



Role of Homeopathy in Alcoholism and Addiction

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ABSTRACT:

Substance abusers are defined as the excessive use of substances such as alcohol, tobacco, cigarettes, hashish, cocaine, and many other drugs that are harmful to society or both. Alcohol is a harmful and intoxicating chemical that can lead to addiction. In modern society, alcoholic beverages are an inevitable part of social gatherings for the majority of the population. Alcohol consumption is associated with an increased risk of developing serious non-communicable diseases such as liver cirrhosis, cardiovascular disease and several malignancies, as well as mental disorders, behavioral disorders and social dependence, including alcohol. Homeopathy has a wide range of medicines for the best treatment of chronic addiction, withdrawal symptoms and chronic hereditary alcoholism of all family members without side effects.

Introduction:

Alcoholism is a chronic condition caused by long-term drinking of alcoholic beverages. It is an insidious and progressive disease, which in its acute phase can lead to irreversible damage to body tissues and ultimately death. The generally accepted definition of an alcoholic is a person of any age or gender whose long-term compulsive drinking habit results in an inability to hold down a job or attend school, maintain normal interpersonal relationships, and assume a responsible role in society.

Etiology:

1. Circumstances: Such as loneliness, poverty or marital struggles (disappointment).
2. Economic causes: Poverty, unemployment.
3. Genetic factors: Runs in families; offspring of alcoholics consume four times more than non-alcoholics. Consequently, if the father is an alcoholic, children are at higher risk.
4. Occupation: Heavy vehicle drivers, laborers, laborers. Physical exhaustion or hard work.
5. Personality disorders: Common in cyclothymic personalities. A childhood history of antisocial personality disorder and those who have a superego turn to alcoholism to reduce their stress.
6. Psychological factors: Such as feelings of personal inadequacy and self-loathing. Adventure, excitement, failure.
7. Social occasions: Influence of bad company, friendly parties and cinemas. Sudden loss of property or foreclosures. Peer pressure, urbanization, religious reasons, unemployment to forget the problems of life. Parental disharmony and an unhealthy environment.
8. Others: Marital disharmony, easy availability, free time and boredom, Loneliness

Signs and symptoms:

Alcoholism can be recognized by the fact that the alcoholic sacrifices most goals and values for the sake of drinking. The victim also has an inability to stop drinking at will.

1. Losing or gaining weight
2. Inability to limit the amount of alcohol consumption

3. Loss of memory, Loss of concentration
4. Extreme insistence on alcohol
5. Weakness of the immune system
6. Insomnia
7. Having financial and relationship problems
8. Drinking alcohol becomes a daily routine
9. Feelings of withdrawal symptoms – such as nausea, vomiting, sweating, tremors, hallucinations and drinking alcohol again to avoid these symptoms.[7]
10. Long-term effects of alcohol on the brain drinking alcohol for a long time makes it difficult for areas of the brain to maintain balance and creates changes in neurotransmitters, which leads to difficulties in processing basic life support functions such as body temperature, breathing, blood pressure etc. Long-term heavy drinking can lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as – liver, heart, kidney, digestive system, risk of cancer and also damage to the white matter in the brain leading to brain shrinkage, cognitive impairments such as speech, memory, concentration, learning ability and this can lead to dementia.
11. Wernicke-Korsakoff Syndrome (also known as Wernicke-Korsakoff Syndrome) – A person who has drunk large amounts of alcohol over a long period of time becomes deficient in thiamine and develops a severe neurological disorder called Wernicke-Korsakoff Syndrome, which involves two distinct stages, namely: Wernicke's encephalopathy and Korsakoff's amnesic syndrome, sometimes referred to as "wet brain". This disorder can cause ongoing mental confusion, difficulty with eye movement, coordination, learning, and memory problems.[8] Symptoms of alcohol poisoning – mental confusion, seizures, unconsciousness, paralysis, coma, respiratory depression, leading to death in severe cases.[8]

Examination: USG of the entire abdomen, LFT, KFT.

