To Compare the Efficacy of Constitutional & Keynotes Prescribing in Cirrhosis of Liver

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Abstract: To compare the efficacy of constitutional & keynotes prescribing in cirrhosis of liver. Liver does a lot of things that keep us healthy. It turns nutrients into chemicals body needs. It filters out poisons. It helps turn food into energy. So when liver doesn’t work well, that can affect whole body. Different things can cause serious liver conditions. Sometimes, the problem is that anyone has an infection that inflames your liver. Viral hepatitis (B & C) and alcohol are the most common cause. An interventional case study was undertaken at Sri Guru Nanak Dev Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Ludhiana. The patient of all age group suffering from liver cirrhosis was taken in the study. Assessment and reassessment were based on symptomatic improvement and laboratory investigations, each case followed up at an interval of 30 days.

Keywords: Cirrhosis of liver, Keynote prescribing, Constitutional prescribing, Homoeopathy

1. Introduction

Cirrhosis is a condition that is defined histopathologically and has a variety of clinical manifestations and complications. Cirrhosis is characterized by diffuse hepatic fibrosis and nodule formation.

Worldwide, the most common causes are chronic viral hepatitis, prolonged excessive alcohol consumption and NAFLD (Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease). Cirrhosis is the most common cause of portal hypertension and its complications. Portal hypertension is a significant complicating feature of decompensated cirrhosis and is responsible for the development of ascites and bleeding from esophagogastric varices, two complications that signify decompensated cirrhosis.

The clinical presentation is highly variable. Some patients are asymptomatic and the diagnosis is made incidentally by ultrasound or during surgical procedure. Others present with isolated hepatomegaly, splenomegaly, signs of portal hypertension or hepatic insufficiency. When symptoms are present, they are often non-specific and include weakness, fatigue, muscle cramps, weight loss, anorexia, nausea, vomiting and upper abdominal discomfort.

2. Literature Survey

- Keynotes and Characteristics with Comparisons of Some of the Leading Remedies of the Materia Medica, By Allen H.C., MD
- In Apocynum: Dropsy of serous membranes; acute, inflammatory. Dropsy: with thirst (Acet.ac.), water disagrees or is vomited (Ars.); most cases uncomplicated with organic diseases; after typhus, typhoid, scarlatina, cirrhosis; after abuse of quinine.[5]
- Keynotes and Red Line symptoms of the Materia Medica, By LIPPE A.Von.


Aurum metallicum: Cirrhosis of the liver (Mur-Ac., Nit-Ac., Phos.)
Florricum acidum: Is of service when the liver is engorged or indurated; hepatic cirrhosis, with ascites.
Iodium: Cirrhosis of the liver (Chel., Mur-Ac., Phos., Sulph.)
Mercurius dalcis: Cirrhosis of the liver, especially in the hypertrophic form.

Homoeopathic Medical Repertory, By Murphy Robin

New Manual of Homoeopathic Materia Medica & Repertory, By Dr. Boericke Oscar E.
Liver, Atrophy (cirrhosis) -
3. Methods

Study type: Prospective Causal Comparative study was conducted at Sri Guru Nanak Dev Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Ludhiana.

Subject: Compared constitutional & keynotes prescribing in Cirrhosis of liver under Homoeopathic treatment.

Inclusion Criteria: Individuals of any age group of both sexes, who have cirrhosis of liver associated with ascites, hematemesis and melena.

Exclusive Criteria: Cirrhosis of liver associated with encephalopathy.

Intervention: Both constitutional & keynotes prescribing was conducted according to Homoeopathic treatment of methods and was recorded in case proper. For constitutional prescribing, totality of symptoms was done on the basis of repertorization and selected symptoms from present complaints, physical and mental general according to present concept of repertorization after complete case taking. And for keynotes prescribing, totality was formed and medicine was prescribed on the basis of uncommon, rare, peculiar, characteristic symptoms, mentioned in § 153 and also in § 209 in 5th & 6th edition of Organon of Medicine after proper case taking. Duration of the study: 18 months.

Study parameter: Constitutional prescribing & keynotes prescribing in cases of cirrhosis of liver.

4. Results

Total 50 patients were analyzed in the study. Out of 50 cases, 25 patients were under constitutional prescribing and 25 patients were under keynote prescribing. Out of 25 patients of constitutional prescribing, 9 patients showed marked improvement, 6 showed moderate improvement, 6 patients showed mild improvement and there was 4 patient without any improvement. And out of 25 patients of keynotes prescribing, 9 patients showed marked improvement, 8 showed moderate improvement, 4 patients showed mild improvement and there was 4 patient without any improvement. The most frequently indicated medicines were Phosphorus, Aurum Met., Carduus, Apocy, Iod, Lyc, Ars. alb., Cinch, Lach, Mill, Nux v. Both method of prescribing are equally effective in cirrhosis of liver disease. There is no any difference in both constitutional prescribing & keynotes prescribing.

5. Conclusion

This study proved that both the ways (constitutional & keynotes prescribing) are equally important in the treatment of cirrhosis of liver.

6. Future Scope

This type of study can go further by comparing the both constitutional prescribing and keynotes prescribing in all type of pathological cases.

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8. Conflict of Interest

The author declare that there is no conflict of interest.

References


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