



Efficacy of Cannabis Sativa in the Homoeopathic Management of Urinary Tract Infection

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ABSTRACT:

Urinary tract infection (UTI) is the third most common infection in humans after respiratory and gastrointestinal infections. A urinary tract infection (UTI) is a common bacterial infection known to affect various parts of the urinary tract and occurs in both men and women. In fact, bacterial urinary tract infections are the most common cause of both community-acquired and nosocomial infections in patients admitted to hospitals in India and the United States. global burden of UTI about 150 million people. Since uropathogens are largely derived from the colonic flora, they are easy to predict, and this is the reason for empiric treatment in community-acquired UTI (CA-UTI). Despite the fact that both sexes are susceptible to infection, women are mostly vulnerable due to their anatomy and reproductive physiology. The infection is usually caused by bacterial invasion of the urinary tract including the lower and upper urinary tract. Among bacterial species, Escherichia coli account for 80% to 85% of infections, followed by Staphylococcus species, which account for 10% to 15%. In addition, the bacterial species Klebsiella, Pseudomonas, Proteus and Enterococcus play a minor role in the transmission of infection. It is unpleasant and sometimes life-threatening.

However, the prognosis and treatment of urinary tract infections depends on the site of infection and any predisposing factors.

INTRODUCTION: -

Urinary tract infection (UTI) is the third most common infection after respiratory and gastrointestinal infections. The prognosis and treatment of urinary tract infections depends on the site of infection and any predisposing factors.

UTI is the most common disease in India. A common cause of urinary tract infection is unhygienic practices and lack of knowledge. When cleaning the genital area after urination, girls regularly change tampons and pads during menstruation, which helps prevent urinary tract infections.

In 2007, there were an estimated 10.5 million office visits for UTI symptoms (representing 0.9% of all outpatient visits) and 2–3 million emergency room visits in the United States alone. Currently, the societal cost of these infections, including health care costs and lost time at work, is approximately \$3.5 billion annually in the United States alone. Urinary tract infections are a significant cause of morbidity in infants, elderly men, and women of all ages. Serious consequences include frequent recurrences, pyelonephritis with sepsis, kidney damage in young children, premature birth and complications.

In India, out of 2540 urine samples, 511 (20.12%) were found positive for microbial isolates, of which 343 samples (67.12%) were from females and 168 samples (32.36%) were from males. The highest rate of isolation was found in the geriatric age group, i.e. 61-80 years (39.53%).

Urinary tract infections are more common in women than men, with half of women having at least one infection at some point in their lives. Recurrences are common. Risk factors include being female, having sex, and having a family history.

They are most common between the ages of 16 and 35, with 10% of women getting an infection each year and more than 40-60% having an infection at some point in their lives. Recurrences are common, with almost half of people getting a second infection within a year.

Some people are more prone to getting UTIs than others. Studies have also shown that women who use the diaphragm for birth control may be at higher risk. People with diabetes have a higher risk of infection due to changes in the immune system secondary to high sugar levels. Any abnormality of the urinary tract that obstructs the flow of urine (kidney stone) increases the risk of infection.

In aphorism No. 2, treatment is a quick, gentle and permanent restoration of health, or the elimination of the eradication of the disease in its entire extent, in the shortest, most reliable and least dangerous way possible, on an easily understandable principle. the disease is caused by a disorder of the vital force.

The cause is always fundamental, exciting and sustaining. The exciting cause is that which produces the diseased state. Real chronic diseases are caused by the underlying cause, i.e. the chronic miasma of Psora, Syphilis, Sycosis.

In the homeopathic system, it has its own approach to solving the disease states of humanity. It is based on the concept of "Similia Similibus Curranter" and according to the summary of symptoms and symptoms of similarity of therapeutics and constitution administered to patients. There are medicines for urinary tract infection like cannabis sativa, cannabis indica, cantharis etc.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE: -

The kidneys are paired retroperitoneal structures that are normally located between the transverse processes of the T12-L3 vertebrae, with the left kidney typically positioned slightly better than the right. The superior poles are normally oriented more medially and posteriorly than the inferior poles.

