

: Jay Hahnemann Jay Homoeopathy:



# JALA HOMOEEO VISION



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## MOTHER TINCTURE WORKS AS A MEDICINE

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### Introduction:

All physicians use mother tincture for better results in many cases and they directly prescribe mother tinctures. As per my understanding, the mother tinctures have low drug power and it works as a medicine. This article has justification of how mother tincture work as a medicine.

### Etymology :

It is combination of the two words Mother and tincture. It was originated from Dutch word "Moeder" = Mother + Latin word "tingere", meaning "to moisten or dip" = "Tincture". Master Hahnemann said that Mother tincture is an original drug substance in the fifth edition of the Organon of Medicine.

### How does mother tincture become a medicine?

During the process of preparation, the substance passes through many processes. i.e cutting, pounding, immersion, shaking, decantation, filtration, etc. As the crude substance undergoes through all the above processes in order to prepare the mother tincture. Thus, it proves that the mother tincture possesses curative powers.

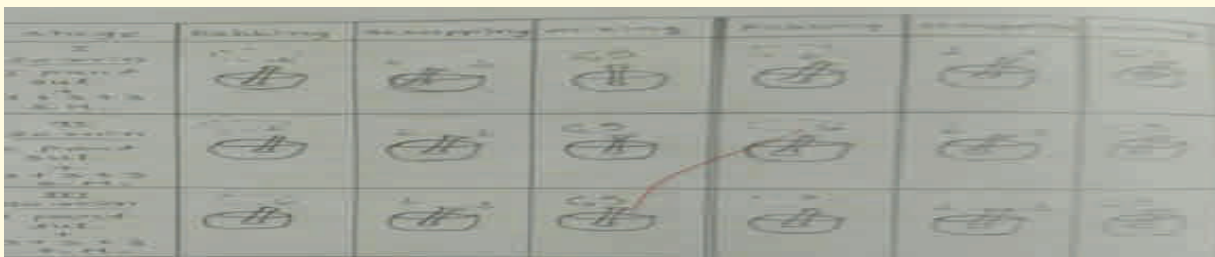
### What is Mother Tincture?

It is a drug which has been pharmaceutically prepared from Vegetable and Animal kingdoms. The substances are immersion into menstrum by the processes of maceration and percolation (new method of preparation of drug). This is same as prepared by the old method of master Hahnemann. After potentisation, the intensity (Power) of the original drug substance is increased. Hence, it can cure the disease.

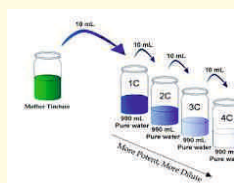
A mother tincture, mother solution or substances has been classified under drugs by our master Hahnemann.

### What is Potentisation?

#### DIAGRAM :- TRITURATION :



#### DIAGRAM :- SUCCUSION :



It is a mathematico-mechanical process by virtue of which the inherited, dormant, dynamic, curative power of drug is aroused or increased by modifying drug strength to dynamic power through simultaneous and successive process of dilution and friction in definite order according to pharmacopoeia

### What is Medicine?

When the potentised drugs are proved on Healthy Human being of different ages, both sexes and under various circumstances, they are called as medicine.

## How to prepare Mother Tincture?

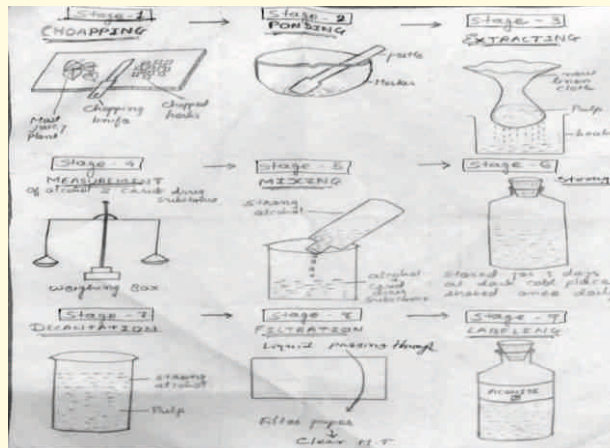
Homoeopathic mother tinctures are prepared from vegetable, and animal kingdoms. It was prepared at the time of master Hahnemann by old Method. In short, the procedure of the preparation of mother tincture: By following processes- i.e. immersion, diluting, shaking, friction, extracting the juice, decantation, filtration. Each class has a drug strength.

### New Method :

It has Universal Drug strength: 1/10 it is equivalent to 1st potency of decimal scale. Preparation of mother tincture (in short)- there are two processes for the preparation of the mother tincture - Maceration And Percolation.

\*The process for preparation of medicine as well as that for mother tincture, both include the processes of diluting, shaking, decantation, filtration and friction.

### Diagram of preparation of Mother Tincture:



### Hahnemannian method of preparation of Drug.:

Class	Source	Classification	Ratio	Drug power	Inference
Class I	Vegetable kingdom	Mother tincture	1:1 (by weight)	1/2	
Class II	Vegetable kingdom	Mother tincture	3:2 (by weight)	1/2	
Class III	Vegetable kingdom	Mother tincture	1:2 (by weight)	1/6	
Class IV	Vegetable kingdom & Animal kingdom	Mother tincture	1:5 (by weight)	1/10	It is equivalent to 1st potency of Decimal scale
Class V A	Vegetable kingdom	Mother solution	1:9 (by weight)	1/10	It is equivalent to 1st potency of Decimal scale
Class V B	Vegetable kingdom	Mother solution	1:99 (by weight)	1/100	It is equivalent to 1st potency of Centesimal scale
Class VI A	Vegetable kingdom	Mother solution	1:9 (by weight)	1/10	It is equivalent to 1st potency of Decimal scale
Class VI B	Vegetable kingdom	Mother solution	1:99 (by weight)	1/100	It is equivalent to 1st potency of Centesimal scale
Class VII	Vegetable kingdom Nosodes and Sarcodes	Mother substance	1:9 (by weight) 1:99 (by weight)	1/10 or 1/100	It is equivalent to 1st potency of Decimal scale or It is equivalent to 1st potency of Centesimal scale
Class VIII	Mineral kingdom Nosodes and Sarcodes	Mother substance	1:9 (by weight) 1:99 (by weight)	1/10 or 1/100	It is equivalent to 1st potency of Decimal scale or It is equivalent to 1st potency of Centesimal scale
Class VIII	Fresh vegetable and Animal kingdom	Mother substance	2:9 (by weight) 2:99 (by weight)	1/10 or 1/100	It is equivalent to 1st potency of Decimal scale or It is equivalent to 1st potency of Centesimal scale

## How to prepare Medicine?

The preparation of medicine means potentisation of drug and then proving on healthy human being of different ages, both sexes and under various circumstances. \*Medicines have higher drug strength than mother tincture. During the process of potentisation, there is dilution and friction of the drug substances, which increase drug strength.

### Different Opinion for potentisation by different author :

Potentisation it means increased potency or increased power of drug :

**1. Hahnemann:** he was suggested for each potency increased by giving 10 downward stroke into succussion. ( chronic disease) ( 5th edition of organon of medicine).

