



Pharyngitis in Children and it's Homoeopathic Management

Dr. Jaya Laxman Kharat, M.D. (Homoeopathy)

Principal, Professor, HOD, Department of Pathology and Microbiology, Anand College of Homeopathy & Hospital, Phulewadi Road, Vaijapur Dist. Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar - 423701 (M.S.) INDIA

E-mail: drjaya_meetme@rediffmail.com

ABSTRACT:

"The child is the ray of sunlight from endless and eternal with the possibilities of virtue and bad habit ... but not yet unaltered." When your mother hear the words: "Congrats! You are pregnant" or "You are now a proud mother"... Missing emotions associated with her heart at the moment can never be measured or released in words. For such a beautiful gift of nature for femininity is proud and honor for each individual to contribute. God.

Hippocrates, the father of modern medicine, said "it is more important to know" what kind of patient "has a disease than the kind of disease."

William Osler said: "Variability is the law of life, and because no two faces are the same, so no two bodies are the same and no two individuals respond the same and behave equally under abnormal conditions that we may know as a disease.

Homeopathy was so much before its birth, but only needed the right person to bring it to the world that was carried out by our own great master Hahnemann. Homeopathy based on "law -like law", which means "like drugs like" with his holistic approach and individualization gave us science with the least side effects. It's like having the best magic stick in our hands to cure humanity, especially the pediatric age.

Children feel happy and enthusiastic that they go to a doctor who gives "sweet pills" for everything they complain about. Fear of a doctor and fears of the taste of medicine and needles disappear in children and more and more mothers decide to make homeopathy. This helps homeopaths to get accurate mental and physical unmodified picture of every child who helps them choose the most suitable simimum. Children do not know what is good and bad, what is edible and most. They tend to put in their mouths, whether they see new and different, and therefore are susceptible to different neck infections, the most common is pharyngitis.

KEYWORDS: Pharyngitis, Throat infection, Dermatology, Pathology, Homoeopathic Treatment, Homeopathy and Homeopathic Medicine.

INTRODUCTION:

Farangitis is an inflammation and congestion of the pharynx, which is caused by bacterial or viral infection. It can be associated with laryngitis, sinusitis or tonsillitis. Symptoms of pharyngitis include a feeling of dry burn in the throat, sore throat impaired by swallowing, catarrhal stage characterized by pharynx, dry irritating cough and occasional constitutional symptoms such as fever. The most important task of the doctor is the examination of the neck and the finding of the exact cause of pharyngitis. Since the child's immunity is always in development, it is susceptible to repetition of infections, resulting in increasingly serious pharyngitis, sometimes descends into lower respiratory infections and causes complications. Due to repeated infections, there are more absent schools at school who prevent the development and academic progress of the child.

Homeopathy, modern medical art in today's world has a different approach to disease. Accepting the condition of the disease is very important and differs from other modern methods of medicine. It includes symptoms such as pain or burning in the throat or throat irritation, with a causal connection being the most important modality, aggravating and alleviating factors, changing thirst and appetite, the presence or absence of constitutional symptoms such as fever, body pain and weakness with any change in the child's mental state. After a detailed history, it is analyzed, evaluated, repertorized, and the final selection of a single homeopathic drug is made using the Medica Materium, which brings relief from symptoms in the state of the disease.

Homeopathy is useful in both acute pharyngitis and chronic or recurrent pharyngitis. It is here, I would like to emphasize a very special role in homeopathy in solving such problems. In the Homeopathic Material, there are various drugs for this condition of the disease that helps bring relief to the patient along with dietary restrictions, such as avoiding foods that worsen diseases and lifestyle, such as avoiding dust or smoke that increases the disease. It may vary in each individual case.

The child's psychology also plays an important role in his behavior. They do not know about the emotional disorders he is experiencing due to the surrounding environment. These factors, together with the parent mental state during her pregnancy, make the entire child's institution. Any disruption of his mental health results in a change in his physical condition. Homeopathy with its holistic approach thus helps choose the best simimum for the child,

the best institutional medicine, which helps to build the child's immunity to prevent the disease from repetition, thus helping to prevent the seriousness of the disease leading to complications.

