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To Study the Efficacy of Berberis Vulgaris in the Treatment of Renal Calculi

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ABSTRACT:

The calculi of urine are also called 'urolithiasis', the third most common sorrow of the urinary tract, only crosses the urinary tract infection and the pathological conditions of the prostate. They are common in animals as well as humans.

Humans are suffering from urinary stones since the initial record of civilization. Etiology of stones is still speculative.

The advances in surgical treatment of urine stones have removed our understanding of their etiology. As doctors we are concerned with diagnosis and efficient treatment. Equally important is a completely metabolic assessment that directs the proper medical and lifestyle changes to reduce the recurrent stone disease. Without such follow-up and medical intervention, the recurrence rate of the stone can be higher up to 50% within 5 years. Uric acid calculi can recur more often. The physicians are ready to gain a better understanding of this multi-factorial disease process in the hope of developing more effective prophylaxis.

Urolithiasis is a common disease on Earth. It affects about 7% of people in our society.

KEYWORDS: Renal Calculi, Kidney Stone, Berbaris Vulgaris, Surgery, Homoeopathy, Homoeopathic Medicine.

INTRODUCTION:

The present day of the medical age has achieved new heights of diagnosis. This has made the identity of internal disease easier. It has also broadened our understanding to recognize Various Problems Relating to Clinical Characteristics and Pathology, Especially in the field of homeopathy. The art and science of homeopathy is based on symptomatic science with personalization next to the physical examination.

Urine calculi are now more common. They are a matter of concern for patients as the modern medicine suggests removal by the operative process. But homeopathy assures them to treat them without surgical removal.

Some of Disease Including Pathological Changes Needs Surgical Intervention, Hahnemann Founder of Homoeopathy has given information about surgical diseases in his "Organon of Medicine. Many time an end results of melody. Removing only end products may not get treatment. The condition where the disease has developed gross pathological changes and endangers the life, the surgical interaction.

A patient prefers to take homeopathic treatment as a final test, recommending them to the renal calculi after the surgeon. Homeopath has more responsibility in such cases. These cases have given more fame to homeopathy on the modern system.

Homoeopathy is most suitable in case of renal calculi if it can improve their internal resistance power.

Most patients suffer from the recurrent appearance of calculi in the kidney. There is a marked excellence in the treatment of urolithiasis in homeopathy, as well as homeopathy with other urinary tract symptoms can be treated with homeopathy and is further briefly discussed.

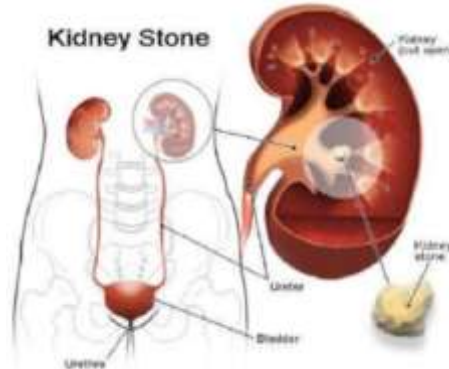
Treatment of the disease in homeopathy is based on the patient's personalization depending on the totality of symptoms. But treatment of other schools is completely based on diagnosis and pathology.

The entire purpose of homeopathy is to restore the sick for health, which means the good of the whole man. It is irrational to think that any disease of an organ is due to the effect of the alone organ. Therefore, the removal of surgical according to our principle is not a real cure. According to the Hahnemannian theory, the diseases of one organ are caused by defects in vital force. Due to some toxic effects, important forces for stigma, and Miasm are called. Therefore, we are trying to normalize the important force by giving selected single, simple, uniform measures on the basis of personalization. This disease should be removed and the root cause should be removed.

According to the medical system, urolithiasis is a purely surgical disease. But homeopathy is not opposed to surgery. In some complex cases we know our limits. There are some conditions where good efficient surgery is necessary.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Renal stones



A kidney stone is a common cause of blood in the urine and causes stomach, flank, or back pain. It occurs in 1 out of 20 in their life in some time. The growth of stones is related to decrease in urine volume or increase in calcium, oxalate, urate, cystine, zantol and phosphate emissions.

Etiology

Mineralization in all biological systems is a common theme that crystals and matrix are connected together. Urine stones are no exception, which are polychrome aggregate made of different amounts of crystalline and organic matrix. Theory cannot fully explain urinary stone disease.

The formation of stone requires supersaturated urine. Super saturation depends on urine pH, ionic power, soluble concentration and complexity. The first morning for an alkaline tide after urine can change the urinary components dramatically during various physiological states with relatively acidic urine in zero.

The ionic power is mainly determined by the relative concentration of monovalent ions. As the ionic power increases, the activity coefficient is reduced. The activity coefficient reflects the availability of a particular ion. (4)

The role of soluble concentrations is clear: The greater the concentration of 2 ions, the more likely they will be prevented. Low ion concentrations resulted in an increased solubility and increased solubility. As ion concentrations increase, their activity product reaches a specific point called solubility product (KSP). Concentrations above this point are metastable and capable of starting crystal development and asymmetrical nucleation. As the solutions become more concentrated, the activity product eventually reaches the formation product (KFP). The level of supersaturation beyond this point is unstable, and can be a comfortable homogeneous nucleus.