**2. H.P.I :** H.P.I. directs that : “ It is not feasible to give strict rules for such mechanical appliances in all their interdependent detail” Now a days trituration machine in which the mortar and pestle are rotated by machines.

**3. Jenichen of wismar:** Casper Julius Jenichen (1787-1849) was an admirer of Hahnemann, who pursued the idea that further attenuation is not necessary for the potentisation of medicine, but continuous succussion without dilution is sufficient. he advocated that the degree of strength developed through potentisation was directly proportional to the number of strokes given. He suggested that every 10 stroke given would increase the dynamic strength of the medicine by one degree.

**4. Carroll Dunham:** Carroll Dunham (1828-1877) was one of the early people to mechanise the process of potentisation. He used an abandon oil-mil for preparing potencies.

**5. Bernhardt Fincke:** Fincke ( 1828-1877) was American physician who devised his own method of dynamisation. He used to take 100 drops of drug substances in a glass jug. He allowed a stream of water to flow into it. “ For every drachm of water entering in and out of the vessel, he would count it as one potency. Thus 100 drachms of water entering and coming out of the vessels would raise the 100 potency. He had paid importance only on the water with its exerting force on a medicinal substance in raising the potencies, and not on and strokes applied

### Conclusion:

In Above all the processes, the drug substances are go through dilution and friction. Both these phenomena are used in potentisation. The processes for preparation of mother tincture have immersion into menstrum; it is a process of dilution and pounding, shaking has friction. It is proved on different age groups, and both the sexes. In other system of therapy, Ayurveda, Naturopathy, Siddha there is usage of either original drug substances or diluting the into other vehicle and dispensing for curing the disease condition. That is called proving on healthy human beings.

### Use of Mother Tincture:

**A.** It is used according to rules of symptoms similarity. **B.** It safely used by the physicians.

**C.** Mother Tinctures having fast actions comparison to medicine.

**D.** It acts as a stimulant, because it has Alcohol or purified water therefore the molecules of the Herbs or ingredients of the substances are easily absorbed into stomach and intestine.

**E.** It used into acute emergency cases. **F.** External application as well as internal medicine.

**G.** Palliative medicine in many cases. **H.** Use as tonic. **I.** Useful for preparation of Hair oil.

**J.** Use as a antiseptic, anti fungal, bactericidal drug.

The inactive substances are converted into active and harmful into harmless substances. There are many physicians who use mother tincture as a medicine in different cases. Many physician so but a in favour able results in practice by using mother tinctures. Many classic homeopaths are also prescribing mother tinctures in particular. Condition as because mother tinctures have power to cure many disease conditions.

### Action of the Mother Tincture :

**Dose :** According to severity of the condition and susceptibility of patient. **For Adult :** 10 -20 drops diluting with purified water. **For Children :** One to four drops diluting with purified water. **Action :** Very fast and Safe, Within two to five minutes.



**Analysis :**

1. According to above mentioned definition therefore the Homoeopathic Mother tincture May be used as a Medicine.
2. It is a low potency medicine. It has dynamic power.
3. Mother tincture has a drug strength.
4. Mother tincture gets power by the process of dilution.
5. It is also gets power by the process of friction.
6. It is prepared by the rules of pharmacopoeia
7. It follows the rule for standardisation of drug.
8. It acts as a stimulant, because it has Alcohol or purified water therefore the molecules of the Herbs or ingredients of the substances are easily absorbed into stomach and intestine.
9. Now a days many physicians are used as crude drug or low potency medicine. - According to allopathic pharmaceutical action of drug.

Many Indian medicine are proved under homoeopathic rules and according to knowledge of Ayurveda and Indian medicine they are used into low potency or Mother tincture.

**My experience for indication of Mother Tincture :**

Sr.No.	Name of M.T	Action of M.T
1.	Arnica Q	Blunt injury, Congestion of the blood on the affected area, Bruises, Echymosis- skin surface is not broken..
2.	Arnica Q	Falling of hair, baldness.
3.	Avena Sativa Q	In case of impotency. General tonic.
4.	Berberis Aquifolium Q	Indicates to the Acne, acne rosea, pimples & Blotches of the skin.
5.	Berberis Vulg Q	In case of (4 to 6 mm) Left sided renal colic or stone– Clear the stone from the kidney - 10 to 20 drops – upto two months.
6.	Blatta orientalis Q	(10/20 drops of M.T. with ½ cup of water), It is used in chronic & acute attack of difficulty into breathing & asthma. and gets fast relief than the Allopathic medicine.
7.	Borax Q	For aphthae in mouth. ( gurgling within two days)
8.	Calendula Q	It is used into acute emergency cases of injury as a Dressing purpose, clean cut injury it acts as a antiseptic, disinfectant.
9.	Cantharis Q	Helpful for Burns and scald cases, (while applying during burn there was no formation of scar.)
10.	Cantharis Q	Falling of hair due to combing, burning, & baldness
11.	Chelidonium Q	Useful in treatment of the jaundice. (20 drops with ½ cup of water).
12.	Damiana Q	In case of impotency.
13.	Euphrasia-Q	For conjunctivitis
14.	Hamamelis Q	It indicates into skin diseases, Black spot of acne , clear within very short time and does not reappear.
15.	Jonosia Asoka Q	It indicates for Amenorrhoea 10 drops with half cup of water. It may be use in any type of menstrual problem.
16.	Mulin Flower Q	It indicates for the foul smelling from the ear, pain into ear, Deafness
17.	Plantago Q	Pain into teeth due to teeth carries.
18.	Rauwolfia serpentina Q	For high blood pressure.
19.	Sygium jambolinum Q	indicates for Diabetes- 10 drops with water , twice daily, control the RBS.
20.	Vanadium Q	it's a best Hematonic.

## “Beat the HRI (Heat related Illnesses) with Homoeopathy”

### “Beat the HRI (Heat related Illnesses) with Homoeopathy”

Professor

Dept. of Organon of Medicine

#### Abstract:

Human beings are homoeothermic creatures whose physiology attempts to maintain a constant core temperature of 37°C. This requires balancing of body heat production with heat loss. Environmental conditions viz., temperature, humidity and speed of air greatly determine whether a person will be subjected to thermal stress. Adverse effects of heat stress are an important cause of morbidity and mortality not only in developing countries but in the developed countries as well. In that India is no exception. India is highly vulnerable to climate change impacts. Even summer temperatures have already reached record highs all over world. Extreme heat can have severe impacts on health. Homoeopathy has various range of medicines to beat the Heat and to preserve the health in the global warming.

#### Keywords:

HRI -Heat related Illnesses, General measures -Prevention is better than cure, Robin Murphy's Repertory for heat related illnesses, Heat and Homoeopath

#### HRI (Heat related Illnesses):

Heat related illnesses include one or more of the following conditions: heat rash, heat cramps, fainting, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke.

#### People more at risk include:

Extremes of age (<5 years or >65 years) Pregnant women Males are more likely to get a heat illness than females  
Occupation: Workers in military, agricultural, construction and industrial settings, labourers, sports-persons and miners  
Prior history of heat related illnesses  
Low levels of physical fitness  
Obesity  
Alcohol use -acute and chronic  
Sleep deprivation  
People who have existing medical conditions, such as cardiovascular disease, kidney disease, diabetes, or mental illness

**Heat Rash (Prickly heat):** Heat rash is a skin irritation caused by excessive sweating and clogged pores during hot, humid weather. It mostly occurs on the neck, chest, groin, under the breasts, or in elbow creases.

