

# Analytical Study of Acid Group of Homoeopathic Medicines in Different Clinical Cases

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**Abstract:** ***Background:** Very few homoeopathic medicines derived from acids are clinically prescribed owing to lack of adequate research and knowledge. This study is aimed at discerning acid group medicines and their efficiency in various clinical conditions. **Methods:** This study was done at Sri Guru Nanak Dev Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital where fifty cases were selected using purposive sampling technique as per the inclusion and exclusion criteria which were prescribed acid medicines in various potencies. Improvement was analyzed using a score chart formed according to the common symptoms of the acid group medicines. Statistical evaluation was done based on the results found in the study. **Result:** The study showed a significant improvement in both acute and chronic conditions, about 42% showed mild improvement, 30% showed moderate improvement and 2% showed marked improvement within the stipulated period of study.*

**Keywords:** Acid medicines, acid remedies, acute, chronic

## 1. Introduction

Homoeopathic literature is full of symptomatologic description of acid medicines derived from, both organic as well as inorganic acids. But not all acids are proved extensively hence limited number of symptoms are available for most of them while only a few of the acids are deeply envisioned by our stalwarts. In past decades not much research has been done in an integrated manner by studying the patients benefitted by acid remedies to evaluate the general characteristics of acid group. As we belong to the scientific community any research done to verify the general characteristics of the groups by studying the clinical-pathological conditions and by correlating the homoeopathic philosophical background will make a mark for Homoeopathy.

In science, it is important to be able to generalize following universal principles in variety of situations. One of the main advantages of the idea of generalization is that one can make predictions. This power to predict makes the science more "effective". Among the mineral kingdom, acid medicines have been described in broader perspective in terms of their general picture by many stalwarts giving the importance to the idea of balanced view in understanding drugs but still it is much less explored and minimum research has been done to show the conceptual analyses in clinical cases.<sup>[1]</sup>

## 2. Literature Survey

### **Formic acid: A multicentric observational homoeopathic clinical verification trial**

This research aimed to verify the symptoms of formic acid and to find any newer symptoms. It was observed that most common symptoms of formic acid were disturbed sleep, loose stool, profuse perspiration, clean tongue, and tastelessness. It was proposed that further replication on bigger samples and estimation of likelihood ratio in actual clinical practices will be beneficial for future.<sup>[2]</sup>

### **Homoeopathy in cancer pain palliation and end of life with future perspectives**

The devastating effect of pain in cancer cases and the difficulty in its management due to progress in the disease pathology and various side-effects in conservative treatment, has led to research in finding the scope of Homoeopathy in palliative care specially the pains of cancer. It was observed that various acid medicines have been effective in pain palliative care with patients suffering from malignant carcinomas of various kinds.<sup>[3]</sup>

### **Role of rare homoeopathic medicines: Ferrumpicricum, methylene blue, salicylic acid in the management of rheumatoid arthritis.**

In this study 90 patients suffering from seropositive RA were given the above-mentioned medicines and paired T-test showed that each remedy including Salicylic acid had significant result by reducing the severity and intensity of the symptoms of the patients. It showed that salicylic acid can be used as a therapeutic aid to the sufferings of patients with rheumatoid arthritis.<sup>[4]</sup>

### **Research related to utility of Formic acid among other medicines in cases with coagulopathy associated COVID-19: A review on coagulopathy in COVID-19 and its homoeopathic management.**

This study was done with an aim to find the homoeopathic medicines effective in thromboembolic complications in COVID-19 cases which has fatal results if not treated on time.

It was seen that when Murphy repertory was studied for the circulatory disturbances useful in the treatments, Fluoric acid was one of the effective medicines as its action extends deeply into the tissues causing a dry, painful slough. Also, its action was studied particularly in cases of caries of bones, ulceration, varicose veins, derangement of hair, nails, and blood vessels. The scope of the homoeopathic medicines along with conventional therapy was proposed for best outcomes.<sup>[5]</sup>

### A verification study on Richard Hughes findings of acidum phosphoricum debility to reduce urine sugar level and its action on blood sugar level in cases of type 2 diabetes mellitus.

