



---

## **Homoeopathic Medicines in the Management of Paediatrics Skin Rashes**

*Dr. Suryankant S. Gite*

M.D. (Hom.), Professor & HOD, Department of Repertory, Foster Development's Homoeopathic Medical College, Aurangabad. (M.S.)

---

### **ABSTRACT**

The health problem of the children now a days are the most pressing. Most of the children are suffered with various diseases in that skin complaints are leading. The parents became anxious even their child slept for long period or not taking milk properly, and when they see a rash on babies skin then they become so much worried and restless, their condition is like a person whose relative suffering from heart attack and how he become restless, worried and nervous. In skin rashes of children 0-1 yr. age group are due to many conditions but the parents wants immediate treatment for that but harmless one. Modern medicine can't offer harmless treatment or side effect free treatment. Only Homoeopathy can do this. The parents are very much aware about Homoeopathic treatment that it is as harmless as their babies toothless mouth, as soft as his palms and feet and as sweet as babies smile.

Skin is the mirror of internal harmony, if it get disturbed it shown its manifestation on skin. Today major problem with children up to 1 yr. age is the skin rashes. Sometime it may be allergic, bacterial or viral one and sometime it may be a symptom of any disease but it makes parent worried. This topic has need to study in deep through Homoeopathic view because modern medicinal side effects, some are permanent and their view - disease as a whole. Today parents wants a harmless treatment for their babies which have no any side effect & will produce it's curing effect for life long and Homoeopathy fulfills their each & every demand.

**Keywords:** Skin Rash, Skin Eruptions, Paediatrics, Homoeopathy and Repertory

---

### **Introduction**

A rash is a reaction of the skin. It can be caused by many things, such as a drug reaction, an infection, or an allergic reaction. Many different agents can cause similar rashes because the skin has a limited number of possible responses. Very often the associated symptoms in addition to the rash help make the diagnosis, such as a history of tick bites, exposure to other ill children or adults, recent antibiotic use, environmental exposures, or prior immunizations.

Most rashes caused by viruses do not harm your child and go away over time without any treatment. However, some childhood rashes have serious or even life-threatening causes. As a parent, you should be familiar with these rashes.

---

### **Material and Methods**

#### **Sources of data:**

The subjects for this study have been selected from those paediatric patients with skin rash who attended in the O.P.D. as per the inclusion criteria.

---

#### **Method of collection of data:**

- Clinical history.
- All the patients were subjected based on the Clinical presentation, Clinical examination and
- All cases were recorded and processed on the standardized case record.
- Treatment has been given Homoeopathically,
- A total of 30 cases were selected for this study from the OPD.
- The similimum has been selected by appropriate methods.
- The samples were divided randomly into high and low potency groups.
- The follow-up criteria have been drawn up in advance, to study the manner and rate of response of the symptoms in both the groups.
- In most of the cases a start was made with low potency and observed for 3-4 weeks or more. Then they were switched on to high or higher potencies to find out the speed of improvement and duration of the period of relief.

For this study I have selected my patients under the following inclusion criteria:

- ◆ All patients with skin rash were included for this study.
  - ◆ The duration of this study for each case has been kept for 1-15 days unless the patient shows dramatic response before the scheduled time.
  - ◆ In this study I have considered the potencies upto 30c as lower potency and the potencies 200C and above as higher potency.
1. Data receiving: Each patient will be given adequate time and data will be elicited in comprehensive manner as to elicit proper Patient's picture in the disease.
  2. Processing of the case will be done as per the principles and guidelines of Homoeopathy.
  3. References from Repertory will be availed for the selection of a remedies. All the cases will be followed up for sufficient period required as per the guidelines from Organon of Medicine and Homoeopathic Philosophy.
  4. References from materia medica will be availed for selection of a single remedy out of indicated group of remedies.
  5. Summary will be drawn after study of all relevant patients.
  6. Result and discussions.
  7. Summery and conclusion will be drawn by applying the statistics in concern.

---

## Review of Literature

Skin rashes in children are a common occurrence as well as one that can throw parents into a full blown panic. It seems that the first fear the parent has is that the child has chicken pox, which may or may not be the case. There are however, many different types of skin rashes in children other than chicken pox.

