



# International Journal of Homoeopathic Sciences

E-ISSN: 2616-4493

P-ISSN: 2616-4485

[www.homoeopathicjournal.com](http://www.homoeopathicjournal.com)

IJHS 2021; 5(1): 90-93

Received: 21-10-2020

Accepted: 19-12-2020

## Dr. Truptida Sahu

PG Scholar, Department of  
Paediatrics, Dr. M.P.K.  
Homoeopathic Medical  
College, Hospital and Research  
Centre Sanganer, Jaipur,  
Rajasthan, India

## Dr. Kanika Agarwal

PG Scholar, Department of  
Practice of Medicine,  
Dr. M.P.K. Homoeopathic  
Medical College, Hospital and  
Research Centre Sanganer,  
Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

## Dr. Hemlata Baswal

PG, Scholar, Department of  
Repertory, Dr. M.P.K.  
Homoeopathic Medical  
College, Hospital and Research  
Centre Sanganer, Jaipur,  
Rajasthan, India

## Corresponding Author:

### Dr. Kanika Agarwal

PG Scholar, Department of  
Practice of Medicine,  
Dr. M.P.K. Homoeopathic  
Medical College, Hospital and  
Research Centre Sanganer,  
Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

## Homoeopathy: The boon for schizophrenia

**Dr. Truptida Sahu, Dr. Kanika Agarwal and Dr. Hemlata Baswal**

### Abstract

Schizophrenia is a mental disorder which is characterized by thoughts or experiences that seem out of touch with reality, disorganized speech or behavior and decreased participation in daily activities. Difficulty in concentration and memory may also be present. Schizophrenia mainly affects adolescence and young adults. Genes play a major role in schizophrenia. There are five types of schizophrenia (paranoid, hebephrenic, catatonic, and undifferentiated and the simple type). According to Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental disorders-IV TR, three characteristic symptoms should be met to diagnose Schizophrenia. According to the father of Homoeopathy, all mental disorders belong to "one sided diseases" which are Psoric in nature. So, they should be treated with antipsoric medicines, which he has described in Organon of medicine.

**Keywords:** schizophrenia, homoeopathy, antipsora, one sided disease, repertory

### Introduction

"Mind is in its own place and in itself can make a heaven of hell, a hell of heaven".

Schizophrenia is a mysterious mental disorder.

It was first time named as "DEMENTIA PRECOX" (Pre-mature dementia) by Emil Kraepelin. Later Eugen Bleuler renamed it as Schizophrenia.

It is characterized by thoughts or experiences that seem out of touch with reality, disorganized speech or behavior and decreased participation in daily activities. Difficulty with concentration and memory may also present.

### Epidemiology

1. Occur throughout the world. About 1% of the world population is affected by Schizophrenia.
2. 5 out of every 5000 persons are having Schizophrenia.
3. 18-25 years age (adolescence and young adults) group are more affected.
4. Males are more affected than females. Occur in females at the time of menopause.

### Aetiology

1. Genetic cause.
2. Malnutrition.
3. Consumption of drugs during teens and early adulthood.
4. Environmental factors such as trauma during birth, viral infections, psychosocial factors.

### Types of schizophrenia with their manifestations

1. **Paranoid schizophrenia:** Delusions (eg. he is a criminal, she is the most beautiful, or he will be murdered). Auditory hallucination also known as Paracusia, disturbances in speech (foolish and abrupt), body is controlled by outside forces (eg. he is a messenger of God).
2. **Hebephrenic schizophrenia:** Thought disorders. Thought insertion – Experiencing one's own thought as someone else. Thought broadcasting – is the belief that other can hear or are aware of an individual's thought; poor self-care and social withdrawal.
3. **Catatonic schizophrenia:** Disturbance in motor behavior. Either significant reductions in voluntary movements (still or mute) or hyperactive (increase spontaneity or speech).
4. **Undifferentiated schizophrenia:** Features of one or more types are present in the patient.
5. **Simple schizophrenia:** Early onset (early 2<sup>nd</sup> decade), very insidious and progressive. Before experiencing these symptoms, patient may feel anxious, irritable and lack of focus.

### Diagnostic Criteria

According to Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM IV-TR), three diagnostic criteria should be met to diagnose Schizophrenia.