Homeopathy is therefore preferred to other current drugs because it is economical, friendly to children with the smallest side effects. It also saves the child from taking antibiotics that cause harmful side effects, and at the right time resistance develops that could require the use of higher antibiotics, which in turn reduces immunity. It is like a viscous circle from which it is quite difficult. Homeopathy is therefore very effective that heals a "child with pharyngitis" and not only pharyngitis. Therefore, I chose "the role of homeopathy in pharyngitis in children" as my topic dissertation for the study of remedies useful in the treatment of pharyngitis, which is one of the most common diseases in children and its efficacy reduces the recurrence and complications of the disease. The study of these medicines will be very helpful to all the leading homeopathic practices, who will again be able to handle the weakest and innocent creation of God, a "child".

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Farangitis is defined as inflammation of the mucous membranes and submucosal pharynx structures. This is often simply explained as an inflammation of the pharynx, a part of the neck, which lies just behind the back of the mouth of the mouth and stretches to Adam's apple (pharynx).

In most cases it is painful and therefore often referred to as sore throat. Inflammation of the almonds (tonsillitis) and/or larynx (laryngitis) may occur simultaneously, which can be difficult or painful. It represents more than 40 million adult visits to healthcare facilities every year in the US, it is very common, but rarely serious. Most cases express themselves after three to ten days and do not require any therapy other than pain relief to alleviate discomfort. Rarely, however, tissues can swell significantly and prevent breathing - a life-threatening condition. The sore throat longer than 2 weeks increases the possibility of other, more ominous diagnoses.

Incidence and prevalence:

India

According to the study, the incidence is higher in the following situations: between eleven -year -old people, in winter (November to January) and rainy (August) months (bimodal peak), in children living in houses where there was no separate space for the kitchen, and in houses that included tobacco smoker.

A national survey of outpatient medical care in 2000 found that acute pharyngitis represents 1.1 percent of visits to primary care and is included in the 20 best primary diagnoses, resulting in a visit to the office. The peaks of the sore throat period include late winter and early spring. The transmission of typical viral and bacterial pharyngitis is usually manually contact with nasal discharge rather than oral contact. Symptoms develop after a short incubation period for 24 to 72 hours.

Mortality/morbidity:

- One of 400 cases of untreated GABHS infections can be expected to lead to an acute rheumatic fever. This rate is higher in less developed countries and can actually be lower in the Western world.
- Other consequences of streptococcal pharyngitis include acute glomerulonephritis, peritonsillary abscess and toxic shock syndrome.
- Mortality to pharyngitis is rare, but may be the result of one of its complications. For doctors, airway obstruction is a problem.

Age:

Farangitis occurs with much greater frequency in the pediatric population. GABHS is also more common in school age children. GABHS causes less than 15% of all cases of pharyngitis adults and about 15-30% of child cases.

- The top incidence of bacterial and viral pharyngitis occurs in a child aged 4-7 years.
- Streptococcal infections have the greatest incidence in people aged 5-18 and rare in children under 3 years.
- In children under 2 years of age, most of the pharyngitis of viral etiology is, although GABHS may appear in this younger age group in this younger age group.
- *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*, *Chlamydia pneumoniae* and *Arcanobacterium haemolyticus* peak as a causal substance in people in adolescent years during young adulthood.

Sex:

There is no gender predilection.

Pharyngitis appears in three forms - non -purulent, exudative and ulcerative:

Non-purulent - although group streptococci A can cause purulent pharyngitis, viruses are by far the most common causal substances of this group.

EXSUDIVE - Group and Streptococcus are the most common bacterial cause of exudative and non -prased pharyngitis. Beta-hemolytic streptococci in groups C and G were also associated with exudative pharyngitis and tonsillitis.

Ulcerative - the Coxsackievirus and and Herpes virus are the most common cause of ulcerative pharyngitis. Vincent's Angina due to footacteria and poor oral hygiene can also cause ulcerative pharyngitis that is associated with low -degree malaise and fever. The most common finding is one -sided tonsillar ulceration with gray necrotic membrane.

Symptoms and Symptoms:

Symptoms that accompany sore throat

Sore throat

- sneezing
- cough
- Low fever (less than 102 degrees)
- a mild headache

Sore throat

- fatigue
- Body pain
- the chill
- Fever higher than 102 degrees.

It may be impossible to distinguish between viral and bacterial causes of sore throat. Cough is usually missing in the throat of Strp, although in some patients a dry, unproductive cough may occur (similar to how one cleans his voice); In addition, the cough may occur when coinfection with the virus occurs. The sleepy nose is also considered unusual and is more likely to cause the virus instead of bacteria Strep.