For instance, there are a variety of viral and bacterial rashes that are common to children. Chicken pox happens to be one of them and is often confused with measles, but is actually completely different. The commonality between these two types of skin rashes in children is that they both come with a fever. Other than that, they are totally different.

Chicken pox tend to look like small blisters. These blisters will itch and cause the child to be uncomfortable. Chicken pox will appear and keep a steady vigil until the blisters have dried up. Scratching these will cause the blisters to open and can cause scarring on the child. It is a myth that this virus can only be gotten once in a lifetime. Those who have had the virus multiple times tend to do so because the virus did not run its entire course. Adults can also contract the virus and can be afflicted with serious side effects because of it.

Measles come in a couple of different forms and are known by different names such as Scarlet Fever, Scarletina and German measles. They differ from chicken pox in that the rash consists of smaller bumps that may appear and disappear. Measles may occur more than once in the same individual. Certain types of measles require that the child stay out of sunlight and other bright lights as the retina can be damaged.

Some other skin rashes in children are Fifth disease, Roseola, ringworm, Scabies, Shingles and diaper rash. While some of these rashes may be accompanied by a high fever, others will have no other symptoms besides the rash. Ringworm, which is actually a fungal infection, is an example of this. Parents should be cautious and consult a professional health care provider to determine what type of rash the child has.

Skin rashes in children have the unique opportunity to flourish and spread more than they would in adults. Part of the reason for that is that adults tend to have firmer personal boundaries than children. This means that children tend to share personal objects and may have limited concern for their own body space. Some children also have poor hygiene and will easily spread germs throughout public schools and daycares.

Parents should remember to teach their children good hygiene habits to prevent the spread of rashes. While some rashes are not contagious while the rash is present, others can be easily transmitted. This is why schools request that children not attend school for 24 hours after having a rash, fever or diarrhea. Parents should take this responsibility seriously in consideration of the other parents and students alike.

---

## Homeopathic Therapeutics:

In order to alleviate the inflamed tissue and to minimize the discomfort caused by the itching sensations, the homeopathic remedies given below will prove to be of use.

### *Anacardium or.*

*Anacardium or.* is to be used in the homeopathic treatment of people affected with skin rashes where the incidence of the rashes is due to allergens present in poison oak, or where the rashes are caused by other forms of contact dermatitis and external agents. Some of the first outward physical symptoms of the condition in such individuals are the appearance of an intensely itchy rash, usually accompanied by immense swelling and fluid-filled blisters on the affected regions of the skin. Such symptoms can worsen when hot water or some source of heat comes into contact with the affected area, the itching

sensation typically increasing under such conditions. The appearance of any of these symptoms requires the utilization of *Anacardium or.* as a homeopathic remedy.

### ***Apis***

*Apis* is to be used in the homeopathic treatment of person affected with skin rashes where an allergic response from the body to an allergen was the cause of the rash, resulting in a condition like hives, this treatment must also be followed where the rash is pinkish in color and is accompanied by a swelling in the affected area usually appearing with burning and or stinging pain and discomfort. Further more the application of external cold compresses can alleviate the swelling and the discomfort in the affected regions of the body. The appearance of any of these symptoms in the body of the affected person requires the utilization of *Apis* as a homeopathic remedy.

### ***Belladonna***

*Belladonna* is to be used in the homeopathic treatment of afflicted individuals where the appearance of the skin rash is sudden with a hot and throbbing sensation in the affected region of the skin, often turning a bright red in color. The presence of a fever may also be another physiological symptom of the condition. The presence of any one of these symptoms signals the need to use *Belladonna* as a homeopathic remedy in the patient.

### ***Bryonia***

*Bryonia* is to be used in the homeopathic treatment of afflicted individuals where the skin rash that appears has a bumpy feel, sensations such as a hot feeling may be present, this remedy is also preferred in treating dry rashes, such symptoms usually respond well to this herb. The patient may display typical symptoms of the condition such as worsening rapidly when exposed to heat and even slight pressure, such as a tender touch, however, the itchy sensation may be alleviated when the person lies down and pressure is applied onto the affected areas to topically soothe the pain as in a massage. Psychologically the person may prefer being alone and lying stock still, for long periods of time, if there is any illness accompanying the rashes on the skin. The appearance of any of these symptoms in the person signals the need to use *Bryonia* as a homeopathic remedy.