**Heat Cramps:** Painful muscle spasms in the stomach, arms, legs and other body parts may occur in the people who sweat a lot during strenuous work activity or at night. This sweating depletes the body's salt and moisture levels. Low salt levels in muscles cause painful cramps.

**Fainting (Heat Syncope):** Those who stand for long periods or suddenly get up from a sitting or lying position when working in the heat may have sudden dizziness and fainting. It is caused by a lack of adequate blood supply to the brain.

**Heat Exhaustion:** Heat exhaustion is the body's response to an excessive loss of water and the salt contained in sweat. This includes heavy sweating, painful muscle cramps, extreme weakness or fatigue, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, headache, body temperature normal or slightly high, fainting, pulse fast and weak, breathing fast and shallow, clammy, pale, cool or moist skin.

**Heat Stroke:** Heat stroke or sun stroke characterised by sudden loss of consciousness which may be preceded by prodromal signs typical of cerebral irritation – headache, dizziness, nausea, convulsions, and visual disturbances. Failure of the heat regulating centre gives rise to high fever and cessation of sweating. On examination the skin is hot and flushed and dry, pulse rapid, irregular and weak and low BP. Temperature may reach as high as between 105.0 to 107.0°F. If the patient is not treated the temperature continues to rise and a state of hyperpyrexia supervenes. Rhabdomyolysis, cardiac dysrhythmias, acute renal failure and coagulopathy ensue and contribute to the high mortality rate.

#### General measures- Prevention is better than cure:

Avoid exposure to outside environment during summer, from 10 am to 5 pm, unless necessary.

Keep drinking water regularly, especially if exerting. Drink 250 to 300 ml water every half an hour even if not thirsty. Drink 5 to 6 lit cool water in a day. Carry a bottle of cool drinking water.

Put light coloured, loose and permeable clothes (as cotton) in 1-2 layers only. Put on wide brimmed hat of light colour, umbrella and sunglasses when going out. Keep children < 5 yrs or elderly > 65 yrs away from sun as far as possible. Never leave them in closed, parked cars in hot weather. Apply a sun screen ointment of sun protection factor (SPF) of at least 15 when going out in sun. Avoid alcohol, cocaine and other habit-forming drugs.

Acclimatise to heat by undertaking gradually increasing intensity of physical exertion in gradually increasing hot environment, for 80 to 100 minutes daily for 10-14 days.

If feeling exhausted, too thirsty, confused or running out of memory/consciousness, move to a cool, shaded place, sit or lie down, drink cool water and seek help.

### Heat and Homoeopathy:

Homoeopathic medicines work wonders in HRI and restores the health of the patient. Theselection of the medicine in Homoeopathy is very important in order to give speedy, gentle and permanent relief to the patient. Following are the Homoeopathic medicines using Robin Murphy's repertory:

**HOT**, weather, agg. - *acon.*, *aeth.*, *aloe*, *ant-c.*, *ant-t.*, *APIS*, *bapt.*, *bell.*, *bor.*, *brom.*, *bry.*, *carb-v.*, *cocc.*, *croc.*, *crot-h.*, *crot-t.*, *cupr.*, *gels.*, *glon.*, *hep.*, *iod.*, *kali-bi.*, *LACH.*, *nat-c.*, *nat-m.*, *nat-s.*, *nit-ac.*, *op.*, *phos.*, *pic-ac.*, *podo.*, *PULS.*, *sabin.*, *sel.*, *SULPH.*, *syph.*

ailments from - *apis*, *ant-c.*, *glon.*, *kali-bi.*, *lach.*, *nat-c.*, *nat-m.*, *sulph.*, *verat.*

### HEATED, becoming agg.

headache, from - *acon.*, *aloe*, *am-c.*, *arum-t.*, *ANT-C.*, *apis*, *arg-n.*, *arn.*, *bar-c.*, *BELL.*, *bry.*, *calc.*, *calc-s.*, *camph.*, *caps.*, *carb-s.*, *CARB-V.*, *con.*, *dig.*, *dros.*, *form.*, *GLON.*, *grat.*, *ign.*, *ip.*, *kali-c.*, *kali-p.*, *kali-s.*, *kalm.*, *LYC.*, *nat-a.*, *nat-m.*, *nux-m.*, *op.*, *phos.*, *ptel.*, *sep.*, *sil.*, *staph.*, *stram.*, *sulph.*, *thui.*, *zinc.*

weakness, causes - *apis*, *aster.*, *carb-s.*, *coc-c.*, *lach.*, *nat-c.*, *nat-p.*, *puls.*, *rhod.*, *SEL.*, *sulph.*, *tab.*, *VERAT.*, *vesp.*

summer, in - *alum.*, *corn.*, *IOD.*, *lach.*, *NAT-C.*, *nat-m.*, *SEL.*

heat of sun, aggravates - *agar.*, *ANT-C.*, *ars.*, *bar-c.*, *BELL.*, *bry.*, *calc.*, *camph.*, *carb-v.*, *clem.*, *euph.*, *gels.*, *GLON.*, *graph.*, *ign.*, *iod.*, *ip.*, *LACH.*, *lyss.*, *mag-m.*, *NAT-C.*, *nux-v.*, *PULS.*, *sel.*, *stann.*, *stram.*, *sulph.*, *valer.*, *zinc.*

**SUNBURN** - *acon.*, *agar.*, *ant-c.*, *apis.*, *BELL.*, *bry.*, *bufo.*, *CALEN.*, *camph.*, *CANTH.*, *clem.*, *cortiso.*, *euphr.*, *hyos.*, *lach.*, *lyc.*, *mur-ac.*, *nat-c.*, *op.*, *PULS.*, *rob.*, *sel.*, *sulph.*, *URT-U.*, *valer.*, *verat.*

**SUNSTROKE** - *acon.*, *agar.*, *AML-N.*, *ant-c.*, *apis.*, *arg-m.*, *arn.*, *ars.*, *BELL.*, *bry.*, *cact.*, *camph.*, *carb-v.*, *cit-l.*, *crot-h.*, *cyt-l.*, *euph-pi.*, *gels.*, *GLON.*, *hydr-ac.*, *hyos.*, *kalm.*, *LACH.*, *lyc.*, *lyss.*, *NAT-C.*, *nat-m.*, *nux-v.*, *op.*, *pop-c.*, *rhus-t.*, *stram.*, *syph.*, *ther.*, *thuj.*, *usn.*, *valer.*, *VERAT.*, *verat-v.*

Some of the key points of important remedies for HRI (Heat related Illnesses):

**Aconite:** Sunburn. With anxiety and fear of death. Patient dull, stupid and worse sitting up.

**Anacardium:** Sunstroke, Loss of memory.

**Antim crud:** Can not bear heat of sun. Itching when warm in bed. Worse from heat of summer, of sun, radiated heat.

**Belladonna:** Sun stroke. Face flushed, blood-shot eyes. High fever. Throbbing headache. Headache with face flushed and hot, drowsiness, loss of consciousness. Perspiration on covered parts. Whistling in the ears and constriction of the chest.

