Uterine Fibroids

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Uterine fibroids are growths in or on the walls of the uterus. They consist of smooth muscle cells and connective tissue.

Types

The three main types of fibroid are:

Subserosal fibroids: These are the most common type. They grow on the outside of the uterus.

Intramural fibroids: These grow inside the muscular wall of the uterus.

Submucosal fibroids: These grow into the open space inside the uterus.

Some fibroids can become Pedunculated fibroids, which means that the fibroid has a stalk that attaches to the uterus.

Symptoms

The symptoms of uterine fibroids can include:

- Heavy periods, also known as menorrhagia, which can lead to anemia
- Painful periods
- Lower backache or leg pain
- Constipation
- Discomfort or a feeling of fullness in the lower abdomen, especially in the case of large fibroids
- Frequent urination
- Pain during sexual activity, also known as dyspareunia
- Some people may have fertility problems associated with fibroids. Fibroids may cause problems during pregnancy and labor, and they increase the chance of needing a cesarean delivery.

Causes

It remains unclear exactly what causes fibroids. Their development may be linked with the person’s estrogen levels. During a person’s reproductive years, estrogen and progesterone levels are higher. When estrogen levels are high, especially during pregnancy, fibroids tend to swell. Low estrogen levels are associated with the shrinkage of fibroids. This can occur during and after menopause. It can also occur when taking certain medications, such as gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) agonists or antagonists. Genetic factors may also affect the development of fibroids. For example, having a close relative with fibroids is associated with an increased risk of developing them oneself.

Overweight and obesity are associated with an increased risk of fibroids.

Childbearing is associated with a lower risk of developing fibroids. The risk reduces each time the person gives birth.

Diagnosis

Ultrasound scans: A doctor can create ultrasound images by scanning over the abdomen or by inserting a small ultrasound probe into the vagina. Both approaches may be necessary to detect fibroids.

MRI scans: An MRI scan can determine the size and number of fibroids.

Hysteroscopy: During a hysteroscopy, a doctor will use a small device with a camera attached to the end to examine the inside of the uterus. They will insert the device through the vagina and into the uterus via the cervix. If necessary, they may also take a tissue sample, known as a biopsy, to look for cancer cells.

According to Homoeopathy Cause of Fibroids

Homoeopathy cures vital force which comprises of body, spirit and mind. So, anything altered out of these results in disease.

Fibroids are growth of tissue. Why growth will occur?

Psychologically growth comes out of insecurity. Whenever person gets some injury emotional, mental, physical level.

First defense of body will be inflammation and then continuous injury to the same sensitive region will result into insecurity at the cellular level they will start accumulation of more cells as guards that if similar injury happens there is a stronger mass to defend the region being injured and this is how any growth happens. It is the psyche which selects the area in which growth has to occur. Psyche selects the sensitive and weakest organ for the growth to take its action as the region which is most sensitive will have most injury in the body. So fibroid being a growth in character has emotional and psychological links.

According to place and function of that place, fibroid has different causes at psychic level.
Endometrium if involved: is tissue that provides Nutrition to family and child is kept here for nine months. Perception of insecurity about nutrition and care of children and members of family -tissue (multiplication occurs give rise to tumors)

Myometrium is tissue that provides support to family and children like walls of a building. Perception of insecurity about protection of children and members of family -tumor (multiplication) occurs.

Subserosal fibroid: lies on the outer part of the uterus, just under the covering of the outside of the uterus, the serosa. Subserosal fibroid may also grow on a stalk and be called pedunclated. This occurs when women feels her family her nest is threatened from outside.

Submucosal fibroid: Fibroid underneath the inner mucosal lining pushing the endometrium inside. Produces excess mucus and leucorrhoea. Mucus is to lubricate and remove FRICTION.

Perception of women: When she feels everything is not harmonious at home. Things or relationships are not smooth at home.

Leiomyoma of Uterus also called as Fibromyoma or Fibroid Uterus is a benign tumor of uterus, essentially composed of smooth muscle tissue and a variable amount of fibrous connective tissue. It is the most common tumor of uterus.

Muscles are like walls of a house. The walls are weak or perception of the lady is that I have failed in my duty so the walls need to be strengthened by Growth.

References