### ***Graphites***

*Graphites* is to be used in the homeopathic treatment of individuals affected by skin rashes where the rashes come one with eruptions on the surface oozing a sticky golden colored fluid, these fluids then dry and encrust the rash. Other symptoms are the presence of intense itchy sensations that may worsen from exposure to warmth of any kind and can rapidly aggravate in intensity during the night, causing great discomfort to the person. The appearance of any of these symptoms requires the utilization of *Graphites* as a homeopathic remedy by the person.

### ***Ledum***

*Ledum* is to be used in the homeopathic treatment of individuals afflicted with a skin rash, where the rash is given to swelling and puffiness along with itchy sensations. The application of cold compresses may soothe the discomfort felt from the swollen and itchy areas. The appearance of any of these symptoms in the affected person requires the immediate use of *Ledum* as a homeopathic remedy.

### ***Natrum mur.***

*Natrum mur.* is to be used in the homeopathic treatment of individuals afflicted with skin rashes where the rashes are of the chronic type, typically appearing on the edges of the scalp or in areas where the knees and elbows are bent. The appearance of the rash is scaly and dry, however all the other regions of the skin of the affected individual is very oily in appearance. The other signs of the condition are the worsening of the person when he or she is exposed to direct sunlight, the person may also aggravate the symptoms greatly if undertaking any form of physical exertion during the occurrence of the condition. Emotionally caused problems can also be alleviated by *Natrum muriaticum*, especially those concerned with romantic disappointments, as such psychosomatic factors can cause, conditions like hives to appear on the skin, due to the emotional stress felt by the person, factors like grief can also be contributory psychological conditions. The chances of herpes occurring as an accompaniment are also high in such individuals. The appearance of any of these symptoms in the individual requires the use of *Natrum Mur.* as a homeopathic remedy.

### ***Rhus tox.***

*Rhus tox.* is to be used in the homeopathic treatment of individuals afflicted with skin rashes where the formation of blisters is often seen accompanied by severe burning and itchy sensations, these affected areas of the skin can be alleviated through the application of heat or by bathing using heated water. Other symptoms in the affected individual are restlessness and a constant need to move around. The appearance of any of these symptoms requires the utilization of *Rhus tox.* as a homeopathic remedy in the treatment of the rash.

### *Sepia*

Sepia is to be used in the homeopathic treatment of individuals with rashes on the skin that show a scaly appearance with a reddish or brownish coloration of the affected area of the skin. The condition of the person improves in warm areas and on wearing warm clothes, however, excessive warmth may induce perspiration and this resulting sweating can aggravate the sensations such as the intense desire to itch. The appearance of one or any of these symptoms in the individual requires the utilization of Sepia as a homeopathic remedy.

### *Sulphur*

Sulphur is to be used in the homeopathic treatment of individuals with skin rashes that show a red coloration on the affected area, the skin undergoes intense irritation and itchy sensations are uncontrollable, heat seems to worsen the burning sensations, while contact with water may also aggravate the itchiness on the skin. Affected persons also complain of a worsening of the symptoms when they are accidentally touched or brought into contact with woolen clothes and to a lesser extent other types of clothing. While some relief may be obtained from the itchy sensations by scratching the affected area, this is not advisable as the skin can break and the itch can worsen as a consequence. The types of symptoms seen especially the forms of the eruptions on the skin can be scaly or dry in appearance, on the other hand the appearance can also be moist and susceptible to infection as a result. The appearance of any of these symptoms will mean the necessity of Sulphur as the homeopathic remedy.

### *Urtica*

Urtica is to be used in the homeopathic treatment of a skin rash afflicting a person having all the symptoms of a nettle rash in appearance as well as in the sensations, the skin is covered by blotches, accompanied with an intense stinging and burning sensation. The symptoms can in general worsen greatly when the person can no longer control his or her desire to scratch, such activities aggravate the symptoms in the affected parts, often bringing on fresh blotches elsewhere. The condition can generally be alleviated though the external application of cold compresses onto the affected region. This particular homeopathic remedy is also effective and useful against all skin rashes induced by allergies to foods like shellfish, in rashes that come along with conditions such as rheumatism and also in symptoms induced by the body heating up due to fever or because of exertion. The appearance of any of these symptoms calls for the use of the Urtica as a homeopathic remedy onto the affected regions of the body.