**Carbo Veg:** Worse warmth, extremes of temperature. State of collapse, patient is almost lifeless, with cold body, breath cold, pulse imperceptible, respiration quickened, must be fanned very hard, but head remains hot.

**Gelsemium:** Vertigo; band feeling around head with heaviness of eyelids. Pain in temple extending into ear and wing of nose. Sunburn. Delirious; wants to have head raised on pillow.

**Glonoine:** An excellent remedy for sunstroke. It should be given immediately on the attack. No appetite. Eyes fixed. Severe headache. Jaws firmly clenched. Severe headache with pale face, fixed eyes, white tongue, full round pulse, laboured respiration, cerebral vomiting and sinking at the pit of the stomach. High temperature with unconsciousness at times. Give this every 5 minutes first then increase interval.

**Lachesis:** Sunstroke, Loss of memory. When the sun's heat makes the patient dizzy and faint. Hot water greatly fatigues.

**Natrum Mur:** Chronic effects of sun-stroke with headache returning in hot weather. Debility and headache by sun heat.

**Natrum Mur:** Chronic effects of sun-stroke with headache returning in hot weather. Debility and headache by sun heat.

**Opium:** Breathing difficult or obstructed. Face bloated. Opium 200: When there is coma and fatigue. This should be tried after Belladonna.

**Salicyl Acid:** Is specific for sunburn. (Note: Urtica Urens ointment may be applied on the burnt part.)

**Selenium:** Patient becomes easily debilitated by heat or hot weather. Pain over left eye, <walking in the sun, tea. Stools very large, impacted, so hard that require mechanical aid.

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## IMPETIGO TREATED BY HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINE USING SYNTHESIS REPERTORY: A CASE STUDY

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### **Abstract :**

Impetigo is a kind of disorder that shows a superficial Bacterial skin infection, causing Red blisters and Pustules which gradually burst and causing Yellow Crust with severe itching. It may be Primary Impetigo and Secondary Impetigo. A 9 months old boy reported with complaints of Impetigo. Case taking was done followed by Repertorization using SYNTHESIS REPERTORY and as individualized medicine.

**Keywords :** Impetigo, Homoeopathy, Synthesis Repertory

### **INTRODUCTION:**

#### **Definition: -**

Impetigo is a superficial skin infection that is seen most commonly in children and is transmitted easily from person to person.

Based on clinical presentations: -

Types,

A. BULLOUS B. NON-BULLOUS

There are 2 ways an initial infection can occur:

Primary Impetigo: - is when the bacterial invades the skin through a cut, insect bite, or other injury, and

Secondary Impetigo: - is where the bacteria invades the skin because the skin barrier has been disrupted by another skin infection, such as scabies or eczema.

#### **Epidemiology: -**

The bullous form most frequently affects neonates and accounts for approximately 10% of all cases of impetigo.

Based on data from studies published since 2000 from low and low-mid income countries, we estimate the global population of children suffering from impetigo at any one time to be in excess of 162 million, predominantly in tropical, resource-poor contexts.

Impetigo is an under-recognised disease and in conjunction with scabies, comprises a major childhood dermatological condition with potential lifelong consequences if untreated.

#### **Occurrence:**

On exposed skin mainly on face.

Most common during hot, humid weather, which facilitates microbial colonization of the skin.

Minor trauma, such as scratches or insect bites, then allows entry of organisms into the superficial layers of skin, and infection ensues.

#### **Causes: -**

Caused by *S. Pyogenes*

But *S. aureus* either alone or in combination with *S. pyogenes* has emerged more recently as the principal cause of impetigo.

The bullous form is caused by strains of *S. aureus* capable of producing exfoliative toxins.

**Bullous Impetigo (blisters):-**

This form is caused by staph. Bacteria that produce a toxin that causes a break between the top layer (epidermis) and the lower levels of skin forming a blister. The medical term for blister is bulla.

Blisters can appear in various skin areas, especially the buttocks, though these blisters are fragile and often break and leave red, raw skin with a ragged edge. No prior trauma is needed for these blisters to appear.

**Non- Bullous Impetigo: -**

This is the common form, caused by both staph. And strep. Bacteria.

It appears as small blisters or scabs, which then start around the nose and on the face, but they also may affect the arms and legs. At times, there may be swollen glands nearby.

**Pathophysiology: -**

Bullous impetigo is caused by staphylococci producing exfoliative toxin that contains serine proteases acting on Desmoglein, a structurally critical peptide bond in a molecule that holds epidermal cells together.

This process allows staphylococcus aureus to spread under the stratum corneum in the space formed by the toxin, causing the epidermis to split just below epidermis with neutrophil.

In bullous impetigo, the bullae rupture quickly, causing superficial erosion and a yellow crust. While in non-bullous impetigo, streptococcus typically produces a thick-walled pustule with an erythematous base.

Histology of non-bullous established lesions shows a thick surface crust composed of serum and neutrophils in various stages of breakdown with parakeratotic material.

**Symptoms:-**

Pruritus (severe itching) is common, and scratching of the lesions may further spread infection through excoriation of the skin. Other systemic signs of infection are minimal. Weakness, fever and diarrhoea sometimes are seen with bullous impetigo.

**Sign:-**

Non- bullous impetigo manifests initially as small, fluid filled vesicles. These lesions rapidly develop into pus-filled blisters that rupture readily. Purulent discharge from the lesions dries to form golden-yellow crusts that are characteristic of impetigo.

In the bullous form of impetigo, the lesions begin as vesicles and turn into bullae containing clear yellow fluid.

Bullae soon rupture, forming thin, light brown crusts. Regional lymph nodes may be enlarged.

**Is Impetigo Contagious?**

Impetigo is contagious, mostly from direct contact with someone who has it. Can be transmitted through:

- Towels - Toys - Clothing or - Household items

**Diagnosis: -**

Doctors generally diagnose impetigo by looking at the distinctive sores. Sometimes culture tests are done rarely to identify the type of bacteria causing lesions. A complete blood count is often performed because leukocytosis is common.

**Case Study: -**

**Name :** XYZ

**Age :** 9 months Boy

**Religion :** Hindu

**Address :** Halol

**C/o: -**

**(In a Patient's Mother Language)**

A small blisters develop on face and gradually increasing in size.

### **Red sores, blisters on face, near nose and on mouth which is contagious.**

1st developed on lips then spread to beard, lips and other parts. Developed near nose and on cheeks where new blisters developing.

Suddenly developed 3 days back and gradually increased. No itching or having no pain on eruption... (On observation, he was not crying and very playful and no repeated touching over the eruptions)

#### **Observation of his mother:**

Even if pt. Plays alone, someone should be with him, otherwise he starts crying. I have a job, so most of the time me and my husband are with him. So if we have to go to the village (native) and everyone start to play together with him, then hesitated and start crying. If cooker's whistle will ring, and if someone accidentally calls loudly, he will start crying.

Even if the sound of opening the door is loud, he starts crying in panic. He walk little by little but needs support. He plays actively. No other problem. And not at all irritable.

