



## Management of Leucorrhoea with Rare Homoeopathic Medicines from Boericke Materia Medica

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### ABSTRACT:

Leucorrhoea is a gynaecological condition characterized by abnormal vaginal discharge. While conventional treatments focus on symptomatic relief, homoeopathy provides a holistic approach targeting the underlying causes. This article explores the management of leucorrhoea using rare homoeopathic medicines as documented in Boericke's Materia Medica. Remedies such as agaricus muscarius, agnus castus, aletris farinosa, aurum muriaticum natronatum, caulophyllum, and others offer individualized treatment options based on symptom similarity. By addressing constitutional predisposition and specific discharge characteristics, homoeopathic medicines aid in long-term relief and overall reproductive health. A comprehensive understanding of these rare remedies can enhance clinical practice and improve patient outcomes.

**KEYWORD:** - LEUCORRHOEA, HOMOEOPATHY, ABNORMAL VAGINAL DISCHARGE, HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINE, FLOUR ALBUS, THE WHITES, LEUKOEHEA, BLENNORRHEA

### INTRODUCTION<sup>[1],[2]</sup>

Leucorrhoea, known as white discharge, is a symptom among females of all age groups. While physiological leucorrhoeal discharge is a normal process, pathological leucorrhoeal discharge requires medical attention. Homoeopathy offers a holistic approach to its management, and Boericke's Materia Medica contains a wealth of rare remedies that can be highly effective in treating this symptom.

LEUCORRHEA ALSO KNOWN AS FLOUR ALBUS, BLENNORRHEA, WHITES.

Leucorrhoeal discharge may be distinguished both anatomically and clinically as (1) cervical, (2) uterine, (3) vulvar, (4) vaginal.

### CAUSES AND ETIOLOGY OF LEUCORRHOEAI DISCHARGE <sup>[2],[3],[4]</sup>

- **Physiological causes:** Physiological factors include menopause (climetric), pregnancy, ovulation, and puberty.
- **Inflammatory conditions:** Cervicitis, vaginitis, and endometritis are examples of inflammatory diseases.
- **Infections:** Infections include trichomoniasis, bacterial vaginosis, and fungal infections (Candida).
- **Hormonal imbalances:** Thyroid issues, polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS), and high estrogen are examples of hormonal abnormalities.
- **Sexually transmitted infections (STIs):** Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) include syphilis, chlamydia, and gonorrhoea.
- **Poor hygiene:** The use of irritants such as douching, synthetic underwear, and unsanitary sanitary practices are examples of poor hygiene.
- **Nutritional deficiencies:** Vitamin B-complex insufficiency and anemia are examples of nutritional deficits.
- **Emotional and psychological stress:** Anxiety, despair, and sexual trauma are examples of emotional and psychological stress.

### Symptoms of Leucorrhoea <sup>[2],[3],[4]</sup>

- Vaginal discharge that is white, yellow, or greenish in hue.

- Itching, burning, and irritation in the vaginal area.
- Urinating in discomfort or pain.
- Pain in the lower abdomen or pelvis.
- Sometimes the discharge is odorless or has a foul smell.
- Dizziness, fatigue, and general weakness.
- In chronic cases, leg cramps, headaches, or backaches may occur.

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### Pathology of Leucorrhoea<sup>[2],[3],[4]</sup>

Leucorrhoea is primarily a symptom rather than a disease:

- **Inflammatory processes:** Increased mucus secretion brought on by genital tract irritation.
- **Modified vaginal flora:** An infection-causing overabundance of bacteria or fungi.
- **Excessive estrogen stimulation:** When hormones fluctuate, mucosal secretions increase.
- **Congestive disorders:** Prolonged pelvic congestion that causes more vaginal discharge.

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### Diagnosis of Leucorrhoea<sup>[2],[3],[4]</sup>

- **Clinical history:** Duration, type, and related symptoms.
- **Physical examination:** Vaginal and Pelvic examination.
- **Microscopic examination:** Examining under a microscope: Vaginal swab test for infections.
- **pH testing:** to distinguish between fungal infections and bacterial vaginosis.
- **Culture and sensitivity tests:** To determine the organisms causing the problem.
- **Ultrasound and hormonal assays:** In situations involving hormone imbalances or uterine diseases.

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### Rare Homoeopathic Medicines for Leucorrhoea<sup>[5]</sup>

#### 1. AGARICUS MUSCARIUS

Patient very loquacity, fearlessness and aversion work.