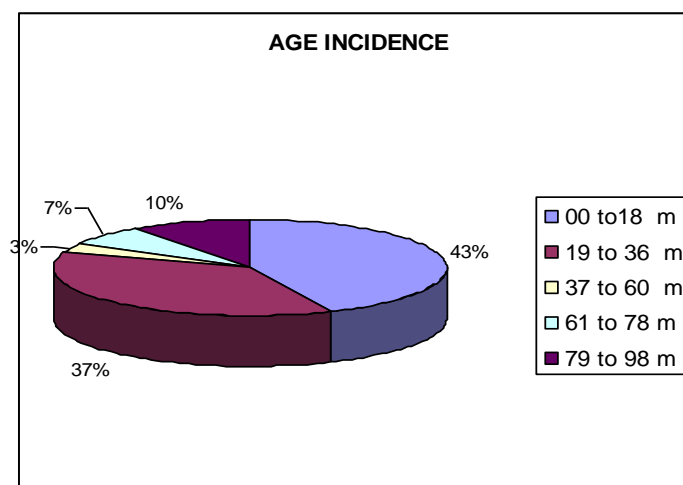
## **Observations**

### **AGE INCIDENCE**

Out of the 30 cases the age of the cases which were given homeopathic remedies are shown in the following table.

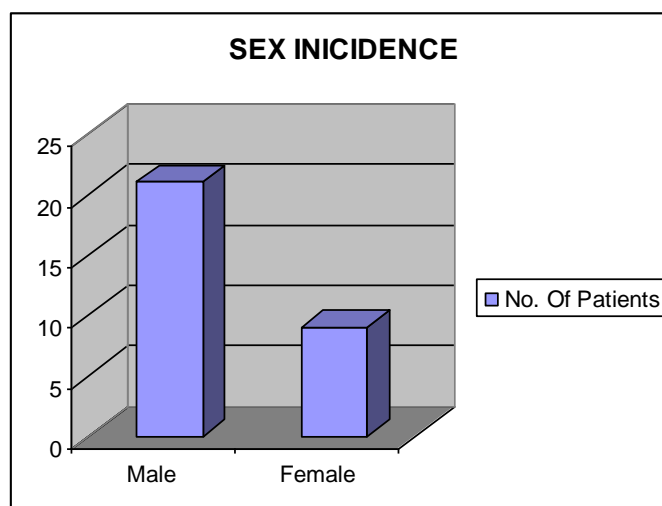
#### **STATISTICAL TABLE OF AGE INCIDENCE**

Age Group	No. Of Patients	Percentage %
00 to18 m	13	43.33%
19 to 36 m	11	36%
37 to 60 m	1	3.33%
61 to 78 m	2	6.67%
79 to 98 m	3	10.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100%</b>

