch till it bleeds and become raw.

The skin becomes worse in winter. The psoriasis patient are relatively better in summer. When the weather becomes warm, the skin

improves on its own. As winter approaches the skin lesion start surfacing. It is not only the itching that troubles the patient.

The appearance of the skin can be quite bad. This makes the patient feel shy about his appearance. This more so if the arms or legs or hands or face or scalp are affected.

In some cases, joints also get affected. This is known as psoriatic arthritis. There may be pain and swelling in the joint along with skin lesion.

TYPES OF PSORIASIS-

1. Plague psoriasis - It appears on the scalp, knees, elbows and lower back. They are often itchy and painful and they can crack and bleed.
2. Guttate Psoriasis - This type of psoriasis is characterized by lesion that are of the size of water drop. It particularly on the trunk and proximal part of the limb.
3. Pustular Psoriasis - It is conformed to palm and soles.
4. Inverse Psoriasis - It involves folds, recesses and flexor surface ears, axillae, groin, inflammation folds, navels, intergluteal crease, glans penis, lips and above all, the palms, soles and nails.
5. Erythrodermis Psoriasis Erythroderma may impair the thermoregulatory capacity of the skin leading hypoderma, high output cardiac failure and metabolic changes

including hypoalbuminaemia and anaemia due to loss of iron.

WHAT CAUSES PSORIASIS-

Although it is understood that certain condition tend to aggravate psoriasis, the exact cause of psoriasis is still not clear. A few known factor that can aggravate psoriasis are as follows-

OBECITY- Being overweight is known to be an important contributing factor.

STRESS- Mental stress can be another factor which tends to increase the symptoms of psoriasis.

INJURY - Any injury to a particular body part can cause psoriasis to develop there.

DRUGS - Some medicines are also known to increase the incidence of this problem.

SKIN DRYNESS - If the skin is dry, the itching and flake formation tends to increase.

PSORIASIS IS NOT INFECTIOUS - IT DOES NOT SPREAD FROM ONE PERSON TO ANOTHER-

A common myth that persists with general people is that psoriasis may spread from one patient to another healthy person by contact. Here one needs to understand that psoriasis is not contagious. This means that it cannot spread from one person to another. In fact, psoriasis is not an infectious disease. It does not

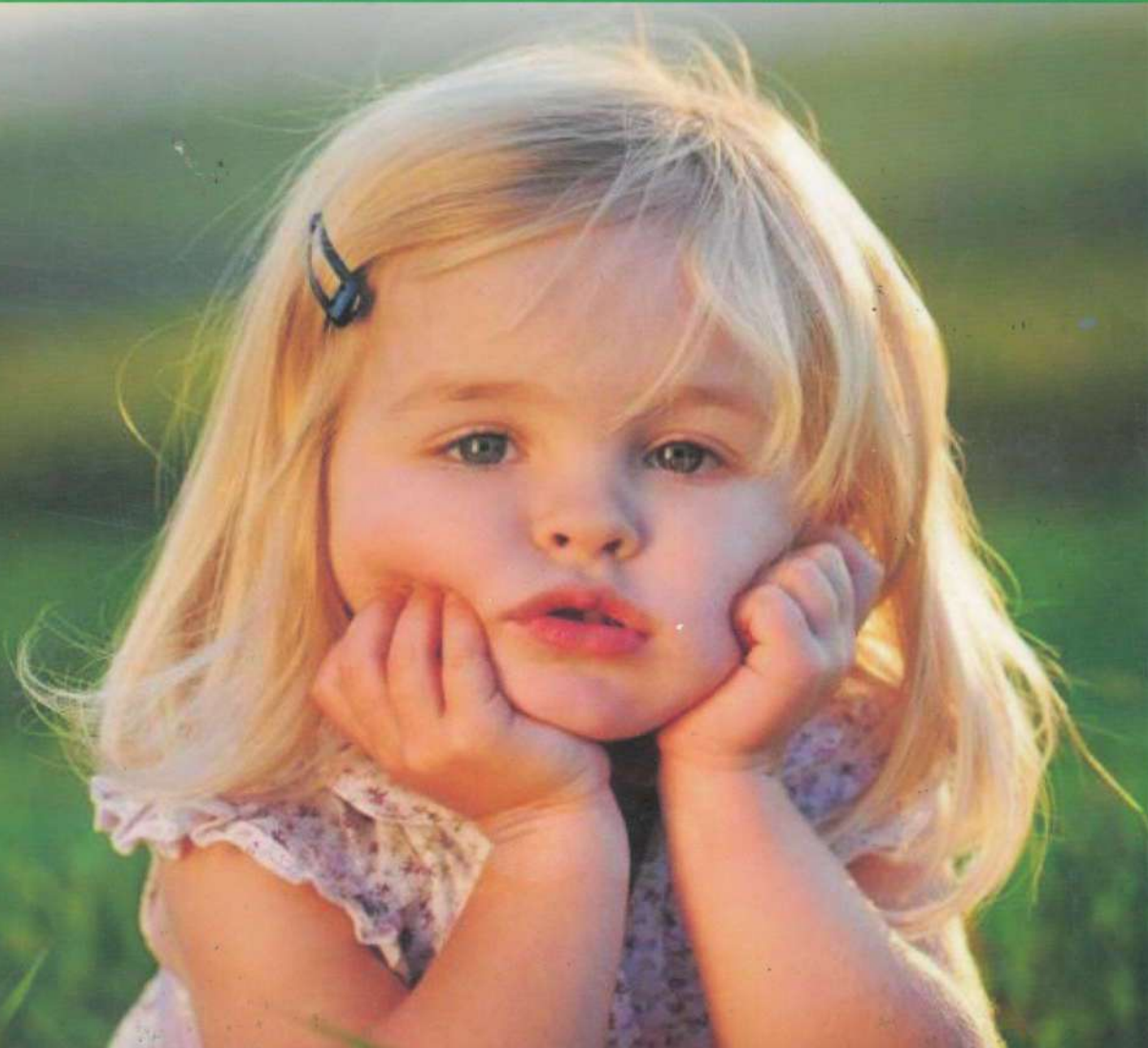
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GEMS OF