Complications: Long-term alcoholism not only affects the body but also damages some vital organs of the body. Some of the common complications are as follows:

- Cirrhosis of the liver.
- Cancer of the mouth, tongue and throat if associated with heavy smoking.
- Stomach and pancreatic cancer.
- Kidney failure.
- Irreversible brain damage can lead to permanent alcoholic insanity or Korsakov's psychosis, in which memory is impaired.
- Amblyopia (blurred vision) due to the toxic effect of excessive alcohol on the optic nerve.
- Delirium tremens (DTs): Acute episodes of hallucinations or mental problems due to the sudden withdrawal of alcohol.

The role of homeopathy

According to Dr. Samuel Hahnemann (§77 also refers to §7) - False chronic disease:

These are also called pseudo-chronic or inappropriately named chronic diseases. These are self-inflicted diseases due to long-term and sustained exposure to avoidable maintenance causes. False chronic diseases are not real chronic diseases because there is no underlying chronic miasma. After removing the maintaining cause, the disease disappears spontaneously.

Indisposition (note to §7): Indisposition is not a real disease. It is a slight deviation of the state of health with one or more trivial symptoms, which can be influenced by a slight change in the diet and regime. Indisposition requires no remedy. For the psychological benefit of the patient, the doctor can intelligently use a placebo to please the patient.

- Habit of drinking liquors or any kind of distraction.
- Prolonged abstinence or improper intake of substances is necessary to sustain life.
- Dwelling in unhealthy or swampy localities.
- Deprivation of movement and outdoor environment.
- Excessive excretion of the body and life in constant mental and physical stress, etc.

And what. to Apho.221 of the 6th edition of the Organon of Medicine, acute drugs are used to treat acute mental disorders, such as insanity caused by excessive use of alcoholic beverages, which cause a transient latent explosion of psora. [9] In the first stages, these diseases are caused by psoric miasma, and subsequently they can turn into syphilitic miasma.[10]

Guidance in homeopathy, counselling, adequate anti-addiction measures and appropriate medication. In homeopathic remedies, the body requires supportive measures to detoxify the effects of alcohol, and a healthy diet is essential to supplement any nutritional deficiency. A few lifestyle adjustments will also help.

Miasmatic background: Psorosphyllitic sycosis.

Treatment and management

As we know homeopathy is a science of symptoms and alcoholics are constitutionally great liars so it is very difficult to eliminate symptoms for a genuine homeopathic prescription. Medicines can be given only based on symptoms in mild cases, but in moderate and severe cases, patients need proper rehabilitation and sedation.

- Total abstinence from alcohol.
- Heavy drinkers who cause nuisance should be admitted to rehabilitation centers for group therapy and psychiatric counseling for both patient and family.
- Tranquilizers can help the alcoholic maintain stability during the "drying out" transition.

Since an alcoholic can abuse anyone due to mood swings, strict supervision is necessary to get treatment in rehab centers.

Some Rubrics Related to Alcoholism from Complete Repertory

[COMPLETE] [MIND]ALCOHOLISM, DIPSOMANIA: (180) 3 Absin, 1 Acon, 2 Acor-c, 1 Adon, 4 AGAR, 1 Agav-t, 1 Agn, 2 Agri, 4 ALCO, 1 Alum, 1 Am-m, 1 Aml-n, 3 Anac, 1 Ange, 1 Anis, 3 Ant-c, 3 Ant-t, 3 Apis, 3 Apoc, 3 Apom, 3 Arg-m, 1 Arg-n, 3 Arn, 4 ARS, 1 Ars-s-f, 3 Asaf, 3 Asar, 3 Aur, 2 Aur-m-n, 3 Aur-s, 3 Aven, 1 Bar-c, 1 Bar-s, 3 Bell, 1 Bism, 1 Bold, 1 Bor, 2 Bos-s, 1 Bov, 3 Bry, 1 Bufo, 1 Cadm-s, 3 Calc, 1 Calc-ar, 3 Camph, 1 Cann-i, 3 Caps, 1 Carb-ac, 1 Carb-an, 3 Carb-v, 3 Carbn-s, 1 Carc, 1 Card-m, 4 CAUST, 1 Cham, 3 Chel, 1 Chim, 4 CHIN, 1 Chin-m, 3 Cic, 3 Cimic, 1 Cit-v, 1 Coca, 4 COCC, 4 COFF, 1 Con, 3 Croc, 4 CROT-H, 3 Cupr, 3 Cupr-ar, 1 Dig, 3 Dros, 1 Dysp, 3 Eup-per, 2 Excr-can, 3 Ferr, 1 Fl-ac, 3 Gels, 1 Germ, 1 Glon, 3 Graph, 3 Hell, 1 Hep, 1 Herin, 1 Hydr, 3 Hyos, 4 HYOSIN, 1 Ichth, 3 Ign, 3 Ignis, 1 Ip, 4 KALI-BI, 1 Kali-br, 1 Kali-c, 1 Kali-i, 1 Kali-p, 3 Kola,