Two or more Characteristics symptoms, each present for much of the time during one-month period-

- Delusion
- Hallucination
- Disorganized speech with thought disorder
- Disorganized behavior. Eg. Dressing inappropriately and crying frequently.
- Negative symptoms -Apathy, blunted affect, social withdrawal, Alogia, inability to express pleasure, poor attention <sup>[1]</sup>.

### Homoeopathic view

In his book "Organon of Medicine", Dr. Hahnemann has described about mental disorders and its homoeopathic approach in aphorism 210- 230. According to it almost all so called mental and emotional diseases are nothing more than corporeal diseases in which the symptoms of derangement of mind and disposition peculiar to each of them is increased, while the corporeal symptoms decline.

### Miasmatic analysis

Miasms-According to Hahnemann, miasms are the fundamental cause of the erroneous or diseased cause of the body. Schizophrenia belongs to "Psoric" miasm and to be treated with antipsoric medicines as described in aphorisms 210, 222, and 228 of Organon of Medicine <sup>[2]</sup>.

In a study psoric expression was well marked (76%) followed by syphilitic (13.33%) and sycotic expression (10%).

### Homoeopathic treatment

Traditional medicine is not always successful in the treatment of schizophrenia. Homoeopathic medicines has even been used successfully to treat schizophrenia dating back to the late 1800's and early 1900's when conventional medicine failed <sup>[1]</sup>. It can be concluded from the past studies that homoeopathic medicines have a positive role in management of schizophrenia. Also a reduction of dose and withdrawal of antipsychotic drugs was observed in patients taking conventional treatment <sup>[4]</sup>.

In Homoeopathic prescribing, irrespective of the name of disease, symptoms play the most important role. The physician must observe the symptoms of altered state of mind and disposition and take it from the patient's relatives or attendants. Along with that the other symptoms like physical generals, past and family history of patient, any drug abuse or any trauma in the past, his domestic position, social relations, occupational stress, symptoms of altered behavior in childhood, parental disharmony, any birth trauma or any maternal stress during pregnancy are to be taken into consideration. The medicine is selected which is capable of producing strikingly similar symptoms and especially an analogous disorder of mind and disposition.

Treatment of schizophrenia includes supportive psychotherapy along with individualized homoeopathic remedy/antipsoric medicine. However if insanity has suddenly broken out as an acute disease in the patient's ordinary calm state, although it always arises from internal psora, yet it should not be immediately treated with antipsorics, but in first place with the remedies indicated for

it in *highly potentised minute doses*, in order to subdue that state of psora and revert it back to latent psora (Organon of Medicine aphorism 221) <sup>[2]</sup>. The acute remedy is to be followed by antipsoric treatment.

Following are given some rubrics from symptoms given in RADAR 10.0, Shroyens, F. Synthesis along with the indications of some remedies which are useful in day to day practice.

- MIND-SCHIZOPHRENIA
- MIND- DELUSIONS – criminal, he is a
- MIND-DELUSIONS – beautiful-she is beautiful and wants to be
- MIND-DELUSIONS – murdered-will be murdered; he-conspire to murder him; others
- MIND-DELUSIONS – visions, has-grandeur, of magnificent
- MIND-DELUSIONS – god- messenger from God; he is a
- MIND-DELUSIONS – voices hearing
- MIND-DELUSIONS – persecuted-he is persecuted
- MIND-DELUSIONS –Influence; one is under a powerful
- MIND-DELUSIONS – superhuman is-control is under superhuman
- MIND-DELUSIONS – appreciated, she is not
- MIND-DELUSIONS – great person is a
- MIND-SUSPICIOUS
- MIND-INDIFFERENCE
- MIND-INDIFFERENCE – appearance to his person
- MIND-COMPANY – aversion to
- MIND-THOUGHTS – persistent
- MIND-THOUGHTS – compelling
- MIND-SPEECH – abrupt
- MIND-SPEECH – affected
- MIND-SPEECH – disconnected
- MIND-SPEECH – foolish
- MIND-SPEECH –Incoherent
- MIND-ANSWERS – Incoherently
- MIND-FORGETFUL – words while speaking, of
- MIND-GESTURES, makes – automatic
- MIND-GESTURES, makes – strange attitudes and positions
- MIND-VIOLENT <sup>[5]</sup>