HOMOEOPATHY

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Inside

Principles of Homoeopathy & issues in Research
Encounter of Childhood Phobias In Homoeopathic OPD
Recurrent Tonsillitis and its Homoeopathic Approach

RENAL FAILURE AND IT'S HOMOEOPATHIC MANEGMENT

The kidney serve as the body natural filtration system removin g wast product and fluid from the blood stream and excret them in urine

Defination: = Inability of both kidney to maintain GFR result in to renal failure

TYPE OF RENAL FAILURE

- 1) ACUTE RENAL FAILURE
- 2) CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE

1) ACUTE RENAL FAILURE : Sudden impairment of exerication of waste product of body due to some underlying cause

a) Dehydration : loss of body fluid AGE

Haemorrhage due to ingury infection septiciema

b) Vascular disease : Renal artery stenosis cytolasmic antibody athero embolism

c) Primary gloumer disease

d) Acute drug injury

- 2) CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE

Chronic insufficiency of kidney to excret e the waste product of body (CKD)

Cause of Chronic renal failure

- a) Tubulointerstitial disease
- b) Seondry glomerular disease
- c) Chronic urinary tract obstruction
- d) Uncontrol hypertension
- e) Diabetic mellitus
- f) Recurrent tract infenction
- g) Renal artery stenosis
- h) Degenarative renal paranchymal disease

CLINICAL FEATURE OF RENAL FAILURE

- 1) Anaemia
- 2) Bone and joint problem
- 3) Puffiness face swelling of both legs and feet
- 4) Frequent urination

- 5) Excessive thirst
- 6) Bloody or foamy urine
- 7) Headache
- 8) High blood pressure
- 9) Nausea and vomiting
- 10) Loss of appetite
- 11) Restless leg syndrome
- 12) Erectile dysfunction
- 13) Diarrhoea
- 14) Itchy skin Low back pain
- 15) Nail deformity
- 16) Frequent Hiccup
- 17) Oligourea

COMPLICATION OF REANAL FAILURE

- 1) Renal Osteodystrophy
- 2) Uremic cardiomyopathy
- 3) Uremic encephalopathy
- 4) Peripheral Neuropathy
- 5) Dialysis dementia

INVESTIGATION

- 1) Plain Abdominal X-Ray
- 2) IVP PYLOGRAM
- 3) Renal Ultrasound
- 4) Renal redio neclid scan
- 5) C-T Scan
- 6) MRI
- 7) Sr,Creatinine
- 8) BUN