The kidneys perform important functions, including filtering and excreting metabolic waste products (urea and ammonia); regulation of necessary electrolytes, fluids and acid-base balance; and stimulation of red blood cell production. It also serves to regulate blood pressure through the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system, control water reabsorption, and maintain intravascular volume.

Urine Formation:-

It is a blood purification function. Normally, about 26% of cardiac output enters the kidneys to get rid of unwanted substances. Normally, about 1-1.5 liters of urine is produced each day. The mechanism of urine formation involves several processes.

- 1) As the blood passes through the glomerular capillaries, the plasma is filtered into Bowman's capsule. This process is called glomerular filtration.
- 2) As the filtrate from Bowman's capsule passes through the tubular portion of the nephron, it undergoes various changes in both quality and quantity. Many required substances such as glucose, amino acids, water and electrolytes are reabsorbed from the tubules. This process is called tubular reabsorption.
- 3) Some unwanted substance is secreted into the tubule from the peritubular blood vessels. This process is called tubular secretion or excretion.

Urinary Tract Infection:-

A urinary tract infection is the presence of microbial pathogens in the normally sterile urinary tract. A UTI can be either symptomatic or asymptomatic and may affect only the kidneys (pyelonephritis) or the bladder (cystitis).

Acute pyelonephritis is an important manifestation of urinary tract infection. Chronic pyelonephritis is also associated with superimposition of urinary tract infection.

Etiology of UTI:-

The bacteria most often enter the urethra (ascending infection), but can enter the bloodstream. Ascending infections account for most cases of uncomplicated cystitis and pyelonephritis and usually involve organisms with normal intestinal flora. E-coli. Staph. saprophyticus is sometimes found in young women and Klebsiella pneumoniae are rare causes.

Uncomplicated and complicated infection

- Uncomplicated urinary tract infection occurs in healthy women. An uncomplicated infection is an episode of cystourethritis following bacterial colonization of the urethra and bladder mucosa. This type of infection is considered uncomplicated because sequelae are rare and exclusive due to the morbidity associated with reinfection in a subset of women.
- Complicated urinary tract infection associated with anatomic functional or metabolic abnormalities of the urinary tract that disable the host's natural innate defenses and lead to tissue damage.

Acute clinical syndrome of UTI

cystitis associated with frequency, urgency and dysuria. Urine appears cloudy and may be offensive. Microscopic hematuria may occur frequently.

Acute urethritis – associated with dysuria and urethral discharge. Usually sexually transmitted.

Asymptomatic urinary tract infection - significant bacteriuria is often not associated with symptoms and does not require treatment except in pregnant women, infants and before urological operations.

Urethral syndrome - The term "urethral syndrome" is used for patients with recurrent symptoms that do not respond to antibiotics.

Chronic and idiopathic cystitis – chronic cystitis with pyuria and sterile urine culture is highly suggestive of tuberculosis infection.

Symptoms of UTI:-

- A strong, persistent urge to urinate
- A burning sensation when urinating
- Passing frequent, small amounts of urine

- Urine that appears cloudy
- Urine that appears red, bright pink or cola-colored — a sign of blood in the urine
- Strong-smelling urine
- Pelvic pain, in women — especially in the center of the pelvis and around the area of the pubic bone.

Investigation:-

A urine test strip or dipstick test is a basic diagnostic tool used to determine pathological changes in a patient's urine during standard urinalysis.

In most cases, a urinalysis is performed. Urinalysis is used to detect and treat a wide range of disorders, such as urinary tract infections, kidney disease, and diabetes.

Homeopathy and urinary tract infections

Homeopathy is an art and science that is based on "Similia Similibus Curenter", that is, it likes similar medicines. It has its own principles and logic, and its medicines also follow its rules. Each medicine has its own aspects, its own core and its own image.