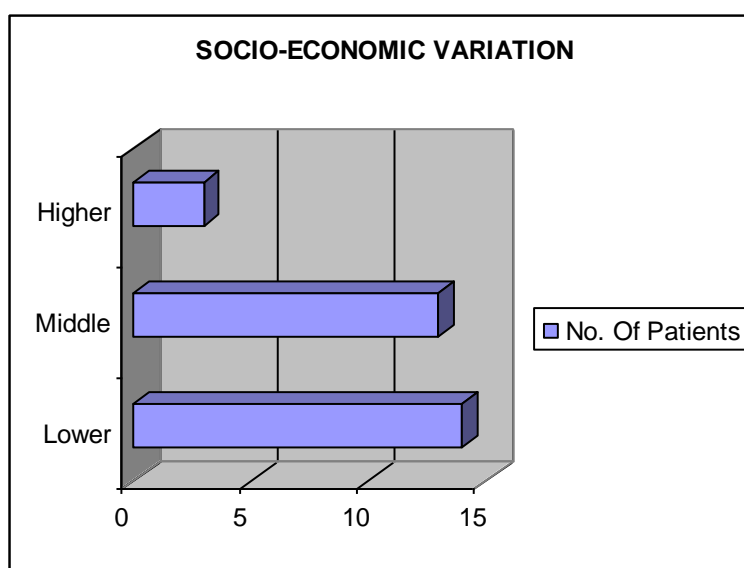


**SEX INCIDENCE****STATISTICAL TABLE OF SEX INCIDENCE**

Gender	No. Of Patients	Percentage %
Male	21	70.00%
Female	9	30%
Total	30	100.00%

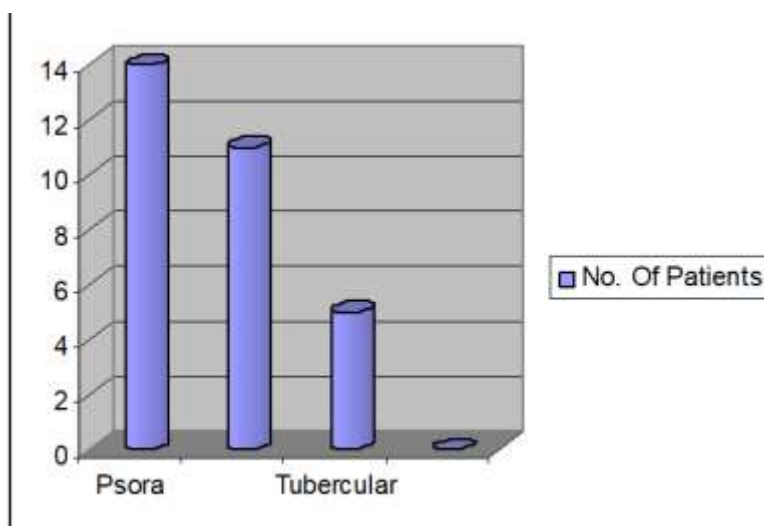
**VARIATION IN SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS OF PATIENTS****STATISTICAL TABLE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC VARIATION**

Socio-Economic Status	No. Of Patients	Percentage %
Lower	14	46.66%
Middle	13	43%
Higher	3	10.00%
Total	30	100.00%



**VARIATION OF MIASMATIC PRESENTATION**

Miasm in the background	No. Of Patients	Percentage
Psora	14	46.67%
Sycosis	11	37%
Tubercular	5	17%
Syphilis	0	0.00%
Total	30	100.00%

**Discussion**

The case material taken for study in this Dissertation has been drawn after extensive practice based on integrated methodology. They represent a wide spectrum of Homoeopathic medical practice. This spectrum covers the acute diseases caused by acute miasm and the acute exacerbation encountered in the course of management of Mental diseases, the chronic diseases caused by chronic miasms.

They vary in nature, type, mode of onset, suppression, palliation, emotional and in their extent of gravity.

In the interview of all these cases the scope of enquiry has been enlarged to such an extent that almost all the data collected could be utilized for imparting objectivity to the totality. The data processing, constitution of the totality and the management of the cases have been achieved by integrated methodology keeping in view the role of homoeopathy in phobia. The purpose of this exercise has been to verify whether such an approach of investigating and treating a case. Provides consistent and dependable results whether it has universal application in Homoeopathy and whether it merits being adopted as a standardized method in the practice of Homoeopathy.

A totality in Homoeopathic practice is obtained by establishing a logical relationship between the uncommon, peculiar, Characteristic symptoms. There is no way knowing what is uncommon unless the common is recognized. Making a clinical diagnosis thus becomes imperative for a Homoeopathic physician. A clinical diagnosis takes into account, apart from the history of the patient, the finding physical examination and data gathered from laboratory investigations or such other special investigations. Incorporating all these into a Homoeopathic case record therefore becomes vital. A human mind has always proved a difficult task for the physician yet it is so important to know it especially for a Homoeopathic physician. Mind has occupied a dominant position in the logic of combining the symptoms for making a Homoeopathic totality. Several techniques are devised in modern syco-analysis to investigate the mind. One such method employed is to make a patient interact with written material and examining his responses to interpret the mental make up responsible for them. This technique is adopted for taking the case with more information. A well taken history provides a great deal of prior information to the physician about the patient, whom he is going to interview. It helps him to plan the proceedings in a manner that he is able to gather all the information he is seeking by restoring to suitable techniques.

Homeopathic case taking is an art and is so vital in treating the sick. The patient is allowed to let out all his troubles without our interpretation and is made to feel relieved at the end of the session having let out the bottled up emotions. The privacy should be maintained and the patient given liberty to speak.