1. **Stramonium:** Devout, earnest, beseeching and ceaseless talking. Loquacious, garrulous, laughing, singing, swearing, praying, rhyming. Sees ghosts, hears voices, talks with spirits. Rapid changes from joy to sadness. Violent and lewd. Delusions about his identity; thinks himself tall, double, a part missing. Religious mania. Cannot bear solitude or darkness; must have light and company. Sight of water or anything glittering brings on spasms. Delirium, with desire to escape <sup>[6]</sup>.
2. **Hyoscyamus niger:** Diseases of increased cerebral activity, but noninflammatory in type <sup>[6]</sup>. Very suspicious. Talkative, obscene, lascivious mania, uncovers body; jealous, foolish. Great hilarity; inclined to laugh at everything. Delirium, with attempt to run away. Low, muttering speech; constant carphologia, deep stupor <sup>[7]</sup>.
3. **Lachesis:** Great loquacity. Amative. Sad in the morning; no desire to mix with the world. Restless and

- uneasy; does not wish to attend to business; wants to be off somewhere all the time. Jealous. Mental labor best performed at night. Euthanasia. Suspicious; nightly delusion of fire. Religious insanity. Derangement of the time sense <sup>[6]</sup>.
4. **Sulphur:** This is great Hahnemannian anti-psoric. Delusions; thinks rags beautiful things-that he is immensely wealthy. Busy all the time. Childish peevishness in grown people. Irritable. Affections vitiated; very selfish, no regard for others. Religious melancholy. Averse to business; loafs-too lazy to arouse himself. Imagining giving wrong things to people, causing their death. Sulphur subjects are nearly always irritable, depressed, thin and weak, even with good appetite <sup>[6]</sup>.
  5. **Belladonna:** Patient lives in a world of his own, engrossed by specters and visions and oblivious to surrounding realities. While the retina is insensible to actual objects, a host of visual hallucinations throng about him and come to him from within. He is acutely alive and crazed by a flood of subjective visual impressions and fantastic illusions. Hallucinations; sees monsters, hideous faces. Delirium; frightful images; furious; rages, bites, strikes; desire to escape. Loss of consciousness. Disinclined to talk. Perversity, with tears. Acuteness of all senses. Changeableness <sup>[6]</sup>.
  6. **Arsenic album:** Great anguish and restlessness. Changes place continually. Fears, of death, of being left alone. Great fear, with cold sweat. Thinks it useless to take medicine. Suicidal. Hallucinations of smell and sight. Despair drives him from place to place. Miserly, malicious, selfish, lacks courage. General sensibility increased. Sensitive to disorder and confusion <sup>[6]</sup>.
  7. **Anacardium orientale:** Fixed ideas. Hallucinations; thinks he is possessed of two persons or wills. Think herself a demon; curses and swears. Anxiety when walking, as if pursued. Profound melancholy and hypochondriasis, with tendency to use violent language. Brain-fag. Impaired memory. Absent mindedness. Very easily offended. Malicious; seems bent on wickedness. Lack of confidence in himself or others. Suspicious. Clairaudient, hears voices far away or of the dead. Absence of all moral restraint <sup>[6, 7]</sup>.
  8. **Veratrum album:** Profound, melancholic delusion; feeling of moral deficiency; religious depression; delusions of conspiracies against him. Imagines he is singled out as an object of divine wrath. Loss of memory. Must do something-move about; gets fidgety. Fear of being poisoned. Amnesic aphasia; can pronounce any word told, but cannot speak otherwise. Night terrors. Horrid illusions. Active delirium <sup>[6]</sup>.
  9. **Phosphorus:** Very irritable: sensitive to all impressions. Ugly, malicious. Cannot bear noises, odors, light, etc. Does not want to be touched. Time passes too slowly. Even the least ailment affects her greatly. Disposed to reproach others. Sullen, fault-finding <sup>[6]</sup>.
  10. **Lycopodium clavatum:** Melancholy; afraid to be alone. Little things annoy, Extremely sensitive. Averse to undertaking new things. Head strong and haughty when sick. Loss of self-confidence. Hurried when eating. Constant fear of breaking down under stress. Apprehensive. Weak memory, confused thoughts; spells or writes wrong words and syllables. Failing brain-power. Cannot bear to see anything new. Cannot read what he writes. Sadness in morning on awaking <sup>[6]</sup>.
  11. **Pulsatilla nigricans:** Weeps easily. Timid, irresolute. Fears in evening to be alone, dark, ghost. Likes sympathy. Children like fuss and caresses. Easily discouraged. Morbid dread of the opposite sex. Religious melancholy. Given to extremes of pleasure and pain. Highly emotional. Mentally, an April day <sup>[6]</sup>.
  12. **Cannabis indica:** Subconscious or dual nature state. Apparently under the control of the second self, but, one acting as a check, upon the other. Excessive loquacity; exuberance of spirits. Time seems too long; seconds seem ages; a few rods an immense distance. Constantly theorizing. Anxious depression; constant fear of becoming insane. Mania, must constantly move. Very forgetful; cannot finish sentence. Is lost in delicious thought. Uncontrollable laughter. Delirium tremens. Clairvoyance. Emotional excitement; rapid change of mood <sup>[6]</sup>.
  13. **Nux vomica:** Very irritable: sensitive to all impressions. Ugly, malicious. Cannot bear noises, odors, light, etc. Does not want to be touched. Time passes too slowly. Even the least ailment affects her greatly. Disposed to reproach others. Sullen, fault-finding <sup>[6]</sup>.
  14. **Kali bromatum:** Profound, melancholic delusion; feeling of moral deficiency; religious depression; delusions of conspiracies against him. Imagines he is singled out as an object of divine wrath. Loss of memory. Must do something-move about; gets fidgety. Fear of being poisoned. Amnesic aphasia; can pronounce any word told, but cannot speak otherwise. Night terrors. Horrid illusions. Active delirium <sup>[6]</sup>.
  15. **Aurum metallicum:** Feeling of self-condemnation and utter worthlessness. Profound despondency, thorough disgust of life, and thoughts of suicide. Every opportunity is sought for self destruction. Hopeless, despondent, vehement at least contradiction. Anthropophobia. Constant rapid questioning without waiting for reply <sup>[6]</sup>.
- There are many other rubrics and remedies which relate to the symptoms of schizophrenia, however only few are mentioned above. Therefore, it is of at most importance that physicians should select the rubrics and remedies according to the symptoms of patients.