Pressive type of pain in genitals and back with spasmodic dysmenorrhoea. After menopause severe bearing down pain in pelvic area. Leucorrhoea dark bloody, excoriating with itching with Patient is very dull and difficulty in walking.

#### 2. AGNUS CASTUS

Leucorrhoeal discharge is transparent and stains yellowish discoloration with relaxation of genitals. Aversion to coition

#### 3. ALETRIS FARINOSA [Alet]

Leucorrhoea white and stringy, Due to weakness and anaemic condition of patient, Patient feel tired all the time and weak associated with prolapse of uterus. Uterus feels heavy.

#### 4. ALNUS

Erosion of cervix due to acrid leucorrhoea, Menses absent with pain from back to pubic like burning.

#### 5. ALUMINA

Leucorrhoeal discharge profuse, acrid, burning, ropy and transparent. Burning and acidity ameliorate by washing with cold water. Leucorrhoea aggravate after menses and during daytime.

#### 6. AMMONIUM CARB

Leucorrhoeal discharge is copious, acrid, burning and watery in nature. Genital are Sensitive due to discharges. Patient avers to water and fear to touch. Uncleanliness

#### 7. AMMONIUM MURIATICUM

Leucorrhoeal discharge appear after every urination. Discharge with pain in abdomen around navel. Discharge character like white of an egg and brown and slimy.

**8. AMBRA GRISEA**

Leucorrhoeal discharge is bluish, profuse and worse at night. Patient very nervous and sensitive cannot do anything in presence of anyone.

**9. ARGENTUM NITRICUM [Arg-n]**

Leucorrhoeal discharge profuse, acrid and erosion of cervix.

**10. ARSENICUM ALBUM**

Leucorrhoeal discharge is thin, acrid, burning, and offensive. Patient think medicine are useless. Patient restlessness don't stay on one place change continually.

**11. AURUM MURIATICUM NATRONATUM**

Leucorrhoea with spasmodic contraction of vagina. Discharges corroding the parts and pustular eruption around the genitals.

**12. CAUSTICUM**

Patient sympathetic to others. Most of complaints of patient due to ailments long lasting grief and sudden emotions. Leucorrhoea increased at night with weakness. But menses stop at night and flow only daytime.

**13. CAULOPHYLLUM**

Leucorrhoea profuse, acrid with moth spots on forehead and saddle of nose. Leucorrhoea in little girls. Pain in small joints.

**14. COPAIVA**

Leucorrhoeal discharge is bloody and purulent with itching of vulva and anus.

**15. COCCULUS**

Most of complaints due to night watching. Leucorrhoea worse between periods, purulent and gushing types of discharge that make weak the patient.

**16. EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS**

Leucorrhoeal discharge acrid, offensive, fetid. Ulcer around the genitals that make smell foul and insolent ulcer. Like herpetic eruption. Eucalyptus is a powerful antiseptic properties, that remove foul and fetid smell.

**17. EUPION**

Gushing leucorrhoeal discharge, yellowish bland and worse after menses with Severe back pain. When pain in back stop. The discharge gushes out.

**18. FERRUM IODATUM**

Retroversion of uterus, Leucorrhoea like boiled starch.

**19. FRAXINUS AMERICANA**

Leucorrhoeal discharge bland, unirritating and patulous watery. Uterus enlarged with fibrous growth and prolapse.

**20. HEDEOMA**

Leucorrhoea discharges with itching and burning, with back pain. Pain in abdomen by eating everything. Red sandimation in urine with pain in ureter, better by urination.

**21. HELONIAS**

Foul, lumpy leucorrhoea, conscious of womb. Patient feels better when busy in work or engaged in work.

**22. HYDRASTIS**

Leucorrhoeal discharge aggravate after menses, profuse discharge acrid, corroding, tenacious, shreddy. Erosion and excoriation of the cervix with pruritus vulvae.

**23. HYDROCOTYLE**

Profuse leucorrhoea and pruritus of vagina. Granular ulceration of womb and heat within vagina.

**24. IODUM**

Leucorrhoeal discharge is thick, acrid, slimy, corroding the lines. Worse during menses with weakness.

**25. KALI BICHROMICUM**

Leucorrhoeal discharge is yellow and tenacious. Intolerable itching and great burning of vulva worse in hot weather.