#### **Personal history: -**

- Desire: Not specific... Boil Mug Bean Water, Dal-rice, Siro, Pomegranate Water...etc., Eats everything that melts.
- Aversion: to outside Milk... - Thirst: Normal v - Appetite: Normal
- Urine: Normal - Bowel: Once/day...rarely after 2 days...Passing stool - Vaccination: as per schedule...
- Sleep: Sound Sleep... (Sleeps 2 times per day) ...Sleeps 8-9 hours in night(sleeps at 9 pm in night and awake in morning around 6-7 am, sometimes awake for feeding.
- Perspiration: easily occur in palm and soles. As father also had offensive foot sweat...
- Delivery: Normal delivery with using vacuum as she was exerted at the time of delivery...with the weight of 3 kg and 60 gram...
- At the time of pregnancy mother doing the N wiring at 4 months as, there is head coming out due to short cervix.

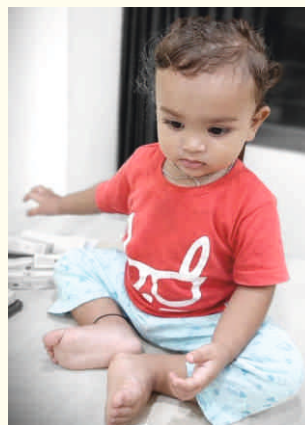
#### **Family history:**

1. Mother:- Healthy 2. Grandmother in law died due to DM. 3. Uncle having DM
4. Grandfather in law- Hypertension 5. Father-Healthy 6. Grandfather-RA
7. Grandmother- Migraine and Hypothyroid 8. Sister of Grandmother- having Psoriasis

#### **Picture:-**



**BEFORE**



**AFTER**

This case of impetigo having different kind of symptoms like, mental generals, Physical Generals, Characteristic Particular, clinical terms etc. So that's why this case is repertorized with

#### **Synthesis Repertory.**

Hence the case was analysed, evaluated and repertorized by the SYNTHESIS repertory for which following Rubrics were chosen...

1. MIND, COMPANY, DESIRE FOR, ALONE AGG., WHEN
2. MIND, SENSITIVE, NOISE TO, LOUD NOISE
3. FACE, ERUPTION, IMPETIGO
4. FACE, ERUPTION, IMPETIGO, CHEEKS
5. FACE, ERUPTION, IMPETIGO, LIPS, AROUND
6. FACE, ERUPTION, ECTHYMA, CONTAGIOUS
7. EXTRIMITIES, PERSPIRATION, FOOT, SOLE
8. EXTRIMITIES, PERSPIRATION, HAND, PALM
9. SKIN, ERUPTION, IMPETIGO
10. SKIN, ERUPTION, ECTHYMA, CONTAGIOUS
11. SKIN, ERUPTION, ITCHING, WITHOUT
12. GENERALS, FOOD AND DRINKS, MILK, AVERSION

MIND		Remedies	ΣSym	ΣDeg	Symptoms
1 MIND - COMPANY - desire for - alone agg.; when	×	merc.	7	11	1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 12
2 MIND - SENSITIVE - noise, to - loud noise	×	nit-ac.	7	11	1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 12
FACE		calc.	6	11	1, 4, 7, 8, 10, 12
3 FACE - ERUPTIONS - ecthyma; contagious	×	sil.	5	10	1, 7, 8, 10, 12
4 FACE - ERUPTIONS - impetigo	×	sulph.	5	9	4, 7, 8, 10, 12
5 FACE - ERUPTIONS - impetigo - Cheeks	×	ars.	5	8	1, 4, 7, 10, 12
6 FACE - ERUPTIONS - impetigo - Lips; around	×	rhus-t.	5	8	1, 4, 8, 10, 12
EXTREMITIES		sep.	5	8	1, 4, 8, 10, 12
7 EXTREMITIES - PERSPIRATION - Foot - Sole	×	ant-t.	5	7	1, 3, 8, 10, 12
8 EXTREMITIES - PERSPIRATION - Hand - Palm	×	con.	5	7	1, 4, 8, 10, 12
SKIN		lyc.	5	7	1, 4, 8, 10, 12
9 SKIN - ERUPTIONS - ecthyma - contagious	×	nat-m.	5	7	1, 7, 8, 10, 12
10 SKIN - ERUPTIONS - impetigo	×	tarent.	5	5	1, 4, 6, 8, 10
11 SKIN - ERUPTIONS - itching - without	×	dulc.	4	8	4, 7, 8, 10
GENERALS		hep.	4	8	1, 4, 8, 10
12 GENERALS - FOOD and DRINKS - milk - aversion	×	mez.	4	8	1, 4, 10, 12
		phos.	4	8	1, 8, 10, 12

### Repertorial Result:-

- Mer. Sol 11/7 - Nitric acid 11/7 - Calcarea carb. 11/6 - Silicea 10/5 - Sulphur 9/5

### Selection Of Medicine: -

We have got a list of close running remedies. His Mental, physical generals and particular symptoms decide the prescription in favour of MERCURIUS SOLUBUS.

### Prescription:-

DATE :	SYMPTOMS	PRESCRIPTION
20-02-2024	Acute case of impetigo, red blisters on face, non-itching eruption which is contagious. Since 3 days	<b>Merc.sol 200 BD for 2days. Rubrum 30 TDS for 10 days</b>

### FOLLOW UP: -

DATE :	SYMPTOMS	PRESCRIPTION
04-03-2024	Improvement Having no eruption.	<b>Rubrum 30 TDS for 7 days</b>

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## Importance of Anatomy in Examination of Newborn

**Dr. Jayesh Kshirsagar**

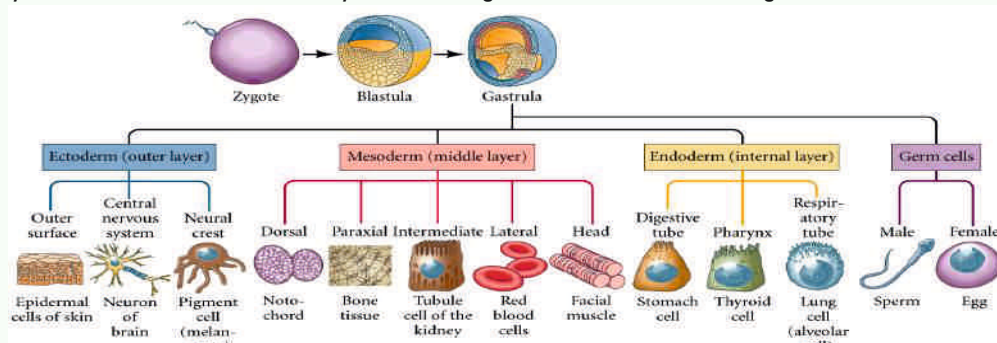
Professor & HOD

Department of Anatomy

Anatomy is a basic subject in the medical curriculum which deals with the normal structure of human body.

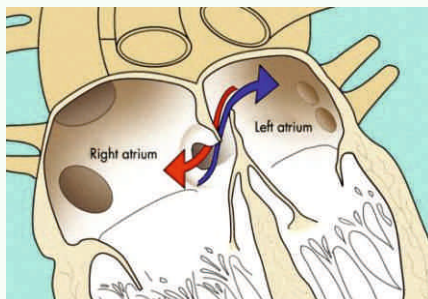
In this short article we will try to highlight the importance of anatomy in the examination of newborn.