[COMPLETE] [MIND]ALCOHOLISM, DIPSOMANIA: AGG., AILMENTS FROM: (63) 1 Acon, 1 Agar, 1 Alco, 1 Ant-c, 4 ARN, 4 ARS, 1 Ars-s-f, 4 ASAR, 1 Aur-ar, 3 Bell, 4 CALC, 1 Cann-i, 4 CANN-S, 2 Carb-v, 3 Caust, 2 Chin, 1 Cic, 1 Cimic, 3 Cocc, 3 Coff, 1 Cori-r, 1 Crot-h, 2 Dig, 1 Eug, 3 Hell, 3 Hep, 1 Hydr, 3 Hyos, 1 Ign, 3 Kali-p, 3 Lach, 1 Led, 1 Lyc, 1 Mag-c, 1 Mand, 2 Meli, 1 Merc, 2 Nat-c, 1 Nat-m, 1 Nux-m, 4 NUX-V, 4 OP, 1 Passi, 1 Peg, 3 Petr, 1 Ph-ac, 3 Phos, 1 Puls, 1 Ran-b, 1 Rhod, 1 Rhus-t, 1 Ruta, 1 Sel, 1 Sil, 1 Spig, 1 Staph, 4 STRAM, 1 Sul-ac, 4 SULPH, 1 Syph, 1 Taosc, 1 Verat, 1 Zinc,

[COMPLETE] [MIND]ALCOHOLISM, DIPSOMANIA: WITHDRAWAL, TO HELP: (31) 1 Agav-t, 1 Ange, 1 Ars, 1 Asar, 1 Aven, 1 Bufo, 1 Calc, 1 Calc-ar, 1 Carc, 1 Caust, 3 Chin, 1 Cimic, 1 Cit-v, 1 Con, 1 Hep, 1 Kola, 1 Lach, 1 Mag-c, 1 Merc, 1 Nux-v, 1 Op, 1 Passi, 1 Petr, 1 Puls, 1 Quas, 3 Quer-r, 1 Staph, 1 Stroph, 1 Stry-n, 3 Sul-ac, 1 Sulph,

[COMPLETE] [MIND]ALCOHOLISM, DIPSOMANIA: HEREDITARY: (21) 1 Agar, 1 Ars, 1 Asar, 1 Aven, 1 Calc, 1 Caps, 1 Coca, 2 Excr-can, 1 Germ, 1 Lach, 1 Lycpr, 1 Merc, 1 Op, 2 Plut, 1 Psor, 1 Sars, 1 Sul-ac, 1 Sulph, 4 SYPH, 1 Tub, 1 Uran,

[COMPLETE] [GENERALITIES]TREMBLING: ALCOHOLISM, WITH: (14) 1 Ant-t, 4 ARS, 3 Bar-c, 3 Crot-h, 3 Hyos, 3 Lach, 3 Mag-p, 3 Merc, 3 Nux-v, 1 Passi, 3 Stram, 3 Sul-ac, 2 Sulph, 1 Sumb,