The complexity affects the availability of specific ions. For example, sodium complexes with oxalate and reduces its free ionic form, while sulfate can be complicated with calcium. Crystal formation is modified by a variety of other substances found in the urinary tract, including magnesium, citrate, pyrophosphate and a variety of trace metals. These inhibitors can act as obstructions (with citrate) on active crystal growth sites or in solution.

The crystal inhibitor theory claims that the calculation is caused by the absence or low concentration of natural stone barriers, including magnesium, citrate, pyrophosphate and various types of trace metals. This theory does not have complete validity because many people with such obstructions can never make stones, and others make them with abundance of inhibitors, contradictorily, them.

SYMPTOMS & SIGNS AT PRESENTATION

Upper-tract urinary stones usually eventually cause pain. The character of the pain depends on the location. Calculi small enough to venture down the ureter usually have difficulty passing through the ureteropelvic junction, over the iliac vessels, or entering the bladder at the ureterovesical junction.

Differential Diagnosis

Urinary stones can mimic other retroperitoneal and peritoneal pathologic states. A full differential diagnosis of the acute abdomen should be made:

- ☐ Acute appendicitis
- ☐ Ectopic and unrecognized pregnancies
- ☐ Ovarian pathologic conditions including twisted ovarian cysts
- ☐ Diverticular disease

- ☐ Bowel obstruction
- ☐ Biliary stones with and without obstruction
- ☐ Peptic ulcer disease
- ☐ Acute renal artery embolism
- ☐ Abdominal aortic aneurysm

Peritoneal signs should be sought during

General management

Dietary remedies:

Diet may have a profound effect on the development of kidney stones. Preventive strategies include some combinations of dietary modifications and drugs with the target of reducing the emission load of calculogenic compounds on the kidneys. Current dietary recommendations to reduce the formation of kidney stones include:

- ☐ Increasing the total fluid intake of more than two liters per day per day.
- ☐ Increase citric acid intake; Lemon/Lime juice is the richest natural source
- ☐ Medium calcium intake
- ☐ Limiting sodium intake
- ☐ Avoiding large doses of supplement vitamin C
- ☐ Limiting animal protein intake is not more than two food
- ☐ Limiting the consumption of cola soft drinks, which contains phosphoric acid, less than one liter of soft drinks per week.

All forms of nephrolithiasis are beneficial by maintaining diluted urine through vigorous fluid therapy, so increase in urine volume is an important principle for the prevention of kidney stones. Fluid intake should be sufficient to maintain at least 2 liters of urine production per day which is associated with a 40% decrease in recurrence risk.

Barbaris Vulgaris- Dr. J. Tea. Kent

Tier in the back; In the back muscles, and in the kidney area; And it is associated with all types of disturbances in the urine with excessive deposits. - Kidneys radiate in every direction. - The pain runs into the kidneys, and if he does not get relief, they get spoiled, he will have some serious illness. - Therefore we have these symptoms. - "Burning and agony in the kidney area. - In the area of logs and kidney, burning stitches, single or many succession. - A lot of pain, agony and tenderness in the kidney area. Blood in the throat. - Now we see how these symptoms appear themselves.

- Sore throat, swelling, sensitive kidneys, one or both. - And then, the formation of small calculi in the kidney pelvis - small stones such as pinheads; And every now and then one of them makes a bladder a beginning under the ureter, and, oh, how he suffers. - Then it is that kidney pain is a wicket in every direction. - The pain goes down in the kidney, and in the bladder. - In men, they appear as if they run down the sperm in the elderly, and he is a great suffering. - You will be surprised to know how soon the barbaris will give relief to this particular king of kidney colic. - Burning pain in the bladder; Burning kidney pain. , "Urine dark, turbid with copious sediment. - Urine very slow to flow. - Constant urging."

CONCLUSION:

Renal calculi are known to cause severe pain. Symptoms of kidney stones may not occur until the stone begins to move down the ureters. This severe pain is called renal colic. One may have pain on one side of back or abdomen.

In modern system of medicine, renal calculi is purely considered as a surgical disease cause the removal of the stones in the renal can be difficult and may be time consuming, depending on the size of the calculi. Whereas in homoeopathy, by considering the totality of symptoms, we can manage and treat the complaints due to renal calculi and also breaks the tendency of recurrence. Homoeopathy increased the internal resistance power. So they can remain strong throughout their life. Homoeopathy plays vital role in treating renal calculi but every system of medicine has its own scope and limitations, some cases needs surgical intervention where the gross pathological changes causes danger to the life. Homoeopathy gives results safely and permanently along with the general management. Also prove best in financial matter as well as in time saving.

30 cases were studied out of which 1 case was referred and 3 cases were partially cured. 26 cases got relief in complaints without any further troubles. Berberis vulgaris in potentized form was used as a medicine. 30, 200 and 1M are the potencies used in the study.

So lastly conclude that Homoeopathy play a great role in treating renal calculi measuring below 12 mm in size.

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