By correlating the concepts of clinical pathology and chronic miasms, it is possible to classify diseases bearing the conventional labels under appropriate miasmatic heading a search for incident of diseases in the patient's family as well as in the past helps the physician to estimate with reasonable accuracy the predisposition of the patient. It enables the doctor to assess the patient's susceptibility as also to determine his intercurrent remedy. Recording the

family history and past history thus becomes essential. The physical examination of the patient is also reveals a great deal about his type, nature of the disease he is suffering from and its common and uncommon features to a physician. Evidence of warts, moles, naevy, spotted ribbed or deformed nails, deep and ugly scars left by skin afflictions, sweat on palms and soles on one side of the body. One side of the body being hot to touch than the other, finding large uterine fibroids or an Inguinal herniation, help to find whether it is a surgical or Homoeopathic case.

Homoeopathic case taking permits no short cuts. A physician confining himself to enquiry of the presenting symptoms and trying to fix a remedy for it does deceive to the patient and robs himself of an opportunity to know the totality of the case. The general totality, his expression, the mental and physical generals of the patient have to be taken accurately. The physical appearance of the patient is also important and needs to be noted in the case. A tall, slim individual having a pointed chin and delicate eyelashes or a lean and lanky, dirty, stoop shouldered individual or a fair, fat and flabby child are self expressions of the remedy. The patients dream and his mental state provides a lot of information about the state of mind.

In recording a child's case it is important to note the gestation phase of the mother to now the environment of the child during the early phase of its development. In female the menstrual cycles, abortions and unwanted pregnancies. Normal and abnormal deliveries, lochia and lactation as well as to the complaints a receiving accompanying following are attributed of having been caused by them are also important factors to be recorded in a case.

During the case taking a patient cant be confined to the pre-set formation for recording the symptoms. He cannot follow an area in a line so he allowed to take freely but we should leave sufficient space with each symptoms so that we can finish them accurately at the end of his narration to get the detailed information about these, to cover the case as a whole then is the case complete and the doctor can hunt a simillimum. He should stop that session their as the long interesting story might loose sight of the object of the inquiry. Thus the role of homoeopathy in Skin rashes is studied in my work.

In spite of wide variations in the cases, all of them were recorded as completely as possible. Every data pertaining to the different areas that could be ascertained was recorded. The chief complaint, the associated complaints, the physical the description of the patient his appetite, thirst, craving, dislikes, addiction, Idiosyncrasies, Sex functions, life space, sleep and dream, sensitivity to temperature, weather, form of posture, bath, approach to life, past and family history and the physical and pathological findings as well as findings obtained from specialized technology have also been recorded in each case.

In females, the menstrual history, obstetric history, information pertaining to the leucorrhoea, pregnancies-wanted and unwanted abortions, natural and induced, as well as complaints if any, either caused by or accompanying them were recorded. In children cases the mothers gestation notes, infants mental and physical development as also the vaccination history were added. Every efforts was made to gather in each case the uncommon, the peculiar and characteristic symptoms for therapeutic purpose. The data gathered thus were recorded according to a pre-designed format for quick reference during subsequent processing of the case.

Since the acute cases were of recent origin and the patient vividly remembers all the details pertaining to his illness and elaborate case taking was necessary. The symptoms belonging to the sector as well as those characteristic expressions at the general level were recorded in each case.

The data thus gathered was subjected to analysis and synthesis as per the integrated methodology discussed earlier. On the strength of available data an attempt was made to diagnosis the disease in every case. Conventional methods for this purpose, the patients symptoms, brief history of their origin and progress. The findings of physical examinations and the data available from laboratory investigation were focused to a point to arrive at the said diagnosis.

In some cases, the patients were already investigated elsewhere and diagnosed by the specialists. A clinical diagnosis served useful in separating the common symptoms from the uncommon. Common symptom having an intensity marked against them were consider as uncommon symptoms and carried forward for constituting the totality.

In all chronic cases attempts were made to define the problem of the patient. This has facilitated by arranging the symptoms chronologically from the birth till the present time.

The data obtain in patients life space was arranged tabularly as it is evolve in the different phases of his life. The various events and the response to them were interpreted to assess the basic mental state responsible for the expressions. The state and expressions were arranged on the time scale according to their evolution to comprehend the psycho-dynamic of is case. The uncommon, peculiar, characteristic symptoms at the mental, physical & pathological levels were them tabulated under the miasmatic heads as conceived how they evolved from the pre-disposition to the disposition phase. The mental and physical type known from the miasmatic characteristics they presented were added to the above to know the constitution and diathesis of the patient. The prodromal expression, wherever obtained, were identified. The functional and structural phase of disease were recognized next.