[COMPLETE] [MIND]ALCOHOLISM, DIPSOMANIA: RECURRENT: (9) 1 Anac, 1 Aur, 1 Bell, 4 CHIN, 1 Hyos, 1 Nux-v, 1 Op, 1 Stram, 1 Thuj,

[COMPLETE] [MIND]ALCOHOLISM, DIPSOMANIA: DRINKING ON THE SLY: (5) 2 Agri, 3 Med, 1 Nux-v, 1 Op, 3 Sulph,

[COMPLETE] [EXTREMITIES]UPPER LIMBS: ALCOHOLISM, FROM: (4) 4 ARS, 1 Lach, 3 Nux-v, 1 Sulph,

[COMPLETE] [MIND]ALCOHOLISM, DIPSOMANIA: WEAKNESS OF CHARACTER, FROM: (3) 1 Ars, 1 Petr, 1 Puls,

[COMPLETE] [MIND]ALCOHOLISM, DIPSOMANIA: CHILDREN, IN, OF ALCOHOLIC MOTHER: (3) 1 Bar-c, 1 Bufo, 1 Syph,

[COMPLETE] [GENERALITIES]SWELLING: EDEMATOUS: ALCOHOLISM, FROM: (3) 1 Ars, 1 Fl-ac, 1 Sulph,

[COMPLETE] [MIND]ALCOHOLISM, DIPSOMANIA: EXCITEMENT, EMOTIONAL, AGG.: (2) 1 Stram, 1 Zinc-o,

[COMPLETE] [MIND]ALCOHOLISM, DIPSOMANIA: WITHDRAWAL, TO HELP: SWEET ALCOHOLIC DRINKS, FOR: (2) 1 Mag-c, 1 Staph,

[COMPLETE] [GENERALITIES]INFLAMMATION: NERVES, NEURITIS: ALCOHOLISM, IN: (1) 2 Torul,

Homeopathic medicines:

1. Ars: Great anxiety and restlessness. They keep changing places. Fear, of death, of being alone. Great fear, with cold sweat. They think it is useless to take medicine. Suicidal. Olfactory and visual hallucinations. Desperation drives him from place to place. Greedy, spiteful, selfish, lacks courage. General sensitivity increased (Hep). Sensitive to disorder and confusion.
 2. Asar: Pains and spasmodic muscular actions. Nerve deafness and asthenopia. He freezes from any emotion. Sensation as if parts were pressed together. Feelings of tension and pulling.
 3. Calc: Corpulent, obese people. he lacks a sense of duty and the will to fulfill it. He is not willing to be willing. Having an unreasonable dislike for certain persons. He has a tendency to steal and lie. Sometimes prone to gambling. Sometimes tight in financial matters, other times somewhat excessive spending for himself or for show. He cannot resist drinking alcohol due to lack of willpower.
 4. Caust: Fastidious, quarrelsome, dishonest, and easily moved to tears before and after drinking; excessive enthusiasm before and during intoxication; excessive excitement before and during drunkenness. A craving for brandy and wine. For those who have lost loved ones. Sometimes inclined to steal. Tobacco users.
 5. Chin: Weakness from exhausting discharges, from loss of vital fluids, together with nervous erethism, calls for this remedy. The most prominent is the periodicity. Sensitive to drafts. Rarely indicated in earlier stages of acute disease. Chronic gout.
 6. Crot-h: Mood to cry; clouded perception and memory; impatient. Talkative, with a desire to escape. Sadness. Delusions of cerebral decay. Vertigo with weakness and trembling. Dull severe occipital pain, on right side and right eye. Headache with pain in heart lying on left side. Headache; must walk on tiptoes to avoid shocks. Intolerance of clothing around the stomach.
 7. Hyos: Very talkative and constantly undressing or exposing her genitals. He is jealous, afraid of being poisoned, etc. His symptoms also point to weakness and nervous agitation; i.e. typhoid fever and other infections. Terrible weakness and twitching of the tendons. Subsultus tendinum.
 8. Lach: People with a bad temper who are difficult to get along with. Wicked, vengeful, mean, jealous, envious and licentious. They are prone to murdering others, but do not want to kill themselves unless they are run over by a vehicle. Constantly talking before or while drunk. A taste for brandy and absinthe.[4]
 9. Merc: Slow to answer questions. Impaired memory and loss of will. Tired of life. Distrustful. He thinks he is losing his mind. Vertigo when lying on back. The feeling of a band around the head. Unilateral, tearing pains. Tension in scalp, as if bandaged. Catarrhal headache; a lot of heat in the head. Stinging, burning, fetid eruption on scalp. Hair loss. Exostosis with painful sensation. Tense scalp; greasy sweat on the head. Putrid eructations.
 10. Honey: Weak memory. He loses the thread of the conversation. You can't talk without crying. Time passes too slowly (Cannab ind; Arg n). Urgent. No hope of recovery. Difficult concentration. Fear made him mad (Mancinella). Increased sensitivity. Nervous, restless. Fear in the dark and someone behind it. Melancholy with suicidal thoughts. Burning pain in brain; worse, occiput.
 11. Nux-v: Before and during drunkenness, inclination to envy, to jealousy, to suicide by shooting or stabbing. Gets drunk easily with small amounts of alcohol. Desire for red wine, white wine, beer, absinthe, rum; persons inclined to get drunk for want of anything else to do; neurotic men and women addicted to drunkenness during or after pregnancy. Tends to constipation, vomiting, regurgitation, difficult digestion.[4]
 12. Op: Especially brandy drinkers. Easily moved to tears after being humiliated while drunk. Gay, stupid, sleepy or sleepy after drinking. This medicine suits those who drink primarily wine and secondarily cider, beer, ethyl alcohol or amyl alcohol. [4]
 13. Pulse: Pressure to top. Aversion to fatty food, warm food and drink. Eructations; the taste of food remains for a long time; after ice, fruit, pasta. Bitter taste, reduced taste of all food. The pain is caused by subcutaneous ulceration. Flatulence. He does not like butter (Sang). Heartburn. Dyspepsia with great straining after eating; he must loosen his clothes.
 14. Stram: Pious, serious, begging and constant talking. Talkative, talkative, laughing, singing, cursing, praying, rhyming. He sees ghosts, hears voices, talks to ghosts. Rapid changes from joy to sadness. Violent and lewd. Delusions about his identity; he thinks of himself as tall, double, part missing. Religious mania. He can't stand solitude or darkness; they must have light and company. The sight of water or anything that glitters brings on convulsions. Delirium with desire to escape (Bell; Bry; Rhus). He often raises his head from the pillow. Sexual erethism with indecent speech and action. Hands constantly held on the genitals.
- Some other drugs: Arn, Cocc, Coff, Quer-r, Petr, Agar, Torul, Bry, Hell, Aven, Bar-c, Caps, Cimic, Hep, Alco, Carb-v, Led, Nat-c, Nux- m, Quas, Ran- b, Rhus-t, Verat, Zinc, Mag-c, Passi, Staph, Agri, Anac, Ant-c, Ant-t, Apoc, Apom, Aur, Cic, Excr-can, Ign, Kali-p, Kola, Lyc, Nat-m Plut Rhod Sil Spig Stroph Cann-s Hyosin Kali-bi Laur Sec Bufo Dig Peg Absin Apis Arg-m Asaf Aur-s Camph Carbn-s Chel Croc Cupr Cupr-ar Dros Eup- per Ferr Gels Graf Ignis Lac-c M-arct Mag-p Mur-ac Samb Sep Valer Acon Agav-t Ange Ars-s-f Calc-ar Cann-i Carc Cit-v Coca Con.

Conclusion:

In our country, homeopathy can be an effective weapon against the adverse effects or symptoms of alcoholism, whether it is acute intoxication, managing withdrawal symptoms, potential cure of addiction or even prevention of genetic and hereditary predisposing factors to alcoholism in the future. generation. We hope that homeopathy will take its rightful place in the treatment of chronic and hereditary alcoholism and avoid significant suffering and reduce costs to family members and society as a whole.

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