A study was conducted with 30 cases to verify the action of phosphoric acid on diabetes mellitus in patients with debility. Its constitutional role was studied.<sup>[6]</sup>

### The efficacy of lactic acid in homaccord in the treatment of chronic tension type headaches.

This double-blind placebo-controlled study on both the genders who suffered from CTTHs (chronic tension type headaches) showed ameliorating results showing the efficacy of lactic acid as a remedial option.<sup>[7]</sup>

### An open-label prospective observational trial for assessing the effect of homoeopathic medicines in patients suffering from gout.

A study conducted on 32 patients suffering from gout was done and serum uric acid levels were measured during the study to see the outcome of homoeopathic treatment in such cases. It was concluded that the most frequently indicated medicine which relieved the symptoms of gout was benzoic acid. Further randomized study to prove its effects were suggested for future studies.<sup>[8]</sup>

While individual acid medicines have been studied in various clinical conditions, but the group as a whole has not been scrutinized well.

## 3. Materials and Methods

50 Cases diagnosed with acute and chronic conditions according to the clinical presentation and physical examination of the patient as well as laboratory investigations were chosen from the OPD of Sri Guru Nanak Dev Homoeopathic Medical college & Hospital, Ludhiana and were prescribed medicines belonging to acid group after forming a totality and reportorization using RadarOpus software. Informed consent was obtained from each patient to analyze them during the followup period. Patients were observed in detail during followup and the changes were recorded and compiled in a specially designed excel spreadsheet and were scored accordingly. The observed data was statistically analyzed.

## 4. Result and Discussion

**Age interpretation:** The study has shown that the acid medicines were most prescribed to the age group 21-40 years given to about 21 cases (42%) followed by 41-60 years age group in 14 cases (28%). It can be understood that these two phases of life see growth at both emotional level in relationship and financial level in professional front.

**Gender interpretation:** The study involved 23 males (46%) and 27 females (54%) showing the utility of acid medicines in both the genders.

**Acute or chronic case interpretation:** The study involved 26 acute cases (52%) while 24 chronic cases (48%) and the results indicated improvement. It shows the scope of acid medicines in both kinds of clinical conditions and therefore

acid medicines can be utilized by physicians to see the effectiveness in clinical practice.

**Individual medicinal interpretation:** During the study, acid medicines were given according to the totality of the case and decided after reportorization. Among the various acid medicines, Nitric acid was given maximum number of times i.e., 13 cases (26%) followed by Phosphoric acid in 7 cases (14%), Fluoric acid & Benzoic acid in 6 cases each (12%), Picric acid in 5 cases (10%), Muriatic acid in 4 cases (8%), Sulphuric acid in 3 cases (6%), Oxalic acid and Butyric acid in 2 cases (4%) and Carbolic acid & Salicylic acid in 1 case each (1%).

**Potency interpretation:** During the study potencies of different scales were used according to the requirement of the case based on the susceptibility of the patient under study. It was seen that 200C potency was given in 23 cases (46%) while 30C potency was given in 14 cases (28%). About 8 cases were given 1M potency (16%) while only 5 cases were given 0/1 potency in frequent doses.

**Sphere of action interpretation:** When the 50 cases were analysed for the areas of body where the action of medicine was to be observed it was noted that the sphere of action of acid group medicines showed affinity to joints in about 7 cases (14%), GIT and Rectum in about 6 cases (12%), mouth in about 5 cases (12%), head and skin in 4 cases (10%), ears, female genitalia, nails, nasal mucosa, nervous system and teeth in 2 cases (4%) and back, urinary organs, hair, kidneys, heart and throat in 1 case each (2%)

**Weakness interpretation:** The study of 50 cases showed that patients who marked 0 and 1 out of 5 as vitality were 2 (4%), marked 2 were 4 (8%), marked 3 were 7 (14%), marked 4 were 20 (40%) and marked 5 were 15 (30%). It was seen that most patients presented with weakness of varying intensity associated with their complaints or because of it. Acids are known to cause weakness or debility in patients which was evident.