Clinical:

1) History:

- Clinical differentiation of possible pathogens of pharyngitis is often difficult on the basis of history or physical examination. In 1962, Feinstein et al wrote: "The only typical feature of streptococcal infections is their inability to show a single, consistent and typical feature."
- History of exposition to known carriers
- Fever
- sore throat
- headache
- abdominal pain
- anorexia
- the chill
- Mavise

Clinical diagnosis of GABHS infection leads to an overvaluation of the incidence of up to 80%. Many bacterial and viral cases of pharyngitis may be indistinguishable for clinical reasons. However, classic presentations are described below.

- GABHS infection is most common in children aged 4-7 years.
- Sudden onset is in accordance with Gabhs pharyngitis. Farangitis after a few days cough or Rinorrhea is more consistent with viral etiology.
- The person was in contact with other diagnosed with GABHS or rheumatic fever.
- Headache is consistent with GABHS or Mycoplasma infection.
- Cough usually associated with GABHS infection.
- Vomiting is associated with GABHS infection, but may be present in other types of pharyngitis.
- The history of recent orogenital contact indicates the possibility of gonococcal pharyngitis.

- The history of rheumatic fever is important in considering treatment.

2) Physical:

- The airway patency must first be assessed and solved.
- temperature

About fever is usually missing or low degree in viral pharyngitis, but fever is not reliable to distinguish viral or bacterial etiology.

The temperature can be up to 106 ° F with Coxsackievirus A, Coxsackievirus B, herpes simplex, GABHS infection, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV-1), infectious mononucleosis and cytomegalovirus (CMV).

- Hydration state: oral intake is usually endangered due to odynophagia; The result is therefore different degrees of dehydration.
- head, ears, eyes, nose and neck (heent)

The conjunctivitis can be observed in conjunction with Adenovirus.

The Scleral Icterus can be seen with infectious mononucleosis.

o rhinorrhea is usually associated with a viral cause.

Tonsilopharyngeal/Palatal Petechiae are seen in GABHS infections and infectious mononucleosis.

The tonsilopharyngeal exudate can be observed in streptococcal infectious mononucleosis and occasionally in M Pneumoniae, C pneumoniae, Haemolyticus, Adenovirus and Herpesvirus infections. Therefore, exudate does not distinguish viral and bacterial causes.

Oropharyngeal vesicular lesions are observed in Coxsackievirus and Herpesvirus. Contemporary vesicles on the hands and feet are associated with Coxsackievirus (hand and oral disease).

o Difteria that is rare in developed countries is associated with a strong gray membrane that is difficult to remove

- Lymphadenopathy: Jidost forecase nodes are in line with streptococcal infection, while generalized adenopathy is in line with infectious mononucleosis or acute lymphoglandular HIV infection syndrome.
- Cardiovascular: Murmurs should be documented in an acute episode of pharyngitis to monitor potential rheumatic fever.
- Lung: infections of pharyngitis and lower respiratory tract are more consistent with M pneumoniae or C pneumoniae, especially if the persistent unproductive cough is present.
- abdomen: hepatosplenomegaly can be found in infectious infection of mononucleosis.
- leather

Sandpaper rash can be seen in GABHS infection).

Makulopapular rashes are observed with various viral infections and infectious mononucleosis by empirically treated with penicillin.

3) Endoscopy study:

- Indirect laryngoscopy (IDL) should be performed in all patients. If the patient is non-cooperating, flexible laryngoscopy should be performed.
- Nasal endoscopy may detect sinusitis symptoms such as pussy in the middle meat, frontal niche or sphenoid ostium. The footage is a known cause of secondary pharyngitis due to irritation. Nasopharynx can be examined for visualization of adenoids, torus tubaris and fossa Rosenmuller.

4) Risk factors:

- Seasons of colds and flu
- Have close contact with someone who has a sore throat or cold
- Smoking or exposure to a second hand smoke
- frequent sinus infections
- allergies

Differential diagnostics:

- Allergic rhinitis with postnasal drop
- otitis media
- Peritonsillar abscesses

- oral candidiasis
- Difteria
- Scarlet fever
- Retropharyngeal abscess
- epiglottitis
- rheumatic fever
- Infectious mononucleosis
- Influenza
- necrotizing gingostomatitis

Diagnosis:

Modern medicinal approach:

The doctor integrates information from history and physical examination in determining the basic cause and thus decides whether, when and how to handle a patient with pharyngitis. Environmental and epidemiological factors should also be assessed. Here, etiology is the most important factor that helps in the choice of medicine.

