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A retrospective study to ascertain the miasmatic approach of the patient as assessed by their blood groups

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Abstract

This Retrospective study is to ascertain the miasmatic approach of the patient as assessed by their blood groups. Miasms are believed to be the underlying disease tendencies or predispositions that influences an individual susceptibility to certain diseases and their response to treatment. A retrospective analysis of fifty patient records was conducted to identify the predominant miasm in each case and to assess its association with the patient's blood group. Among the 50 cases studied, Psora was observed in 48 cases (96%), while Sycosis was found in 2 cases (4%); no instances of Syphilitic miasm were recorded. The predominance of Psora was consistent across all blood groups, suggesting it as the most common underlying chronic predisposition in the study population. These findings support the classical homoeopathic view that Psora forms the basis of most chronic diseases.

Keywords: Miasms, Psora, Sycosis, Syphilis, Blood Groups, Retrospective study

Introduction

MIASMS

Miasms are the fundamental cause of the disease. Hahnemann states that the passing of a miasm was not due to the transmission of the primary infection in physical terms. There are various possible ways of transmission of infection which Hahnemann had suggested ^[1].

Talking about Syphilis and Gonorrhoea, which he knew very well judging by his article Instructions for Surgeons Respecting Venereal Disease ^[2], he spoke about congenital miasms, ie., symptoms present from birth that seemed to be “inherited” from the mother during childbirth via “local affections” in the mother's genital tract ^[3]. His conclusions were similar regarding Psora.

In APHORISM 80, Hahnemann explains about miasms and it's dyscrasia

Psora - Voluptuous itching

Sycosis - Cauliflower like growth

Syphilis- Venereal chancre ^[4]

In his book Chronic Diseases, mentioned that chronic miasms are responsible for producing chronic diseases. A chronic miasm has a tendency to progress and to end only with the life of the patient, if not treated with suitable anti – miasmatic remedies ^[4].

Blood Groups

Determination of ABO blood groups depends upon the immunological reaction between antigen and anti-body. Landsteiner found two antigens on the surface of RBC and named them as A antigen & B antigen these antigens are also called agglutinogens because of their capacity to cause agglutination of RBC, he noticed the corresponding antibodies or agglutinins in the plasma and named them anti A or alpha antibody & anti B or beta antibody ^[5].

Blood group system

More than 20 genetically determined blood Group systems are known today but, Landsteiner discovered two blood groups system called the ABO system and the RH system ^[6].

Based on the presence or absence of antigen A and antigen B, blood is divided into four groups ^[7]

A Group
B Group
AB Group
O Group

A and b antigens- agglutinogens

Depending on the presence or absence of the two agglutinogens, the A and B agglutinogens.

When neither A nor B agglutinin is present -The blood is type O.

When only type A agglutinin is Present – The blood is type A

When only type B agglutinin is present, the blood is type B.

When both A and B agglutinogens are present, the blood is type AB. [8]

Agglutinins

When type A agglutinin is not present in a person's red blood cells, antibodies known as anti-A agglutinins develop in the plasma.

When type B agglutinin is not present in the red blood cells, antibodies known as Anti-B agglutinins develop in the plasma.

Type O blood- although containing no agglutinogens, does contain both anti-A and anti-B agglutinins;

Type A blood- Contains type A agglutinogens and anti-B agglutinins [8].

Materials and Methods

A sample of 50 cases are taken from the OPD, IPD and Peripheral centres of Dr. Hahnemann Homoeopathy Medical College and Hospital based on the Inclusion criteria – patients between 10-70years and those with chronic diseases and the Exclusion criteria -patients without knowing their blood groups and those with few symptoms.

Taken their Presenting complaint, Past history, Personal history, Family history, Mental and Physical generals from the cases and forms the Totality of the symptoms. The assessment is based on the Totality of symptoms and Blood groups taken from the cases and framing a Miasmatic analysis based on Fundamental Principles of Miasms of Homoeopathy.

Observation

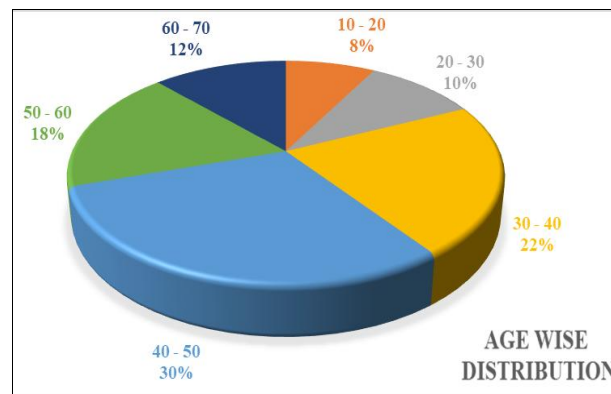
In this study, the maximum incidence was noted in the Age group is between 40-50 years which is 30%. 21 cases (42%) were Male and 29 cases (52%) were Female. In this study regarding Blood grouping, the highest no of cases belongs to the B Positive (36%), followed by A Positive (30%), O Positive (24%), AB Positive (8%), AB Negative (2%). Among this Psora is predominantly seen in B Positive, A Positive and O Positive Blood groups, with 1 case of Sycosis were noted in A Positive and O Positive respectively. In this study out of 50 cases, it was observed that PSORA was the, most predominant Miasm, accounting for 48 cases (96%), while Sycosis constituted 2 cases (4%). There were no cases recorded under Syphilitic or Tubercular Miasm.