The uncommon symptoms were then arranged logically in that order, from causation, modalities, sensation including complaints in general as well as pathological generals, followed by mental generals to the characteristics particulars of the disease, keeping tag on the subtle changes occurring in the expression during their transit from one miasm to the other.

Once the above miasmatic cleavage was achieved, it permitted the formation of an evolutionary totality, from this point onwards the simillimum could be worked out by two methods Repertorial and the Non-repertorial. Where the simillimum becomes evident from the evolutionary totality. Itself the repertorization were not needed.

Where the totality had the potentiality of pointing to more then one remedy, the repertorial approach was desirable. Although several repertories are available for repertorization. The three repertories preferred were the kent's repertory, Therapeutic pocket book of Boenninghausen and Boger – Boenninghausen's repertory, because of the sound philosophic basic of their construction. Kent's repertory was preferred where there were dependable mental symptoms in the case, especially when those symptoms were qualified.

Where the physical symptoms dominated; Therapeutic pocket book was the automatic choice. Bogar, Boenninghausen was chosen where there were pathological generals in the case. It becomes clear from the above division that choice of repertory for the case is determined by the kind of expression a

case presents and not by whims and fancies of a physician. In our case Kent's repertory was used and not by whims and fancies of a physician in our cases Kent's repertory was used.

For repertorization only the general present in the case were considered. It provided a field to the physician of the potentially similar remedies for the case from among which, the one that resembles the disease totality most was to be chosen. The characteristic particulars in the case and those generals that has few remedies listed against them were considered for differentiation. The later, though they were generals, were not taken for repertorization because, the small list of remedies mentioned against them could potentially remedy most similar to the patients totality was identified. That remedy was the similimum for the case. It had to match the disease totality not only at the mental & physical levels but also at the miasmatic level. The important point that needed to be recognized here was that repertorization as method was not the end but a means to the end. It did not lead to similimum but, lead to a small group of similar remedies. The final choice had to be made by working through the materia-medica.

Since the patient was studied as a individual and the disease he suffered from was perceived as an evolutionary totality, it become imperative for studying the drug also in a similar fashion in the homeopathic materia-medica, so that the natural and artificial disease portraits could be compared for their similarity for the successful application of the law of similars.

The first and most essential criterion was to induct time into such a study. The second criterion was identifying the group of symptoms that were common to a disease and separate them from the uncommon one. The symptoms common to the group and those differentiating each member of it could also be separate for grater clarity. Thirdly the miasmatic evolution each drug had to be studied through the same potential differential field was constituted the by the drugs that had prominently emerged in the repertorization and rubrics considered for differentiating them.

Often a large number of potential remedies emerge at the end of repertorization. A method arbitrary though was devised to short list them. Drugs having a score that was less than 1/3. The highest score by any remedy in the repertorial syndrome were not considered for further differentiation. The remaining remedies were listed according to, whether they were indicated for the acute or the chronic phase for a given case. These were further classified into chilly, ambithermal and hot remedies depending upon the thermal rating of the patient. It was obvious that a remedy for acute phase could not be considered for the chronic phase. Similarly a chilly remedy could not be considered for a patient who was aggravated by heat in general and vice-versa. Only those drugs that were indicated for the chronic phase and match with the patient's thermal ratings were carried to the potential differential field for further differentiation. The remedies that emerged out of such differentiation prominently were then compared in materia medica and differentiated until the same phase of constitution, diathesis and disease as was done in the study of natural disease, clearly identify the speed of travel of the miasm from one head to the other. This kind of study has been attempted and published in homeopathic literature though the study is still in its infancy. Very few drugs out of a large collection of them in the materia medica are available today that have been studied by above methodology.

Quite often during the management of a case, the indicated remedy fails to hold on after a certain length of time, giving a higher potency or increasing the frequency of reputation also fails bring the desired effect. It is obvious that there is a deep seated miasmatic block preventing the action of the remedy. This can be over come by the administration of a suitable intercurrent remedy. This remedy acts deep enough at the structural level having been determined by the indications available at the levels of predisposition and disposition of the patient. Nosodes act deep enough in the system and bring about lasting change. But by no means and intercurrent remedy has to be only a nosodes. Any antimiasmatic remedy from among those listed by Hahnemann in chronic disease for the different miasm could be indicated.