Homeopathic approach:

Homeopathic physician asks about the history of characteristic symptoms (which are not common for this disease) involves the causal disease, of which ways that are methods that contribute and improve factors with the feeling and type of pain or type of cough together with any accompanying symptoms give us the full symptoms of symptoms that help for a particular case.

Homeopathic therapy for pharyngitis

Homeopathy treats a person as a whole and focuses on the patient as a person and his pathological condition. Homeopathic drugs are selected after a complete individualization examination and analysis of a case that includes a medical history of the patient, a physical and mental institute, etc. Homeopathic material Medica contains a wide range of pharmaceuticals for pharyngitis, as described in detail by different authors. Below are several most important remedies used commonly in pharyngitis with indications:

1) Belladonna:

This medicine corresponds to many sore throat and is very often prescribed. Its symptoms must be carefully followed to ensure the best results. This is indicated by high dryness and brightness of the neck; Has a glazed look, faces are inflamed, almonds are swollen and enlarged, worse on the right side; Constant desire to swallow. There is a tapered feeling in the throat, worse of swallowing when they shoot through the liquids and even food through the nose. There is great pain of swelling and hypeestsia. Sore throat of catarrhal origin, rapidly ongoing and dryness as prominent symptoms are immediately released. The great aversion to drink with sore throat is characterized by.

1) Mercurius solubis:

Mercury preparations are a large sore throat. Mercurius has dryness and great sore neck, the patient is obliged to constantly swallow and there is a lot of pain and swelling of the glands; This is characteristic of treatment. Hrk is raw and burning and also red and swollen. This is useful in sub-acute or torpid angins and in the neck area that occurs at every weather change. The offensive breath is the main symptom.

2) Mercurius corrosivus:

Here is swollen and there is intensive burning, worse of pressure; The neck participation feels dry and stiff, the swelling causes a spasm. The outer and glands are extremely swollen.

3) Mercurius Jodatus Flavum:

Large swelling of the gland and accumulation of strong, tough mucus in the throat indicate this medicine. The tongue is covered with yellow at the base, tips and sides are red. It is more valuable in chronic problems with less swelling than discharge. Difteritic bearings starting on the right side.

4) Mercurius Jodatus ruber:

This medicine is more acute and worse on the left side; There are more glandular swelling and more fever than in the protiodid, which participates in more features of iodine. This is particularly useful in chronic follicular tonsillitis.

5) Phytolacca:

In the throat, which are dark colors, where the almonds are dark red, parts feel painful and pain when swallowing is at the root of the tongue, accompanied by a generally sore in the back and limbs. It complies with chronic follicular pharyngitis, where there is a constant desire to clean the throat of the mulend or the feeling of a hot ball in the throat worse of hot liquids. The right side is more often a seat.

6) Kali Muriaticum:

One of our best drugs for follicular pharyngitis, where there is gray or white exudation, almonds are swollen and inflamed and are gray spots or ulcers. It is almost specific to the form of ulcerated sore throat, which is the result of stomach disorders. The glands around the neck are swollen.

7) Kali bichromicum:

Sore throat, swelling of almonds and ulcers that emit purulent discharge; There are sick follicles that emit the case matter; The tongue coating is yellow at the base; In the Eustachian tubes, sticky tough mucus and pain accumulate. With Kali Bichromicum there is a feeling of drought, burning and raw, or a scratching feeling, as if something in the throat had been held.

8) Kali Carbonicum:

Feeling of fish bone in the throat, with hawking; No other medicine has this hawking and sensation together

9) Sulfur Hepar:

Sharp pain in the throat indicates this medicine or feeling as if there was a lump in the throat. The combat problems with the neck, tonsillitis and retropharyngeal abscess will require hepar. The feeling of fish bone in the throat is quite characteristic. 3. Cental efficiency is undoubtedly the most effective force in these conditions. {Nitric acid has feelings of a similar class in the throat, but because of ulcerous processes.}

10) ARSENIC album:

This drug is most commonly used in the early stages of inflammation with overload. There is hot pain in the throat with a feeling of heat, better hot drinks and deteriorating cold food and drinks. This is usually caused by a cold drink or ice cream followed by a sore throat with painful swallowing. Thirst has increased for cold water sips, which deteriorates. Pain more at midnight and morning better

11) Lachesis:

The feeling of lump in the throat that seems to decrease in swallowing, but returns again; Narrowing the neck and difficult breathing, worse excitement after sleep or sleep. Empty swallowing is painful and fluids escape from the nose; The HRK is sensitive external external, and although the throat is bluish, discomfort is much greater than the appearance of parts would guarantee. Its field also includes irritated and nervous sore throat. Shuldham notes that Lachesis does not have such a deep -rooted chronic glitter inflammation that makes Kali Bichromicum, Mercurius and Hepar come into memory.