DIAGNOSIS

The renal failure diagnosied on clinical symptom and blood investigation like Sr,Creatinine,BUN Manegment :

- 1) Anaemia is corrected by supplementation of iron and folic acid and ijection erythropoietin Created by kidney with help of renin
- 2) To maintain the alkanity of blood ph. By provide sod.bicarbonate
- 3) Strect blood pressure control by anti hypertensive drug
- 4) To control diabetic mellitus with anti diabetic drug
- 5) To administred diuretic drug like furesamide spironolactone clothaldine hydrochlorthiazide to reduce oedema to reduce the renal

capillary pressure

- 6) Severe dyspnoea is reduced by renal dialysis or peritoenial dialysis
- 7) To control recurrent urinary tract infection with specific renal antibiotic
- 8) To avoid NSAID Drug

HOMOEOPATHIC MANEGMENT

The following homoeopathic remedy indicated for renal failure

- 1) Apis mellif
- 2) Opium
- 3) Phosphrous
- 4) Picric acid
- 5) Platina
- 6) Glonine
- 7) Arsenic album
- 8) Cicuta
- 9) Cuprum met
- 10) Terebinths
- 11) Lycopodium
- 12) Cantharis

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Gems of Homoeopathy

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Special Edition for 66th WORLD HOMOEOPATHIC CONGRESS OF LMHI - LIGA 2011

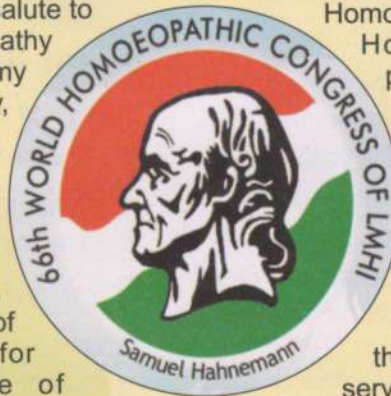


Editorial

Dr.S.M.Desarda,
Principal, DKMM HMC,Aurangabad

Homoeopathy for Public Health - Contribution of India

Congratulation to organizers of LIGA 2011 to celebrate 66th World Homoeopathic Congress as homoeopathy for public health. As a teacher of homoeopathy, Member of Central Council of Homeopathy, as a Dean Faculty of Homoeopathy of Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University and practitioner, While traveling the whole world as a researcher of homoeopathy amongst various countries like Europe Germany, France, Holland, Russia, I have found that India is the only country in the whole world who has really established homoeopathy in public health. I always salute to Dr. Hahnemann as a founder of homoeopathy great researcher and I have devoted my whole life to Hahnemann's homoeopathy, I am very proud that my country India is the only country where homoeopathy is popular among the masses. India is the only country in the world where Central Government has recognized Homoeopathy as a therapeutic science. Only in India separate Central Council of Homoeopathy , Central Council for Research, and National Institute of Homoeopathy, Kolkata are established as a part of Central Government, Health Ministry. In INDIA, Government of India has established the separate department of AYUSH in which Homoeopathy is only the major part. Full legal procedures, laws at Central Government level and State Government level available in homoeopathy health services. India is the only country where National budget of finances on priority for the homoeopathy in comparison to other countries.



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- Homoeopathy For Public Health-Contribution Of India
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- Evidence Based And Need Based Research In Ph.D
- Preserving Mental Health With Homoeopathy
- Scope Of Homoeopathic Pharmacy
- Allergy And Its Homoeopathic Management.
- Homoeopathy Healthy Way Of Life
- Ph.D. Degree - Scope To Contribute New Knowledge
- B.JAIN'S - Contribution To Homoeopathy.
- Controversies & Homoeopathy : The Skeptics Deduce What The Mighty Infuse.
- Mile stones of Homoeopathy.

The Department of AYUSH is established at Central level to look after the homoeopathic education, Homoeopathic research, propaganda of the Homoeopathy in National health programmes, establishment of Homoeopathic Pharmacopeia laboratories and National Institute of Homoeopathy (NIH) and AYUSH are the very major part to establish homoeopathy for public health.