From the analysis of the results obtained, it is obvious that the **Homoeopathic medicines are very effective in the management of Skin rashes.**

---

## Summary and Conclusion

Incident of pediatric is very high, in general, due to the poor immunity in children and in India due to improper sanitation and contamination of water and faulty feeding habits, thus contributing significantly to the morbidity and mortality.

The "Aim" of this "Profile" study was to treat Skin rashes in children with homeopathic medicines, based on an individualized approach.

Each case has been taken on a standardized case record and the remedy has been administered after erecting the totality by considering all aspect of the case, strictly according to the homoeopathic principles

In this project, 30 cases, of Skin rashes were selected for study. Among 30 cases, most affected 13 cases (43.33 %) were between the age group 0 months to 11 months and 21 (70 %) were male patient. 28 cases (93.33 %) improvement and 2 cases did not show any improvement. Out of 28 cases, more than 15 cases required only the first prescription to be relieved of their complaint. Rest of the patients required a re-consideration of the totality for selection of a second prescription.

It was noticed that out of 30 cases, occurrence of the patients from the lower social-economic class was the most i.e. 14 (46.66 %). Four cases were treated with Arsenic Album and Veratum Album each. Aloes, Calcarea Phos, Sulphur and Nutrum Carb helped in two cases each.

Therefore it can be seen from this study that Homoeopathy can be sought for reducing the days of an skin rashes with quick results. Thus it not only helps to cure the patients physically but also mentally, leaving them healthier.

Homoeopathic medicines are palatable, non-addictive, economical and also without side effects. In the long run it is useful to build up resistance of the body and the system. This can be done based on the firmly successful natural principles.

This from the study the following conclusions can be drawn:

Homoeopathic medicines were found efficacious for limiting the cute diarrhoea episodes in a short span of approximately one to two days.



---

A group of commonly used remedies are found.

Also that homoeopathic medicines were found to be useful in skin rashes.

### **Bibliography**

---

1. Text Book of Pediatrics- Nelson
2. Boericke William, pocket manual at Homoeopathic Materia Medica and Repertory, New Delhi-B.Jain Publishers (P) Ltd.,New Delhi, Reprint Edition 1996
3. Boericke William, Organon of Medicine by samuel Hahnemann, New Delhi- B.Jain Publishers (P) Ltd.,New Delhi 6th Edition 1991
4. Boger C.M. A synoptic key to the Materia Medica and Repertory, New Delhi-B. Jain Publishers (P) Ltd.,New Delhi Reprint Edition 2000
5. Burt William H.. Characteristic Materia Medica , New Delhi-B.Jain Publishers (P) Ltd.,New Delhi Reprint Edition 1996
6. Chand Diwan, Homoeopathy- The Modern concept, The rational Medicine, Vol.IV, No.1 Jan-March 1985.
7. Close Stuart, The genius of Homoeopathy, New Delhi-B. Jain Publishers (P) Ltd., New Delhi Reprint Edition 1998.
8. Coulter Catherine R. Protraits at Homoeopathic Medicines Missouri, St Louis, Quality Medical Publishing Inc, Vol-1 1998 edition.
9. Kent J.T. Lectures on Homoeopathic Philosophy, New Delhi, B. Jain Publishers (P) Ltd. Reprint edition 1992
10. Kent J.T. Repertory of Homoeopathic Medicine Indian edition
11. Murphy Robin, Homoeopathic Medical Repertory New Delhi, IBHS first edition 1994.
12. Robert H.A. The Principles and Art at cure in Homoeopathy, New Delhi, B.Jain Publishers (P) Ltd. Reprint Edition 1987.
13. Dr. Samuel Lilienthal- Homoeopathic Therapeutics.
14. Samuel Hahnemann - Organon of Medicine 6<sup>th</sup> edition, B. Jain Publishes, New Delhi, 1994.
15. Various internet sites like- [www.hpathy.com](http://www.hpathy.com), [www.similima.com](http://www.similima.com), [www.emedicine.org](http://www.emedicine.org) etc.