12) Guaiacum:

This medicine is considered almost specific in ordinary pharyngitis when it is worse on the right side where the almonds are swollen and the neck is so dry that the patient must drink to help tastics, the throat is less red than under the Belladonna and follicles are involved, stinging sore throat or burning such as pepper worse in warm air. It hurts in the throat and throat, holding the neck during the conversation.

CONCLUSION:

Pharyngitis is one of the most common diseases of the pediatric age group and the role of homeopathy to treat this condition of the disease has been studied in the form of 30 cases treated in o.p.d developmental homeopathic medical universities and hospitals. Cases with acute pharyngitis and chronic or recurrent pharyngitis were considered to study the effectiveness of homeopathy in the treatment of their treatment. Many children came to homeopathic physician when there was an acute attack on infection or acute exacerbation of chronic pharyngitis and few children came when they were in recurrence with mild symptoms or asymptomatic, but recently recovered from the neck infection. There were many children who represented neighboring organs to call pharyngitis associated with tonsillitis, laryngitis, rhinitis and a rare case of otitis medium as a result of repeating pharyngitis. Mothers usually brought a child to o.p.d, who said that he had temporarily put several attacks on sore throat with modern medicine, but because of some exciting cause the child is again exposed to a new attack. This helps us understand that modern medicine has a limited range of pharyngitis treatment because it helps the influx of acute attack, but does not help to prevent recurrence.

Here I would like to emphasize that homeopathy is a science based on individualization helps to heal a "child with pharyngitis" and not just pharyngitis. It helps to prevent recurrence of the disease by helping a vital power to fight infection and does not allow it to further damage the body. With its dynamic feature, homeopathy is a safe medicine with the least side effects that the child loves without hesitation.

I would also like to emphasize that there are certain trigger factors such as cold food intake and cold drinks or foods with colors and preservatives that cause an acute attack. Therefore, all mothers should be educated about these factors that can worsen and cause an acute attack of pharyngitis. The role of the mother is very important in avoiding the recurrence of the disease if they are properly educated about these food factors. There are some environmental factors such as changing weather and cold weather, which increases the chance of developing an acute attack that can be very effectively solved with homeopathy, which helps the child to fight its tendency to disability in these environments.

Many children come with associated diseases such as tonsillitis or laryngitis or rhinitis and otitis media, which are the result of neighboring organs due to repeated attacks of pharyngitis. In these cases, proper and detailed purchase of the case is very important, where the understanding, duration and progress of the disease is understanding, which helps in the correct diagnosis of the case and adequately treatment. This diagnosis is important because it helps us to know Miasm based on what we can choose the exact similimum best for the child.

Through this study, I realized that any case of pharyngitis is different and depending on diseases and modalities, remedies used to treat these conditions are different and homeopathy has a wide range of Materia Medica to treat pharyngitis.

I have found that the Arsenic album is the most useful medicine for the treatment of acute pharyngitis after receiving cold food or drinking or for cold weather. Belladonna is the most useful if there are fewer symptoms, but the neck is fiery red. Merc Sol is very useful if there is cervical lymphadenopathy or enlargement of the tonsillar along with pharyngitis and the child has a sore throat radiating on the ears. Chamomilla and Cina are two drugs most useful for a highly irritated child with crying and shout during an acute episode.

There is one very important observation that I have made that many children are present only with a high fever with a loss of appetite. Here we think many times of viral etiology that causes loss of appetite, but most children refuse to eat because of the sore neck, and therefore in these cases is very important history to understand the basic reality and origin of symptoms. I have also seen that many cases of recurrent pharyngitis are tubercular properties and Tub BOV was very important against tubercular drugs to avoid recurrence in use as a constitutional medicine in the given case.

Most children have a desire for cold drinks and ice creams that cause an acute attack by causing pharynx inflammation. Homeopathy helps to treat this condition by reducing the intensity of symptoms during the attack and also helps to prevent the disease from repetition, thus increasing the immunity of the child to fight diathesis and thus not always restrict the child from its favorite foods.

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