Not only the Central Government but many of the State Governments given very large share to homoeopathy as a therapeutic science in the State health services. In West Bengal homoeopathy equally popular with allopathy in masses and State Government allocated good budget for homoeopathy. In Kerala, more than 200 Homoeopathic dispensaries are there for public health. In Delhi State, UP and also in the North-East States all State Governments are giving priority to homoeopathy in public health scenario. In the State of Maharashtra 46 homoeopathic colleges of UG level and 12 PG colleges are established by Private Institutions and they are running their hospitals it is one of the best example, how homoeopathy is

Continue....3

Gems of Homoeopathy

Newsletter of DKMM Homoeopathy Medical College, Aurangabad

EVIDENCE BASED AND NEED BASED RESEARCH IN Ph.D

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To explore action of homoeopathic medicines scientifically and logically, we have to study and maintain records which is to justify effects of homoeopathic medicine with the help of investigation reports and scientific experiments.

- 1) If patient suffering from kidney failure, and having oedema, and anuria, with increased urea, and creatinine in K.F.T. 1month after giving similimum repeat same investigation and see how much urea and creatinine decreased. that is evidence based medicine.
- 2) If boy having inflammatory fever after giving f.phos how much fever decreased on thermometer that recording should write on temp chart,
- 3) A man diagnose for appendicitis where unnecessary appendectomy is advice by other school and patient goes for operation before treatment and after treatment sonography gives idea of efficacy of homoeopathic medicine.
- 4) Renal calculi diagnose on K.U.B. after giving hom medicine what effects occurs on calculi that could

be evaluated by x-ray.that is evidence based medicine.

- 5) Exploring the role of Homoeopathic medicine in the increase in the CD4, CD8 count in the fully developed AIDS.
- 6) Exploring the effect of homoeopathic medicine on the RA tire in cases of rheumatoid arthritis.

Unidentified areas in homoeopathic research

It is based on exploring the research which can be supported by the evidence. It is important for us to prove the efficacy of homoeopathy based on the objective evidence.

- 1) Studying the effect of chelidonium majus mother tincture on the liver tissue in vitro. Work on action of mother tinctures.
- 2) Studying the effect of strophanthus mother tincture on cardiac muscle in vitro.
- 3) Exploring the role of homoeopathy in Veterinary science.
- 4) Proving homoeopathic medicine in vivo on animals to explore the structural changes.

HIGH BLOOD CHOLESTEROL AND HOMOEOPATHIC APPROACH



-Dr. Tathe Suresh
M.D.(Hom)

Because of its reputation as a risk factor for heart disease, people tend to think of cholesterol only in negative terms. But cholesterol is an important component of cell membranes and vital to the structures and function of all of your body's cells. Cholesterol also is a building block in the formation of certain types of hormone.

Still, about half of all Americans have blood cholesterol levels that are higher than desirable (hypercholesterolemia). If you're one of these people with this largely preventable condition, you may be on the way to heart disease.

When the levels of cholesterol and triglycerides, another bloodstream become to a high, your likelihood of developing cholesterol containing fatty deposits (plaques) in your blood vessels increases. Over the time, plaques lead to narrowing of arteries, impeding blood flow and creating a condition called atherosclerosis. Narrowing of the arteries around your heart from getting as much oxygen-rich blood as it needs. This means an increased risk of a heart attack. Likewise, decreased blood flow to your brain can cause a stroke, and less blood flowing to your lower limbs may result in exercise related pain or even gangrene.

To circulate in your blood, which is mainly water, cholesterol and triglycerides — a form of fat- must be carried by proteins called lipoproteins. A lipoprotein is a combination of a lipid and an apoprotein.

The types of lipoproteins are: -

- Low-density lipoproteins (LDL). This contains about 25 percent protein and 45 percent cholesterol. The cholesterol carried in LDL particles is known as LDL cholesterol is sometimes called "bad" cholesterol because it transports cholesterol to sites throughout your body, where it's either deposited or used to repair cell membrane. But like hard water causing lime to build up inside plumbing, LDL cholesterol promotes accumulation of cholesterol in the walls of your arteries.
- High-density lipoprotein (HDL). This contains almost 50 percent protein and 20 percent cholesterol. The cholesterol carried in HDL particles is known as HDL cholesterol. HDL cholesterol helps clear excess cholesterol from your body and is therefore sometimes called "good" cholesterol.
- Very low-density lipoprotein (VLDL). This type of lipoprotein contains mostly triglycerides and small amounts of protein and cholesterol.