According to the homeopathic law of nature, "The weaker dynamic affection is permanently subdued in the living organism by the stronger, if the later (though different in nature) is very similar in its manifestation to the earlier.

Hahnemann clinically divided all disease states into two broad groups:

(Aphorism 72):

- 1) Acute illness
- 2) Chronic disease

Acute diseases are diseases in which the onset is sudden, the duration of suffering is short. The signs and symptoms are violent, in which there is a prodromal period, a progressive period and a declining period, finally there is complete recovery or death of the person; these diseases are called acute.

- 1) Prodromal period – From the attack of a foreign influence on a person to the feeling of the first abnormal sensation is called the prodromal period.
- 2) Progressive Period – From the feeling of the first abnormal sensation until reaching its highest peak is called the progressive period.
- 3) Declining Period – From the highest peak the symptoms and signs decrease and approach normal, it is called the descending period.

Acute diseases caused by exciting causes. (Acute miasma). Exciting causes are those causes that stimulate the disease process or disease phenomena.

According to homeopathy, two actions occur in our body after taking the medicine. Primary action and secondary action. The primary effect is that each substance or medicine acts on the life force and causes certain changes in the body. During the primary action the vital force remains passive and allows the medicine to act upon it.

There are two types of secondary action: 1) In exactly the opposite way to primary action. This is known as secondary counteraction. 2) The vital force tries to differentiate and makes its power available to heal the patient. This is known as a secondary treatment effect.

In homeopathic materia medica, there are various remedies for urinary tract infection.

It has a strong effect on the kidney system and its layers. They are as follows-

- 1) Cannabis sativa
- 2) Berberis vulgaris
- 3) Kali. Ars.
- 4) Benzoic acid
- 5) Terebinthin
- 6) Cantharis
- 7) Sarsaparilla
- 8) Uranium nitrate
- 9) Clematis
- 10) Solidago

Cannabis sativa, more commonly known as marijuana, is an American cannabis plant that grows freely throughout the world.

Cannabis sativa when found to be effective in controlling and managing chronic health problems like HIV/AIDS, cancer, cachexia, glaucoma, nausea and vomiting, asthma, hypertension etc. and according to Dr. Hahnemanna cannabis sativa has a good effect on urinary diseases.

Cannabis sativa mainly affects the urinary organs, especially the mucous membrane of the urethra and genitals. It causes excessive irritation followed by inflammation of the mucous membrane of the urethra producing a mucous discharge, the whole condition strongly stimulating gonorrhoea. Basically, it belongs to a syco-syphilitic background.

Cannabis sativa causes symptoms such as burning when urinating, distending the bladder. Scalding of urine with spasmodic closure of sphincters. Gonorrhoea, acute stage; urethra very sensitive, obstruction of urethra with mucus and pus.

DISCUSSION:-

On the basis of therapeutics and symptoms similarity, cases were given cannabis sativa for urinary tract infection out of them, some cases shown improvement, some recovered and some cases not improved.

In this study 30 cases of urinary tract infection were caused by frequent coition, unhygienic habits, used public toilets, dehydration, H/O renal stone with acute exaggeration of renal stone and some caused are still not known.

Through our study, we found that that it affects both sex equally and 15-40 years age group are more prone to urinary tract infection. Homoeopathy has wonderful effect in difficult cases of urinary tract infection as well as complications of urinary tract infection.

It help the patient at the physical plane and boost up the patient as a whole. It cures the cause from the root and not merely symptoms.

From evaluating cases of UTI most predominant miasms were psora, syphilis, psorosycosis, psoro-syphilis, syco-syphilis, Psora-tubercular.

SUMMARY:-

Urinary tract infection (UTI) is the third most common infection after respiratory and gastrointestinal infections. The prognosis and management of urinary tract infections depends on the site of infection and any predisposing factors.

In 2007, in the United States alone, there were an estimated 10.5 million office visits for UTI symptoms (constituting 0.9% of all ambulatory visits) and 2-3 million emergency department visits. UTIs are a significant cause of morbidity in infant boys, older men and females of all ages.

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