Stammering or Stuttering and its Homoeopathic Management

Dr Sukdeep Singh

Abstract: Stammering is also known as stuttering. Stuttering is a speech disorder where an individual repeats or prolongs word syllable or phrases, a person with stammering may also stop during speech and make no sound for certain syllable. Stammering is common when children’s are learning to speak and is an estimated 5 times more common in boys than girls, the speech disorder affects less than 1% of all adults. In the beginning of childhood stammering is normal or it becomes normal with age.

Keywords: Stammering, Homeopathy, Stuttering, Management

1. Introduction

Stuttering is a speech disorder where an individual repeats or prolongs word syllable or phrases, a person with stammering may also stop during speech and make no sound for certain syllable. In this article we facts on stammering:
1) Stammering affects more boys than girls.
2) In some cases stammering completely block individual from producing a sound.
3) Most of the children with stammering grow out of it but sometimes stammering can be the result of head injury.

What is stammering?
Stammering is common when children’s are learning to speak and is an estimated 5 times more common in boys than girls, the speech disorder affects less than 1% of all adults.

2. Symptoms

1) A person who stammer often repeats words or parts of words and tend to prolong certain speech.
2) They may also find it harder to start some words.
3) Some may become tense when they start speaking they bite their lips, blink eyes rapidly and their lips and jaw may tremble as they try to communicate verbally

According to America speech - language hearing association some individual who stutter appear extremely tense or out of breath when they talk, their speech may be completely blocked when their mouth are in right position to say the word but virtually no sound comes out, the desire word is uttered for ex um like I mean well.

Common symptoms: -
1) Hesitation before certain sound has to be uttered.
2) Repeating a sound, word, or syllable.
3) Certain speech sound may be prolonged.
4) Speech may come out in spur.
5) Words with certain sound are substituted for others.
6) Foot tapping.
7) Face and upper body tighten.

3. Diagnosis

Some aspects of stuttering are obvious to everyone, while other are not, to have a comprehensive and reliable diagnosis the patient should be examined by speech language pathologist. The SLP will note the type of problem the individual has when speaking, and how often problem occur, how the person copes with the stutter is also assessed.

Causes: Experts are not completely sure what causes stuttering, we do know that somebody that somebody with a stammer is much more likely to have a close family members. Following factors can also cause stammering.

Development stammering

Neurogenic stammering
1) As children learn to speak they often stammer especially early on when their speech skills.
2) This is when signal between the brain and speech nerves and muscles are not working properly are not developed this also affects adults after a stroke and head injury.
3) The majority of children experience fewer and fewer symptoms.
4) Stroke, head trauma, ischemic attacks, meningitis, degenerative diseases such as perkinson.

Psychological factors:
1) Intense stress.
2) Anxiety
3) Low self esteem
4) Nervousness they may not cause stammering rather they are the result of living with stigmatized speech problems which can sometimes make symptoms worse.

4. Homoeopathic Treatment

The homoeopathy has its role in decreasing the suffering of the patient. When we comes to stammering, stammering is a condition having miasmatic ally syco - psoric features bcoz there is a lot of in coordination’s.
1) Stramonium patient really exert them self to speak for example when you ask the patient for their name they will say mynameiskrin (hist if violent fear and fright).
2) Spigelia repeats first slaybulin 2 to 3 time like they have initial stammering as we know spigelia is medicine for worms, think about the wormy childrens always startles at the beginning of the sentence for example my name is kiran.
3) Lachesis a normal man will say the sun is shining bright now when we think about Mr. lachesis or Miss Lachesis,
lachesis is always startles with S, B, T, W THESE ARE THE LATTERS WHERE LACGESIS STARTLES now think about the above paragraph ‘the sun is shining bright’ ‘? thathun id thining bright.

4) Nux, nat carb these medicine do lisping they don’t do strutting but when people lips that means the words that should be S OR PRONOUNCED AS’’ S’’ THEY PRONOUNCED AS’’ T ND H’’ now how nux and natcarbpronouncesd the line” the sun is shining bright” dathunih thining bright.

5) Euphrasia is wonderful remedy for stammering what will euphrasia do in stammering? We introduce our self as my name is kiran but euphrasia says mnyynyammaisskiranmmyy name isskirraan when patirnt speaks he or she recomenses many time so he or she says lor2 words and again comes back to the start.

6) Cicuta virosa there is spasmodic features in speech his initial sentence is fine but when he comes to the last part suddenly cease to move back his head backward so there is a spasm which is almost pulling his head backward and in the effort to try effort to try to speak he pulls his head backwards MYYY HEAD BACKWRD NAME IS AGAIN HEAD BACKWORD KIRA WHAT HAPPEN ULTIMATELY THE LAST PART OF THE SENTENCE IS ABSEND HE CANNOT SPEAK THE LAST PART AND SOMETIME IT CANNOT EVEN HEARD BY THE OTHERS

7) LYCO lycopodium is also like cicuta stammering at the end of the sentence initial one is completely fine but the difference is cicuta having spasm but lyco doesn’t.

5. Conclusion

Many times stammering can resolve itself by the time. But sometimes it cannot be resolve by adolescence age group they need treatment for stammering. Homoeopathic medicines can give medicines treat the patient with holistic approach.

References

[1] ROBIN MURPHY, Lotus Materia Medica, B. Jain Publisher, New Delhi, India, 2nd revised edition, 2004
[3] Dr Chouhan V. K., Homeopathic principles and Practice of medicine by Dr V K Chouhan, B Jain publishers’ Ltd.