



The Calcareas and their Scope in Homoeopathy

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ABSTRACT:

One of the most significant earths alkalizes, calcium, is ranked IIA in the periodic table. The Latin word "calx" is where the name "calcium" originated. (Verdant). In 1808, Davy was the first to prepare the metal using an electrolytic process. In 1898, Moissan reduced calcium iodide with metallic sodium to get the pure metal. ⁽¹⁾

KEYWORDS: CALCIUM, CALCAREA, HOMOEOPATHY

INTRODUCTION:

The primary emotion associated with calcarea is the desire for security and stability. In addition to providing protection in the form of bone for people, calcium also served as a shell for prehistoric living forms. Calcium is like a small child who experiences the unpredictability of the outside world and hence needs the safety of a home. Although the underlying reason for emotional insecurity differs, both calcium and magnesium exhibit it. The emotional instability in calcium is caused by excessive. Due to his safe upbringing, the child lacks the confidence to take chances and makes his own decisions. ⁽¹⁾

PATHO PHYSIOLOGY

Calcium needs to be kept in balance with other ions in the plasma, such as Na, K, Ca, and Mg, which are in the ratio of 100:1.7:1.1:0.5. Hormonal control and the regulation of neuromuscular irritability depend heavily on free calcium ions. That controls acetylcholine. More than sympathetic, calcium action is parasympathetic. An insoluble material that promotes the calcification of cartilage into bone formation is precipitated by calcium and phosphate ions³ is secreted by stomach parietal cells that are stimulated by calcium ions. Consequently, despite being an alkaline earth metal, calcium is not used to treat peptic ulcers by acting as an antacid. Many enzymes, such as myosin kinase, adenosine triphosphatase, and pancreatic lipase, are activated by calcium. ⁽¹⁾

HYPOCALCIMIA

CAUSES:

Pancreatitis, hypofunction of the thyroid and germinal glands, excess hypoproteinemia, hypothyroidism, and elevated blood organic phosphate levels of fluoride and large amounts of steroids.

CLINICAL SYMPTOMS AND SIGNS:

It exacerbates vagus and neuronal muscular irritation. When there is a low calcium level, the heart contracts more slowly, the QT interval lengthens, and bradycardia causes diastolic death. defective corpus luteum development leading to absence of menses; hypofunction or cystic degeneration of the ovary; or excessively early or copious menses. non-rupture of graafian follicles. Carpal and pedal spasm, anxiety, convulsions, bronchospasm.

HYPERCALCAEMIA**CAUSES**

Release is the result of too much skeletal calcium. excessive absorption from the gut. Insufficient calcium excretion from the kidney

CLINICAL SYMPTOMS AND SIGNS

A steady rise in anorexia; constipation; vomiting; and nausea. Depression Calcium is stored in the body or may be excreted if the ratio of calcium to magnesium rises. formation of salivary, gallbladder, and renal stones red condition.

TYPES OF CALCAREAS:

1. **Calcarea acetica:** The main foundation for the clinical application of this medication has been the established ability of acetic acid to cause mucous membrane inflammations, which are typified by membrane exudation, in individuals who have a markedly elevated Calcarea cachexia. Sexual and urinary organs.⁽³⁾
2. **Calcarea Arsenicum:** While a diligent study in anaemia and chlorosis, with a mind upon Calcarea and Arsenicum. Fleishy ladies at climacteric, palpitation at slightest emotion, chilliness; haemoglobin and red-corpuscles low.⁽⁴⁾
3. **Calcarea Bromatums**
4. **Calcarea Bromide**
5. **Calcarea Carbonicum:** Calcium epitomises a fundamental disruption of calcium metabolism that appears to present differently in two body types. Of course, most cases of Calc. carb are those that are fair, chubby, and flabby, as described in the literature. These folks struggle to lose weight even when they consume relatively few calories since they gain weight so easily. This is so typical of carb. calc. that it is nearly invariably present. Another appearance type that is occasionally observed is that of a skinny, slender person with a lean face covered in fine wrinkles.⁽²⁾ scrofulous Among the drug's side effects are blepharitis accompanied by pain, lash loss, excessive lachrymation, photophobia, and other symptoms from working in the rain.⁽⁴⁾
6. **Calcarea Causticum**
7. **Calcarea Fluoricum:** Corneal ulceration with rough edges. Cataract has dissolved the capsule following the procedure. It is better to close your eyes and apply light pressure if you are experiencing eye pain.⁽⁴⁾
8. **Calcarea Iodatum:** Scrofulous; ulcers on cornea; wrose getting fluent coryza; bitter tears on attempting to open eyes; severe cold.⁽⁴⁾
9. **Calcarea Iodide:**
10. **Calcarea Muriatricum**
11. **Calcarea Phosphoricum:** One remedy that is probably not used enough is calc. phos. It is a broad-spectrum cure with a deep-acting action, but it can be easily confused with other remedies that are more traditionally referred to as "polychrests." In my professional experience, I am aware that I frequently administer calcium carbide, phosphorus, phosphoric acid, and even chamomile when I ought to give calcium phos. But over time, I've developed the ability to recognise a few characteristics that set it apart from other treatments.⁽²⁾
12. **Calcarea Sulphuricum:** Cataract; Chronic inflammation is characterised by corneal ulceration, thick yellow pus, blurred or hazy vision, photophobia, flickering before the eyes, canthi fissures, and redness.⁽⁴⁾

COMMON CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES⁽¹⁾**SPHERE OF ACTION:**

pleura, peritoneum, synovial membrane, connective tissue, endocrine glands, blood and blood vessels, muscles, tendons, ligaments, ducts, tubes, bones, nerve cells and their axons, etc.

AILMENTS FROM

Fright, anguish, disappointed love, malnutrition, imperfect ossification, suppression of eruption, wear and tear, over-lifting or straining, fracture, exposure to cold, moist wind, work in water, delayed labour, fake milk, and snake poison.

CONSTITUTION

It is composed of hydrogenoids. The person lacks fitness and is flabby, plump, and chubby. Oedema or water retention beneath the skin are absent. Fair, glossy, and waxy skin. Fatness without fitness, sweat without heat, bones without strength Everything is late, sluggish, and slow-moving—both physically and mentally. All a child's milestones are delayed. ⁽¹⁾

THERMAL RELATION:

Temperature Relation: Cold lacks the necessary coldness and heat but has a craving for chilly meals. It has a lot of cold sweat, a generally cold physique, and a lock.

MIASM:

Sycotic, tubercular and syphilitic ⁽¹⁾

MENTAL SYMPTOMS

The primary characteristic of the calcium is depression. Youngsters are impulsive and stubborn. One defining symptom is an inability or dislike for work, along with a loss of confidence and mental exhaustion. Sensitive to harsh talks. a confused state of mind with no concrete judgements. Inert individuals who have little empathy for the suffering of others. Despite his intelligence, his slow and lethargic physical state prevents him from putting his ideas into practice, which results in subpar performance that falls short of his expectations. obstinate, He is physically and mentally intransigent. He yearns to be with someone. Dullness of mind. He is becoming increasingly slow, stupid, and lethargic. Calcarea individuals are those who rarely leave the house; have no desire for adventure in life. Instead, they select friends and partners who will stand by them and who they can trust. ⁽¹⁾

PHYSICAL SYMPTOMS ⁽¹⁾

- Being overweight is a predisposition for calcarea. Their muscles are frequently relaxed, and they have a flabby, obese body.
- Lethargy: The Calcarea works slowly and unenthusiastically. Great inertia. The patient dislikes doing physical labour.
- Desire for food: ingested items such as lemonade, slate, charcoal, pencil, chalk, and so forth. Sweet potato, egg, salt, and sugar.
- Food aversion: tobacco, coffee, milk, and meat.

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