Having a low level of LDL cholesterol and a high level of HDL cholesterol is desirable for lowering your risk of developing plaques and coronary artery disease.

You may have high LDL cholesterol as a result of genetic makeup or lifestyles choices, or both. Your genes can give you cells that don't remove LDL cho-

THE ART AND SCIENCE OF P.G. RESEARCH IN HOMOEOPATHY

RESEARCH IN HOMOEOPATHY
THE CURRENT STATE OF PLAY

By - Dr. S.V. Tathe
A. Prof. Medicine.

Unlike some people tend to people Homoeopathy is rooted in experiment and careful observation. Infact, the earlier systemic study of action of medicine in medical history is the Homoeopathic proving - also called Homoeopathic pathogenetic trial. Homoeopathic pathogenetic trial or 'provings' are type of research, in which compounds are tested on healthy human volunteers in order to observe as many effects as possible at a non-toxic level. This careful experimentation is a prerequisite for identifying the true pathogenetic picture of Homoeopathic medicine, i.e., its capacity to alter the state of health. Over the years the method of provings has been improved, and modern provings have been double blind with placebo control. Homoeopathic pathogenetic trials are necessary for further improvement of knowledge about existing Homoeopathic medicines and the quality of Homoeopathic treatment but also to wden the range of medicines used.

Over the 200 years of its existence a large amount f documentation - particularly case studies- has been published on the curative effects of homoeopathic medicines. It goes without saying that research in Homoeopathy is necessary to establish its therapeutic value, not only to prove Homoeopathy by effectiveness studies, but also to improve it by trying to understand and evaluate its therapeutic success (or failure) in daily practice. Apart from efficacy, important question concerning safety, mechanism of action, the value of different therapeutic strategies and costs ahve to be investigated in systematic way. In general, researhc consist of step wise, hierarchial approach from gathering uncontrolled, observational knowledge to controled, causal studies. In their approach to demonstrate the value of Homoeopathic therapy and increase the knowledge of Homoeopathy, Europian Homoeopathic Reaserchers wish to concentrate on a number of research fields extending from retrospective and descriptive studies to randomise clinical trials.

Research studies in Homoeopathy are usually of two ways :

1. Clinical trial / Drug Proving.
2. Laboratory studies by experimental studies

I would present quite more on newer trends in Homoeopathy with special reference in laboratory studies.

(Cont... in next issue...)

HAHNEMANN AND HUGHES ON THERAPEUTIC RELATION BETWEEN DRUG AND DISEASE

By- Dr. Upadhayay
Prof. Organon

Hahnemann and Hughes both beleive in "**Similia Similibus Curantur**" but there is colourful and piquant difference between the two on therapeutic relation between the drug and the disease and the difference is such a well marked that the line of demarcation can be drawn between the two. A.Lippe, E.B.Nash, J.T.Kent, Stuart Close, H.A.Robert toe the line of Hahnemann while William Boericke, J.H.Clarke belong to Hughian line.

Theoretical Openion :

Hahnemann considered the "**Similia Similibus Curantur**". The therapeutic relation between drug and disease a doctrine. Doctrine refers to a principle or rule which is mandatory that is to say that cure is inevitable without any failure of symptoms of disease and the pathogenesis of the drug are similar provided the dose, potency being accurate and the obstacles removed,

While Dr. Richard Hughes opines that "**Similia Similibus Curantur**" is not a doctrine but simply a therapetic method which may occasionally meet failure. He tells in his book "**The Principle And Practice Of Homoeopathy**" in Lecture-I "..... Homoeopathy is a therapeutic method it is obvious that the things that shall have to do is a METHOD not a doctine or system it remains method still nothing more".

Practical Therapeutic :

Hahnemann has conceived that each case should be treated as idiopathic case for selection of remedy, taht is to say the case should be individualise directly in terms of drug without nosological diagnosis, for prognosis diagnosis may be needed. 'A.Lippe was ahead among the followers of hahnemannian line. Lippe searched for the symptoms is defy pathology as inflammation without pain.

Dr. Hughes hounds Lippian way of approach in his same book.

"The school of Lippe represented are careless about similiarity between disease itself and drug action. So long as the condition of the two corresponds. Hughes openion is reflected in hs same book Lecture-IV "Similiarity between disease and drug action should be generic specific and individual -----" Hughian opines that disease should be diagnosed then individuality should be added to it.