

Scope of Homoeopathy In Renal Calculus

“Renal Calculus”: Nowadays it is one of the most common disease of urinary tract occurring more frequently in men than women and in whites than blacks. It is rare in children.

Urinary Calculi consist of aggregated of crystals and small amounts of proteins and glycoproteins, but their genesis is poorly understood. Different types of stones occur in different parts of world, and dietary factors probably play a part in determining the varying patterns of stones in which the crystalline component consists of calcium oxalate are the most common i.e. 39%, 14% of stones contained both calcium oxalate and calcium phosphate, 13% calcium phosphate alone, and 15% contained magnesium ammonium phosphate small numbers of cyatine stones and uric acid stones are found. In developing countries the incidence of childhood bladder stones is low, renal stones in adults are more common.

Kidney stones may be caused by kidney infection, or may result from stagnation of the urine in the kidney because of obstruction in passage of urine to the bladder. This obstruction may be caused by back pressure from an obstruction at the bladder outlet rather than by anything wrong in the bladder or in the ureter. In gout there is tendency of kidney stones. Urinary concretion vary greatly in size. There may be practicles like sand anywhere in the urinary tract, on large round stones in the bladder. Staghorn calculi fill the whole renal pelvis and branch into the calyces. They are usually associated with previous pylonephritis. Deposits of calcium may be present throughout the renal parenchyma giving rise to nephrocalcinosis. This is especially liable to occur in patients with chronic

pyelonephritis, renal tubular acidosis, hyperparathyroidism, Vitamin D intoxication and healed renal tuberculosis.

The symptoms of a kidney stone may be trifling. Infact a kidney may be destroyed before the victim has enough pain to consult a physician. Usually, however there is increased frequency of urination especially with exertion or riding over rough roads. There may be vague pains and soreness through the upper tract and side. If a ureter becomes blocked, there may be pain, chill and fever. If a stone starts to pass down through a ureter, it can cause sudden and excruciating pain, which is often called renal colic. The urine in such cases will contain blood and possibly pus. It may be in the back but more often originates in the abdomen and radiate downwards to the bladder, groin, inner thigh and urethra. It may last from minute to several hours or days and it is one of the worst pains humans ever have to bear. It may stop as suddenly as it began. There is frequent desire to void urine during attack of renal colic. The distress may be so closely confined to the bladder and its functions that the victim thinks the bladder is primarily at fault.

According to orthodox mode of treatment these symptoms are necessary only for the diagnostic purpose. But there treatments are based on the diagnosis and not on the basis of patient. But in the Homeopathy the dictum “*Treat The Patient And Not The Disease*” of Dr Hahnemann prevailed. So dominant is this in the minds of his orthodox followers, that it seems their attention was diverted from making scientific observation of the pathogenetic factors underlying the disease the pathology involved before and after the expulsion of stones. Homeopathy is known to possess effective remedies in the treatment of kidney stones almost since the time of evolution of this system of therapeutics by Dr Samuel Hahnemann. The emphasis is in relieving the symptomatology independent of the



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underlying pathology as amply corroborated in the writing of Dr Kent, discussing on the renal colic in his lesser writing he says "When the stone has been formed, it is separated from the patient. The remedy that fits the constitution has the tendency to prevent the manufacture of more stone and relieves the spasm that occasions the pain. After the remedy there may be out pouring of stones. In one case a teaspoonful of stones were discharged in one or two days. The fibres were relaxed and the kidney was emptied of stones. This, the remedy does when aimed at the patient. It will set the kidneys to manufacture healthy urine".

Homeopathy—treat diseased individual on a well defined therapeutics principle "**Similia Similibus Curanter**". By symptomatology it is meant that uncommon peculiar characteristic symptom that individualise the patient irrespective of underlying pathology. These are the symptoms which belongs to individual's personality, temperament, intelligence, will and understanding. Those atmospheric conditions that accentuate his sufferings, his peculiar likes, dislikes and idiosyncrasies. The location of his physical suffering, the sensation imparted and circumstances that cause aggravations or amelioration of his complaints and those that appear as concomitant of diseases, their various exciting or maintaining causes and the time modalities. Thus in the treatment of kidney stones primary a close of individualizing examination of the patient is done. And symptomatology thus obtained is matched with one of the drugs in whose pathogenetic powers it has been established that it is capable of forming stones in the human economy. Drawing an analogy from our knowledge of the process of stone formation in the body that is result of agglomeration of the particles of gravel held together began irreversible collidal cementing substance, it is inferred that those drugs which are capable of producing gravel have also the capacity of producing stones in the system, and then the power of curing them when selected on the therapeutics principle of Similia.

MIASMATIC CLEAVAGE OF RENAL CALCULUS PSORA

1. Painful retention of the urine especially with children and old people.
2. The urethra is constricted in the parts, especially in the morning.
3. At the time owing to flatulence, she can not urinate.
4. The urine frequently passes off as thin as a thread, or the stream spread out.
5. The urine is only discharged in a jerk at long intervals.
6. Retention of urine when chilled.
7. Not much pain in passing urine a slight smarting due to acidity of urine.
8. Fibrous changes in kidney.
9. Dark urine.
10. Usually phosphate stone.
11. After passing urine the deposit is usually the deposit is usually white or yellowish white phosphate, and similar deposits.
12. White sediments deposits on drying.
13. Frequently severe episodes of burning in urethra with urgency and tenesmus, fever, backache and all other signs of toxemia.
14. Pain < in winter and > by heat, summer.