Discussion

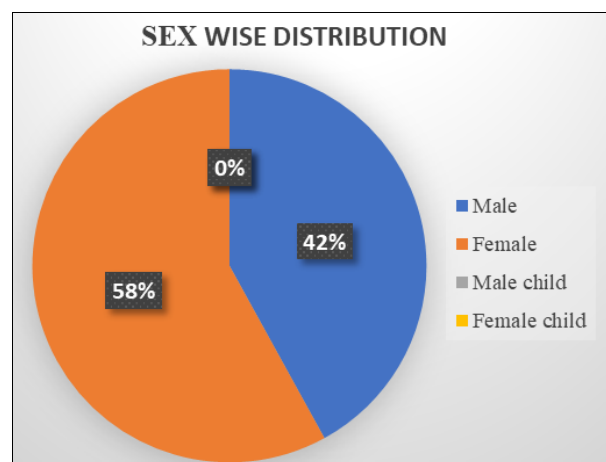
In this study the maximum age incidence for Psora is 40-50years, and the maximum incidence of sex is female. According to the study by Fekadu Lendabo, that the most

prevalent Blood Group is O Positive [9], In my study the most prevalent Blood group is B Positive. According to the study by Dr. Nidhi Joshi regarding the common existing Miasm is Psora [10], In my study also the common existing Miasm is Psora. On analysis of the cases taken for this study based on their relation between Blood Group and Miasm, out of 50 cases, 48 cases were Psora in which there is 14 cases were A Positive, 18 cases were B Positive, 11 cases were O Positive, 4 cases were AB Positive, 1 case is AB Negative and 2 cases were Sycosis, in which 1 case is A Positive and 1 case is O Positive.

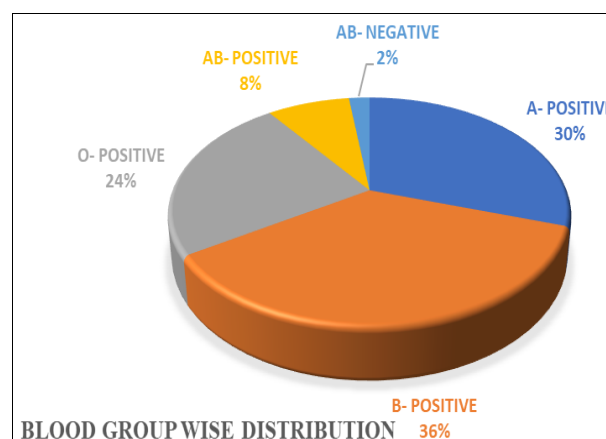
Statistical analysis of age



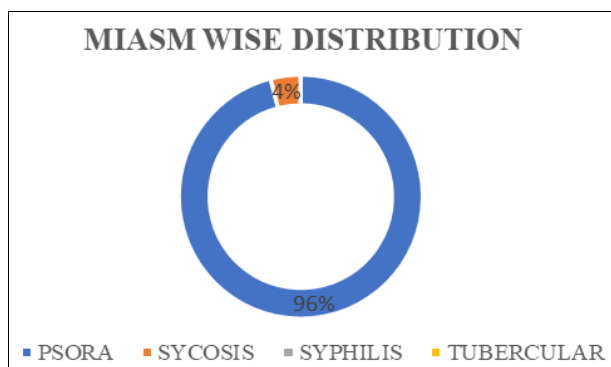
Statistical analysis of sex



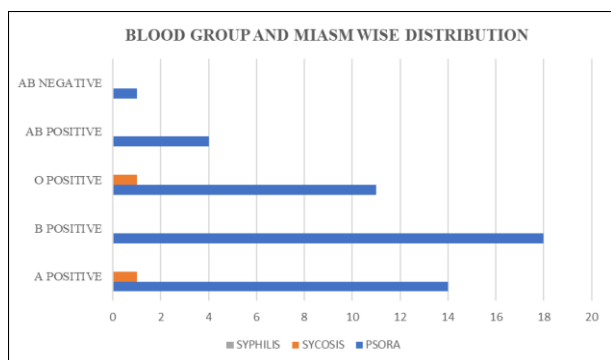
Statistical analysis of blood group



Statistical analysis of MIASMS



Statistical Analysis of MIASMS and Blood Groups



Results

In this study regarding Blood grouping, out of 50 cases, the highest no of cases belong to the B Positive (36%), followed by A Positive (30%), O Positive (24%), AB Positive (8%), AB Negative (2%). Among this Psora is predominantly seen in B Positive, A Positive and O Positive Blood groups, with 1 case of Sycosis were noted in A Positive and O Positive respectively. In this study out of 50 cases, it was observed that PSORA was the, most predominant Miasm, accounting for 48 cases (96%), while Sycosis constituted 2 cases (4%). There was no cases recorded under Syphilitic or Tubercular Miasm.

Conclusion

In this Retrospective study we observed that, PSORA remains the most Dominant Miasm across different Age groups, Sexes and Occupation irrespective of the Blood Groups. This establishes Psora as the Fundamental Miasm influencing majority of a Chronic Manifestations.

Conflict of Interest

Not available

Financial Support

Not available

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