1. Development of the foetus in utero is dependent upon the embryonic disc. this disc has three layers Ectoderm, Endoderm and Mesoderm. These layers are called as the Germ layers. Which give rise to the various organs and structures of the body.



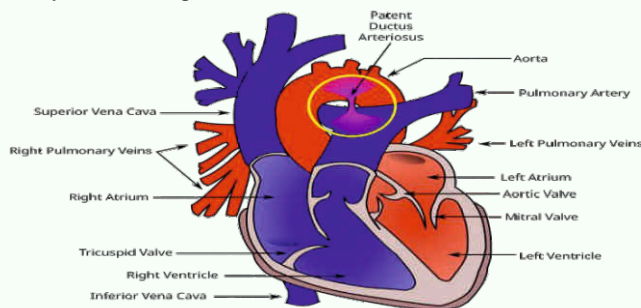
2. The first event immediately after birth is cry. Cry is a sign of commencement of respiration and setting up of the normalcy in the newborn. Examination of newborn especially cardiovascular system to rule out cyanosis and any other congenital heart disease is very important. During foetal life lungs are not functioning and changes are made in the circulation so as to bypass pulmonary circuit. Some of the changes are

(i) Presence of Foramen ovale between the right and left atrium



(ii) Presence of Ductus arteriosus which is the connection between the pulmonary trunk and aorta.

Immediately after birth both these communications should close and these form very important event in the newborns life. Failure of closure of these defects can lead to cyanotic congenital heart disease.



3. Foetal skull: The foetal skull is quite different from normal adult skull.

The measure differences are presence of fontanelles in the foetal skull.

These fontanelles facilitate easy delivery of the foetal head.

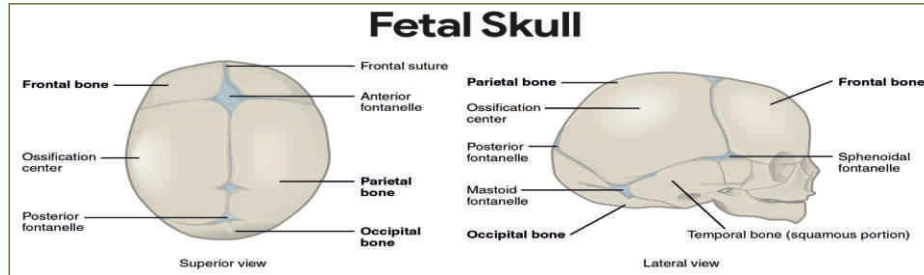
It also helps space for the developing brain

Clinically it can be used for examination of the Hydration of the foetus .

It is also important for measuring the head circumference every month to rule out suspected hydrocephalus.

The normal age at which the fontanelles should close is around 12-18 months for anterior fontanelles and about 6-8 months for posterior fontanelles .

Delayed union of the fontanelles suggests deficiency of calcium.



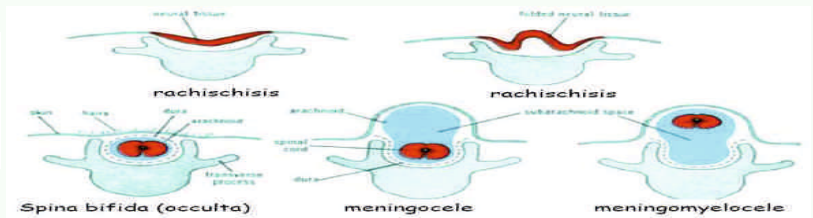
4. Examination of Newborn for congenital anomalies It is very important to examine a newborn for some common but important anomalies which can be very easily found in clinical practice.

- i. Imperforate anus: - This is an anomaly where the external anal opening is absent.
- ii. Cleft lip and Cleft palate:- Failure of fusion of palatine processes of maxilla and horizontal plate of palatine bone



iii. Neural tube defect: - the simple neural tube defects which can be easily diagnosed are Spina bifida it generally occurs due to failure of fusion of the lamina.

If the meninges protrude from the defect it is called as Meningocele if meninges along with spinal cord protrudes it is called Meningomyelocele.

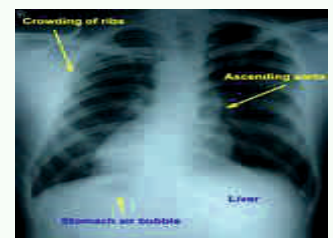


iv. Congenital Cataract: - Another common congenital anomaly which suggests opacity of the lens since birth.

5. Polydactyl: - Extra fingers or toes are seen in the newborn these are in addition to the normal 206 bones. Which an adult human being has.



6. Dextrocardia: - Rare congenital anomaly where major part of the heart is towards the right in contrary to the normal left sided heart.



7. Congenital displacement of Hip: - Normally the hip joint is suppose to be a more stable joint as compared to the shoulder joint. You won't find dislocations very commonly in the hip joint but a child may be born with congenitally dislocated hip.



Conclusion: - The above data is enough to understand importance of anatomy and its application in clinical practice. if the student is well versed with normalcy it will be easy for them to understand the abnormality

## An insight into Homoeopathic medicine Nux Vomica in relation with the Pharmacological action of its active principles.

**Afzal khan Pathan** (Internship Batch 2024-25)

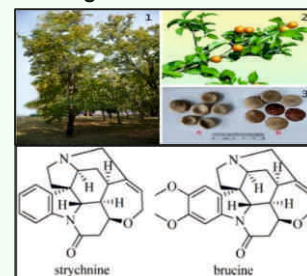
Guided by : Dr. Bhaskar Mehta M.D. (Homoeopathy)

**Abstract :** There are various ways to study and compare the medicine and symptoms present in Homoeopathic Materia Medica. Here in this article an effort is made to correlate the Pharmacological action of Strychnine and Brucine, the chief alkaloids of plant *Strychnos Nux Vomica* on various parts, organs and systems of our body with the symptoms present under various headings of *Nux Vomica* in our Materia Medica. An effort is also made to compare the symptoms of *Nux Vomica* in our Materia Medica with Toxicology and uses of *Strychnos Nux Vomica* in Allopathic medicine, Ayurvedic medicine, Chinese medicine, Unani medicine, African traditional medicine and Traditional folk medicine. dermal origin, 0.5–1.0 cm in diameter. A nodule is similar to a papule but greater than 1.0 cm in diameter.