SYPHILIS

1. Fibrous changes in kidney.
2. Pyuria, offensive carrion like odor with multiple pus cell and pain in renal angle, haematuria.
3. Pyelonephritis, pyonephrosis, renal cystic disease and abscesses.
4. Parts of affinity-kidney tissue and bladder mucous membrane.
5. The tubercular physiology throughout them, with the diathesis strongly marked.
6. The majority of the renal difficulties have a pseudo-Psoric basis, which can be demonstrated by careful study of all the latent miasmatic symptoms of the whole organisms.
7. Pain < at night, at summer, from cooling and > in winter.

SYCOSIS

There is intense pains on urination. Child screams from pain when urinating.

1. Painful spasm affecting urethra and bladder.
2. Gouty concretion in urethra of young babies when born of sycotic parent.
3. Fibrous changes in kidney.
4. Recurrent UTI with scanty stringy, peculiar odor.
5. Malignancies and severe disease of these organs.
6. Parts of affinity- prostate urethra, prostate and UV junction eg Stag horn and cystic kidney.
7. Pain < in cold damp weather, by moving or stretching. > From dryness.

TUBERCULAR MIASM [PSEUDO-PSORA]

1. Anxiety and much loss of strength after urination
2. In tubercular diathesis especially in nervous or neurotic patient, urine is pale, colorless and copious and with very little solid present.
3. Diabetic patients who are usually strong tubercular with diathesis strongly marked.
4. Bright's disease.
5. Urine offensive and easy decomposed, odor musty.
6. As tubercular children urine may be involuntary at night as the fall asleep that is why *Calc-Carb* cures so many positive pseudo- psora cases.
7. Pain < cold in any form, > standing, meat, emotional alteration.

TREATMENT

There are four aspects in the treatment of kidney stone from homeopathic stand point.

1. The acute state or the state of renal colic that comes to a physician as an emergency.
2. The chronic state or the state in which the renal calculi have been diagnosed and the patient seeks their expulsion by homeopathic remedies.
3. The constitutional state, that follows expulsion of calculi but still prone to recurrence.
4. The prophylactic state, in which the patient manifest a tendency to build calculi but they had not yet formed.

The classification made purely for academic interest is by no means intended to draw any line of demarcation between remedies indicated in one state or other. In homeopathy, since the remedy becomes indicated on the symptomatology presented by a patient. The same remedy may come in handy in any of the four states. Yet, on the basis of clinical verification by physician in charge of such cases from time, the drug more often indicated for the different condition may be enumerated as follows.

FOR ACUTE RENAL COLIC

The common clinical symptoms such as pain, vomiting, sweat, shock, etc are of little value to a homeopath in prescribing. It matters a great deal to him to know whether the colic is right sided or left sided, how it is aggravated or ameliorated and the symptoms accompanying it. To some extent it is possible to group a set of remedies based on the types of stone as given in some books of therapeutics of the common remedies are

1. *Arnica-Montana*

Obstructive stone retained from over exertion brick red sediment vesical tenesmus with very much painful micturation.

2. *Berberis-Vulgaris*

Head remedy for renal colic specially when the pain on left side and extend from kidney to urethra. Urging to urination with similar symptoms, it also cures pain on right side. It can be used in the form of mother tincture or in dilution.

3. *Ocimum-Canum*

Agonizing and twisting pain which makes the patient scream and grown. Red urine with brick dust or white sediments, urine turbid red and bloody.

4. *Sarsaparilla*

For white sediment urine becomes turbid clay water

immediately after passing. Urine scanty, slimy and flaky. Tenesmus of bladder.

5. *Cantharis*

Intolerable urging, tenesmus, nephritis and bloody urine. Urine scalds and is passed drop by drop.

6. *Colocynih*

Intense burning along urethra. Vesical catarrh discharge like fresh white of egg, fetid small quantity with frequent urging. Red hard crystals adhering firmly to vessels. Pain on urinating over whole abdomen.

7. *Dioscoria-Villosa*

Renal colic with pain in extremities.

8. *Pareira-Brava*

When all other are failed this may be given in mother tincture in hot water in five drops. Give *BV-Q*, *Sarsaparilla-Q* and *Pereira-Brava-Q* alternately until get removed.

CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES [CHRONIC RENAL CALCULUS]

1. *Lycopodium*

Colic is mostly on right sided. In chronic cases when acute pain is over then flatulence in abdomen specially right side with red sand in urine. It should be given in 30th dilution and not more than twice daily, morning and evening for about 3 months.

2. *Hydrangea-Arbores*

It is a stone breaking remedy

3. *Calc-Carb*

Renal colic when formation of stones is due to uric acid. Dr James Taylor Kent writes under Calc-carb that "homoeopathy can express itself best in the hands of an intelligent physician".

4. *Meddorhinum*

Painful tenesmus when urinating. Renal colic when flow very slowly.

5. *Thuja*

Urethra swollen, inflamed. Urinary stream split and small, paralysis sphincter vesicae.

AUXILIARY MEASURES FOR RENAL CALCULUS.

1. Tendency for formation of Renal Calculus. It is said "*Prevention Is Better Than Cure*". So avoid food articles for stopping recurrent formation of renal calculus which are as follows: Egg, sesum, opium groundroot, anjir, spinach, methi, strawberry, cauliflower, coffee.
2. To help relieve pain, apply heat, preferably fomentation if the pain is high in the back or hot Sitz baths if the pain is low in the back or abdomen.
3. Drink plenty of water.
4. The diet recommended is green salad, fresh fruits and diluted vegetables juices.
5. Food rich in fats, starch, proteins and salts should be stopped.
6. For eliminating the toxins from the body, the patient is advised to drink a glassful of lukewarm water with the spoon of honey and juice of half a lemon for 10 days.
7. A warm water tub bath for 15 minutes a day for 15 days.
8. 250 gms of water-melon juice for 10 days.
9. Carrot juice of 200-300 gms per day for 15 days.
10. Application of mud pack on abdomen daily for 8 days.

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