**26. KREOSOTUM**

Leucorrhoea discharge is yellowish, acrid in nature, smell like green corn aggravate between menses. Intolerable itching within vulva, and between labia and thigh with burning and swelling of labia.

**27. MAGNESIA MURIATICA [Mag-m]**

Leucorrhoea along pain in abdomen. Spasm in uterus with every stool, and after exercise.

**28. ORIGANUM [Orig]**

Increased sexual desire for coitus. Leucorrhoea with lascivious ideas and dreams. History of masturbation.

**29. PALLADIUM**

Glairy yellowish leucorrhoea, worse before and after menses. Back pain and swelling in right ovary with pain. Menstrual discharge during nursing.

**30. PHOSPHORUS**

Leucorrhoea profuse, acrid, corrosive, smarting, instead of periods. Patient tall line thin slender constitutional.

**31. PICRICUM ACIDUM**

leucorrhoea before menstruation. Intolerable itching of vulvae

**32. PSORINUM**

Leucorrhoea lumpy, foetid, and offensive with severe back pain (sacrum) and weakness. Offensive all discharges and patient very sensitive to cold.

**33. PULEX IRRITANS**

Profuse Leucorrhoea with foul smell and stain greenish yellow discoloration; very hard to washout. Leucorrhoea with back pain.

**34. SABINA**

Profuse, offensive, foetid, corrosive leucorrhoeal discharge worse after menses. Pain in pelvic bone from sacrum to pubis and shooting up the vagina.

**35. SECALE CORNUTUM**

Offensive brownish leucorrhoea. Oozing watery blood between periods until next menses.

**36. SPIRANTHES**

Bloody leucorrhoea with intolerable itching, dryness and burning of vagina; red vulva. Burning painful coitus.

**37. STANNUM**

Leucorrhoea with very great debility. Very weak patient nervous and respiratory. Discouraged sad Patients.

**38. SULPHURICUM ACIDUM**

Leucorrhoeal discharge is acrid and burning. Bloody mucus discharge. Great debility

**39. THLASPI BURSA PASTORIS\_CAPSELLA**

Dark Bloody offensive leucorrhoea. Worse before and after menses. Stains indelibly, very hard to remove.

**40. THUJA OCCIDENTALIS**

Thick greenish profuse leucorrhoea, whole period between two menses. Severe pain in left side on inguinal region.

**41. TILIA EUROPA**

Slimy leucorrhoea worse when walking. Soreness and redness of outer genitals. Soreness in pelvic region.

**42. TRILLIUM PENDULUM**

Leucorrhoea copious, yellow, and stringy.

**43. VIBURNUM OPULUS**

Thick white blood streaked Excoriating Leucorrhoea worse during stool. Smarting and itching of genitals. Pain in back, loins and womb worse morning.

#### 44. XANTHOXYLUM

Leucorrhoea instead of menses. Neuralgic dysmenorrhoea. Occipital sick headache.

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### Conclusion

The effective management of leucorrhoea requires an individualized approach, and homoeopathy offers a wide range of remedies that cater to specific symptomatology. While many common homoeopathic medicines are frequently used for leucorrhoea, rare remedies such as *Agnus Castus*, *Aletris Farinosa*, *Aurum Muriaticum Natronatum*, *Caulophyllum*, and others play a crucial role in cases with unique presentations. These medicines not only alleviate leucorrhoea but also address the underlying constitutional imbalances, ensuring long-term relief and overall well-being.

Understanding the indications of these rare remedies enables homoeopathic practitioners to broaden their therapeutic arsenal. For instance, *Fraxinus Americana* is beneficial in cases of uterine enlargement, while *Murex* is suited for heightened sexual sensitivity with leucorrhoea. Similarly, *Aletris Farinosa* is ideal for anemic women experiencing excessive fatigue, and *Xanthoxyllium* helps in cases with neuralgic pelvic pain.

Additionally, leucorrhoea is often associated with hormonal imbalances, uterine disorders, and general debility, which homoeopathy addresses holistically. By selecting the appropriate remedy based on symptom similarity and individual constitution, homoeopathic treatment provides safe, non-invasive, and effective results.

A meticulous case-taking approach, coupled with knowledge of rare medicines, enhances the success of homoeopathic treatment. Future research and clinical studies on these lesser-known remedies can further validate their efficacy and expand their applicability. Homoeopathy continues to offer a promising path for managing leucorrhoea, ensuring both symptomatic relief and deep-rooted healing.

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