



LEUCORRHOEA AND HOMOEOPATHY

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ABSTRACT:

Leucorrhoea is a common problem in women. Leukorrhoea or (leucorrhoea British English), also known as fluor albus, is a thick, whitish, yellowish or greenish vaginal discharge. It is also referred to as "white This condition can occur due to unhygienic condition, genital tract infection and impaired immune function This often makes a woman feel embarrassed like others and it also has a profound impact on her mental health as homeopathy does not focus in its approach only for the treatment of leucorrhoea, but also takes into account the patient's overall quality of life. , which provides her with physical and psychological relief.

Keywords: Leucorrhoea, Homeopathic Materia Medica, Organon, Rubric, Homeopathy

INTRODUCTION:

Leucorrhoea is defined as excessive normal vaginal discharge. The symptoms of excessive discharge vary from individual to individual. The term leucorrhoea must meet the following criteria:

- Excessive secretion can be seen from vulvar moisture or stains on underwear (brownish yellow when drying) or a vulvar pad must be worn.
- It is non-purulent and non-offensive.
- It is non-irritating and never itchy.

Leucorrhea arises from mucus secreted from the walls of the cervix and vagina. It is caused by an increase in the level of hormones, especially estrogen. The presence of leucorrhea indicates that the vagina is kept clean and is in a healthy condition. Vaginal discharge consists of mucus secreted from the vagina and cervix along with old cells and normal vaginal bacterial flora.

Pathophysiology

The physiological basis of normal vaginal discharge depends on estrogen levels. The cause of excessive secretion is

Physiological excess

1. Cervical cause (cervical leucorrhoea)
2. Vaginal cause (vaginal leucorrhoea)

1. Physiological excess: Normal secretion is expected to increase under conditions where estrogen levels increase. Such conditions are:

During puberty — Increased levels of endogenous estrogen lead to marked overgrowth of the endocervical epithelium, which may extend into the ectocervix and produce congenital ectopia (erosion) → increased secretion.

During the menstrual cycle

- Around ovulation – the peak of the rise of estrogen → increase in the secretory activity of the cervical glands.
- Increased premenstrual pelvic congestion and mucus secretion from a hypertrophied endometrial gland.

Pregnancy - There is hyperestrinism with increased vascularity. This leads to increased secretion of vaginal transudate and cervical gland.

During sexual excitement, when there is abundant secretion from the Bartholin glands.

2. Cervical cause: A non-infectious cervical lesion may produce excessive discharge that oozes from the vulva. Such lesions are — cervical ectopia, chronic cervicitis, mucosal polyp and ectropion.

3. Vaginal cause: Increased vaginal transudation occurs in conditions associated with increased pelvic congestion. The conditions are uterine prolapse, acquired retroverted uterus, chronic pelvic inflammation, use of "pills" and vaginal adenosis. Poor health is one of the important causes of excessive discharge.

Signs and symptoms

- Intense itching of the vulva
- Soreness of the vulva
- Unusual vaginal discharge
- Fishy smelling discharge

- Yellowish or thick curd-like discharge
- Vaginal bleeding between two menstrual cycles
- Severe pain or menstrual-like cramps in the lower abdomen
- Pain during or after sex
- Bleeding during or after sex
- Pain when urinating
- Vaginitis
- Skin lesions around the vagina
- Edema of the vulva (swelling of the vagina)
- Lower back pain

Miasmatic analysis of leucorrhoea

- Psoric discharge – whitish albumen, odorless and usually bland.
 - Sycotic discharge – is thin, greenish-yellow or dark, like dirty water, pungent and irritating and causes itching of the affected parts. The smell is acrid, musty like fish pickle or stale fish.
 - Syphilitic discharge – may be thin, mixed with blood or found with any malignancy. It smells disgusting.
- Tubercular discharge is thick, yellowish, cream or greenish-yellow. It often has a sweet smell.

Therapy of leucorrhoea

- Creosotum- leucorrhoea causes swelling and often burns the transition parts and itching and biting appear externally; ; it may be milky, whey-like, or yellow. It turns the laundry yellow and hardens like starch, with great weakness. The discharge smells like green corn and is accompanied by pain in the small of the back. Leucorrhoea worse between menses.
- Ammonium muriaticum – adapted to despondent, suicidal and sanguine temperaments; muddy skin, fair hair or girls in puberty. Leucorrhoea is profuse yellow or white, thick, caustic, with a burning and stinging sensation. It often excoriates the entire perineum and inner surface of the thighs. Leucorrhoea is like the white of an egg, brown, slimy, painless, and often observed after every urination.
- Apis mellifica- adapted to frivolous and jealous girls who, although generally cautious and cautious, drop things or let them fall when handled. Leucorrhoea is profuse, yellow or green, and pungent, along with a stinging sensation in the perineum.
- Borax – Discharge like white of egg with feeling like warm water running down. Leucorrhoea profuse, proteinaceous, starchy.
- Calc carbonica- In infants and before puberty. Discharge like milk and itching and burning, worse immediately before menses; too early and profuse menstruation.
- Pulsatilla – thick, creamy or milky discharge; thick yellowish and indistinct, but sometimes caustic and burning with itching of parts. Thick, white mucus; discharge occurring immediately before and after menstruation.
- Sepia – discharge like milk, only during the day; with pudendal pain. Cheesy or curd discharge, which is terribly offensive. Sensation like a ball in the vagina and uterus, with leucorrhoea and other uterine complaints.

CONCLUSION:

Leucorrhoea is a major problem encountered in gynecology OPDs. Many factors are responsible for this, such as poor health, poor hygiene, sedentary lifestyle, hormonal imbalance, menstrual irregularities, psychological stress and so on. Homeopathy focuses on treating the individual in illness, not the disease. Homeopathy treats the patient as a whole; consideration of causative factors, signs and symptoms, secondary circumstances, miasmatic background in framing overall symptoms for individualization, which helps in selecting similimum. Homeopathic medicines prescribed based on homeopathic principles have proven to be highly effective in curing.

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