**Loss of fluids interpretation:** In the study it was found the patients were seen to have loss of vital fluids of body such as sweat, blood, urine etc. during case taking. Out of the 50 cases, patients with loss of vital fluids were 16 (32%) and those with no such history were 34 (68%).

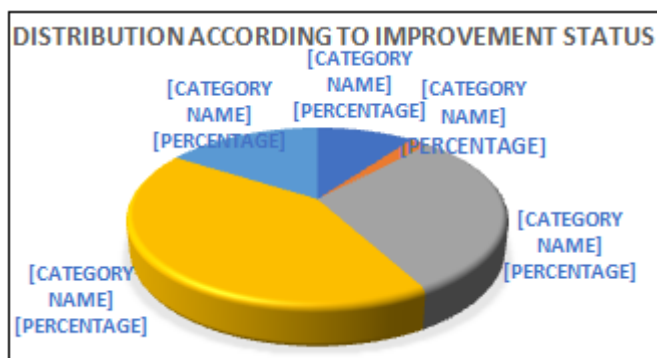
**Odor interpretation:** In this study patients reported odor in discharges, among the 50 cases about 32 cases reported offensiveness (64%) and patients with no odor in discharge were 18 (32%).

**Mental or emotional stress interpretation:** During the interrogation it was observed that cases under study reported stress affecting them. About 18 cases (32%) mentioned mental or emotional stress for a continued period while 32 cases (64%) did not suffer much of the stress.

**Miasm interpretation:** The study involving 50 subjects with variety of clinical condition showed that patients with predominant psora were 3 (6%), sycosis were 23 (46%), syphilis were 20 (40%) and tubercular were 4 (8%). Sycosis and syphilis being in majority showing acid group remedies

have a great scope in conditions belonging to these miasms. There were many cases with loss of tissue cells by pathological process causing ulceration of mucous membrane or muco-cutaneous junctions, caries of bones and teeth, loss of layers of skin or growths of various kinds.

**Improvement status interpretation:** After thorough study of the follow-up of the cases under treatment with acid medicines, the symptoms of the patients were analyzed using a specially designed score chart to understand the improvement of the cases. Scores were used for the statistical analysis. It was observed that 1 case (2%) showed marked improvement, 21 cases (42%) showed mild improvement, 15 cases (30%) showed moderate improvement while 8 cases (16%) showed no improvement. There were 5 drop out cases (10%) in the study.



## 5. Conclusion

The study sample comprising of 50 patients as participants were selected on the basis of inclusion and exclusion criteria from OPD of Sri Guru Nanak Dev Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital, Ludhiana. The Homoeopathic medicines which are derived from both organic and inorganic acids were selected considering the totality of the case. The analysis of acid group medicines in various clinical conditions have been made after complete investigation of the results using proper statistical tools. A paired T-test was done to find the efficaciousness of acid medicines in variety of clinical presentations. It was seen that there was a significant difference before and after the treatment. This study helped in understanding the acid medicines and their role in numerous pathologies involving different parts of the human body. The mental or emotional factors were recognized which were leading stress factors in patients belonging to acid group. The common symptoms of the acid group were analyzed exhaustively to find their existence in individual remedies during the study of participating patients. The disputes among the family members or any kind of disappointment in relationships was an unearthing observation. It can be concluded that acid group medicines have key role in clinical conditions with predominant syctic or syphilitic miasm.

## 6. Future Scope

Further studies with larger sample size with extended time period would provide elaborated results regarding cause-effect relationship.

**Limitations:** Smaller sample size, limited time

**Benefits:** This study has provided valuable clinical data by analyzing live cases.

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