**Keywords:** *Nux vomica*, Strychnine and Brucine, Pharmacological action, Way of Study, Help in Clinical Practice.

### Introduction:

- Other names : Poison nut, *Strychnos Nux Vomica*. Kuchala (Ayurvedic medicine). Maqianzi (Chinese medicine). Azraqi (Unani medicine).<sup>(8)</sup>
  - Family : Loganiaceae<sup>(1)</sup>
  - History : *Strychnos Nux Vomica* is a moderate size tree. It is a native of the Coromandel Coast and Cochin China. The fruit is like orange with flat circular seeds of size of half penny, of ash-grey color, covered with fine silky hairs. As Coromandel Coast is located in India, in India it is used in cases of intermittent fever and snake-bites also decoction of leaves is used externally in rheumatism.<sup>(1)</sup>
  - Parts of plant used: Parts of plant used includes seeds, leaves, fruits, root, stem and bark, from which seeds contains highest proportion of active principles and are used by different systems of medicine for their preparation.<sup>(1)</sup>
  - Active principles: The seeds of *Strychnos Nux Vomica* contain active principles like Strychnine, Brucine and Loganin. Strychnine and Brucine are the principal alkaloids and even from those two Strychnine is most important as both Strychnine and Brucine have similar action but Strychnine is 10-20 times more poisonous than Brucine and majority of symptoms that produces and gets cured are due to Strychnine.<sup>(4) (5) (6)</sup>
  - Toxicology: *Strychnos Nux Vomica* is classified as plant poison and also as Neurotoxic spinal poison. Fatal dose: 50-100 mg or one crushed seed. Fatal period: 1 to 2 Symptoms of poisoning develops only when crushed seeds are ingested. Uncrushed seeds are also passed in stool without any toxic effects.<sup>(6)</sup>
- The cases of poisoning are also one important source of Homoeopathic Materia Medica.
- Mechanis of Action: Strychnine stimulates all parts of Central Nervous System (CNS), especially the Anterior horn cells of Spinal cord causing greatly increased reflex excitability so that even Light, Noise, Air etc causes generalized contraction of the muscles. Strychnine also antagonizes the inhibitory neurotransmitter amino-acid Glycine at post-synaptic receptors. Brucine also produces similar action but in milder degree. Brucine produces the paralysis of the peripheral nerve ending.<sup>(4) (6) (7)</sup>



**Comparison of pharmacological action of Strychnine and Brucine in relation with symptoms of *Nux Vomica* present in Homoeopathic Materia Medica and its correlation with Toxicology and Various Systems of medicine:**

- Generalities: **As it stimulates all parts of CNS and especially Spinal cord causing greatly increased reflex excitability to stimuli and causing Generalized contraction of muscles.**<sup>(6)</sup> **Leading to:**
  - Oversensitiveness to all external impressions like Noise, Light, Touch, Odors etc. (1) (Toxicology) (6) (Compare with Strychninum)

- It affects the nerves causing Hypersensitiveness and Overimpressibility both Mentally and Physically. (1) (Toxicology) (6)
- Patient is subjected to spasms and convulsions. (1) (Toxicology) (5) (Ayurvedic medicine, Unani medicine, Traditional folk medicine) (8) (Compare with Strychninum)
- Twisting and jerks. (1) (Toxicology) (5) (Compare with Strychninum)

**As Glycine receptors in higher brain centers like Substantia nigra, Neostriatum and Hippocampus are commonly insensitive to Strychnine. (5) Leading to:**

- Convulsion with consciousness. (1) (Toxicology) (4) (Compare with Strychninum)
- Mind:
  - Very irritable, sensitive to all external stimuli. (1) (Toxicology) (6)
  - Hysteria. (1) (Ayurvedic medicine, Unani medicine) (8)
  - Anxiety and restlessness (Toxicology) (5) in evening. (1)
- Particulars:
- Head:

**Strychnine causes vasoconstriction and contraction of muscles of head and neck. (6) (9) Leading to:**

- Semi lateral headache (Migraine-Allopathic medicine, Traditional folk medicine) (8) from excessive use of coffee. (1) (Compare with Strychninum)
- Headache. (1) (Traditional folk medicine) (8)
- Eyes:

**Strychnine causes contraction of muscles of eyes including Iris sphincter muscle leading to constriction of pupil. Dilatation of pupil is produced due to Asphyxia which occurs due to spasm of respiratory muscles. (9) Leading to:**

- Pupils contracted (Toxicology) (6) or dilated. (1) (Compare with Strychninum)

**Strychnine by its action produces painful muscle spasm leading to liver injury. (11) Leading to:**

- Yellowish color of sclerotic, principally in lower part of eyeball. (1) (Jaundice Traditional folk medicine) (8)
- Face:

**Strychnine induced oxidative stress and membrane damage can leads to RBCs destruction and anemia. (9) Leading to:**

- Face pale. (1) (Anemia-Allopathic medicine, Chinese medicine, Traditional folk medicine) (8) (Compare with Strychninum)

**Strychnine by its action produces painful muscle spasm leading to liver injury. (11) Leading to:**

- Face yellow. (1) (Jaundice -Traditional folk medicine) (8)

**Strychnine also produces facial muscles contraction. (6) (9) Leading to:**

- Risus sardonicus. (10) (Toxicology) (6) (Compare with Strychninum)
- Mouth:
- Bitter taste in mouth. (2) (Toxicology) (6)
- Throat:

**As Strychnine causes generalized muscle contraction it also causes the contraction of Oesophagus. (9) Leading to:**

- Difficulty in swallowing. (1) (Toxicology) (5) (Compare with Strychninum)

**Strychnine produces reflex gastric secretion. (11) Leading to:**

- Heartburn. (1) (Allopathic medicine, Traditional folk medicine) (8)
- Stomach and Abdomen:

**Strychnine in small quantity causes reflex gastric secretions and increases secretion of mouth, stomach, liver and pancreas, deranging digestion and produces gastralgia, acid vomiting and inflammation of mucus membrane of stomach. (11) Leading to:**



- Continual nausea and inclination to vomit. (1) (Traditional folk medicine) (8) (Compare with Strychninum).
- Waterbrash. (1) (Ayurvedic medicine, Traditional folk medicine) (8)

**As Strychnine also produces contraction of muscular layer of abdominal viscera. (6) (9) Leading to:**

- Constrictive colic. (1) (Ayurvedic medicine, African traditional medicine, Traditional folk medicine) (8) (Compare with Strychninum)

- Stool and Anus:

**Strychnine in small doses strengthen muscle contraction, spasm and speedup bowel movement. (6) (9)**

**Leading to:**

- Frequent and ineffectual desire to pass the stool. (3)

**Strychnine also produces spastic bowel. (9) Leading to:**

- Obstinate constipation. (1) (Traditional folk medicine) (8) (Compare with Strychninum)

- Urinary organs:

**Brucine causes paralysis of peripheral nerve ending producing paralysis of muscular coat of bladder. (9)**

**Leading to:**

- Paralysis of bladder; urinary incontinence. (1) (Ayurvedic medicine) (Compare with Strychninum)

- Male sexual organs:

**Impotence from spinal exhaustion as Strychnine primarily affects the spinal cord. (11) Leading to:**

- Flaccidity of penis during coition; impotence. (1) (Allopathic medicine, Ayurvedic medicine, Chinese medicine, Unani medicine, Traditional folk medicine) (8)

- Nervous system:

**Strychnine stimulates all parts of the CNS and causes excessively increased reflex excitability and generalized contraction of muscles. (6) Leading to:**

- Convulsion. (1) (Toxicology) (4) (Allopathic medicine, Ayurvedic medicine, Chinese medicine, Traditional folk medicine) (8) (Compare with Strychninum)
- Back spasmodically curved like an Arch. (1) (Toxicology) (6) (Traditional folk medicine) (Compare with Strychninum). pleurosthotonus. (10) (Toxicology) (6)

- Respiratory system:

**Strychnine by its action produces spasm of diaphragm, chest muscles and abdominal muscles. Making breathing difficult. Hypoxia and cyanosis may occur. (9) (11) Leading to:**

- Difficult respiration, shortness of breath. (1) (Toxicology) (6) (Traditional folk medicine) (8) (Compare with Strychninum)
- Dyspnea; asthma (Toxicology) (6) (Ayurvedic medicine, Traditional folk medicine) (8) from spasmodic contraction of lower thorax. (1) (Compare with Strychninum)

- Upper limbs:

**Strychnine by its action upon Spinal cord produces contraction of muscles of upper extremities. (6) (9)**

**Leading to:**

- Cramp like contraction of hands and fingers. (1) (Compare with Strychninum)

**Brucine by its action causes paralysis of peripheral nerve ending supplying upper extremities. (9) Leading to:**

- Paralysis (Chinese medicine, Unani medicine, Traditional folk medicine) (8) of arm with insensibility. (1)
- Paralytic weakness. (Chinese medicine, African traditional medicine) (8) Tendency of hands and fingers to be benumbed. (1)

- Lower limbs:

**Strychnine by its action upon Spinal cord also produces contraction of muscles of lower extremities. (6) (9)**

**Leading to:**

- Contraction of toes. Cramps in feet and toes. (1) (Compare with Strychninum)
- Rigidity and tension in Hams. Tensive pain and cramps in calves. (1) (Compare with Strychninum)

**Brucine by its action causes paralysis of peripheral nerve ending supplying lower extremities. (9) Leading to:**

- Weakness (Chinese medicine, African traditional medicine) (8) of legs. (1)
- Paralysis of legs (Poliomyelitis-Chinese medicine, Unani medicine, Traditional folk medicine) (8) with coldness and insensibility. Tendency of legs to become numb and dead. (1)
- Skin:

**Strychnine induced oxidative stress and membrane damage can leads to RBCs destruction and anemia. (9)**

**Leading to:**

- Pale color of skin. (1) (Anemia-Allopathic medicine, Chinese medicine, Traditional folk medicine) (8) (Compare with Strychninum)

**Strychnine by its action produces painful muscle spasm leading to liver injury. (11) Leading to:**

- Yellow color of skin. (1) (Jaundice-Traditional folk medicine) (8)

**Strychnine by its action produces spasm of diaphragm, chest muscles and abdominal muscles. Making breathing difficult. Hypoxia and cyanosis may occur. (9) (11) Leading to:**

- Blue spots, blueness of finger nails. (1) (Cyanosis-Toxicology) (4) (Compare with Strychninum). cold, clammy skin. (1) (Toxicology) (Compare with Strychninum)
- Fever:

**Strychnine induced muscle spasm generates heat contributing to elevated body temperature also Strychnine causes excessive neuronal activity and increased metabolic rate leading to hyperthermia. (9) Leading to:**

- Intermittent fever. (1) (Ayurvedic medicine, Traditional folk medicine) (8) (Compare with Strychninum)
- Cold, clammy sweat. (1) (Toxicology) (4) (Compare with Strychninum)

Conclusion: As Homoeopathic medicines are our weapons in our battle against sickness, a keen understanding of our medicines is must and if we study our medicines in this way, with this perspective of correlating them with their Pharmacological action it can be of utmost importance in enlightening our knowledge of Homoeopathic Materia Medica and in our clinical practice.

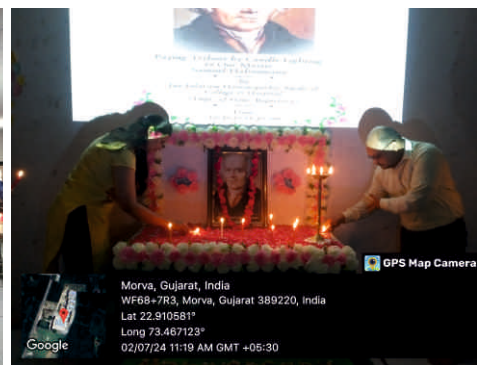
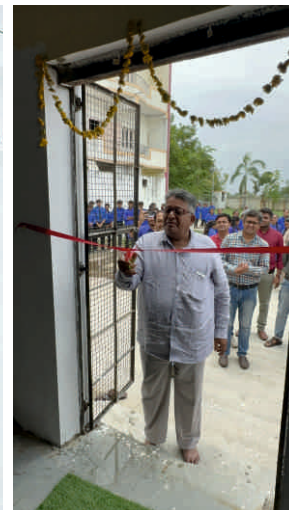
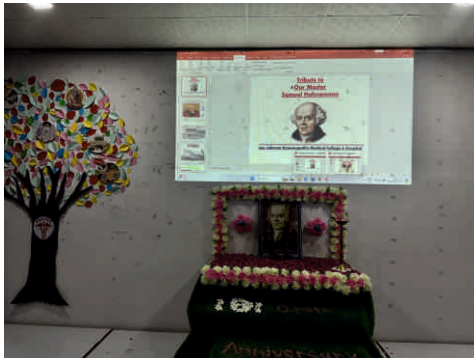
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<https://www.mdpi.com/1420-3049/19/4/439>

## 2nd July for Reverence to Dr. Samuel Hahnemann Sir

Department of Repertory has successfully conduct the function on 2nd July for reverence to Dr. Samuel Hahnemann sir, all faculties & students were participated in this program. '

On the same day Inauguration ceremony for Gymnasium at JJHMC by Dr.J.J. Patel sir





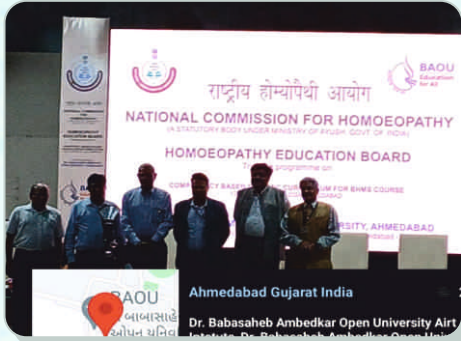
## BREASTFEEDING WEEK CELEBRATION





## NCH has Arranged CBDC Training Program

National Commission of Homoeopathy has arranged training program on Competency Based Dynamic Curriculum (CBDC) For BHMS Course on 13th&14th August 2024 at Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University, Ahmedabad. Faculty from JJHMC successfully attained training session at Ahemdabad.



## Teachers Day Celebration

On the occasion of Teachers Day Celebration Shree Govind Guru University Arranged FDP under the Guidance of Ministry of AYUSH all faculties of JJHMC successfully attain FDP program.



## 15 October 2024 Celebrate the Global Handwashing Day

Department of Anatomy - JJHMC Morva (Rena) on 15 October 2024 Celebrate the Global Handwashing Day at Navi Vadi Primary School Under the guidance of Assistant Professor Dr. Ravi Soni



## World Patient Safety Day Celebration

Department of Community Medicine arranged seminar on World Patient Safety Day at JJHMC Seminar hall on 17/09/2024 for Medical Officer & Internship students under the guidance of Dr. DileepGujaria.





## OLD AGE HOME VISIT



15Aug  
Celebration





## 1ST ALUMNI MEET 2024



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BOOK POST

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