### Discussion and Conclusion

Homoeopathy is an art and science based on holistic approach and remedies are selected by the concept of individualization. According to Homoeopathy, schizophrenia is a one sided disease and it belongs to the Psoric miasm, so it should be treated with indicated antipsoric medicines or individualized Homoeopathic medicines. Repertory helps in finding the similar medicine for the patient according to his symptoms. So, it is concluded that if Schizophrenia be treated by Homoeopathic antipsoric medicines it can get managed.

### References

1. Arora A. Schizophrenia from the eyes of Homoeopathy.

- Hpathy* 2013. [online] Available at: <<https://hpathy.com/cause-symptoms-treatment/schizophrenia-eyes-homoeopathy/>>. [Accessed 5 January 2021].
2. Hahneman S, Boericke W, Dudgeon R. Organon of medicine. 6<sup>th</sup> ed. New Delhi: B. Jain Publishers 2011.
  3. Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences. An exposition of Homoeopathic approach toward split minds schizophrenia 2011. [online] Available at: <<http://hdl.handle.net/123456789/4555>> [Accessed 7 January 2021].
  4. Homoeopathy in Mental Disturbances-in Psychiatry and Psychotherapy. [online] Available at: <https://booksrup.com/epubreview/getfile/19L3Zhci93d3cvaHRtbC91cxvYWRfZ>. [Accessed 5 January 2021].
  5. Schroyens F. Synthesis (Repertorium Homoeopathicum Syntheticum) 9. 1<sup>st</sup> ed. New Delhi: B. Jain Publishers (P) Ltd. 2008.
  6. Boericke W. New manual of homoeopathic materia medica and repertory. 9<sup>th</sup> ed. New Delhi: B. Jain Publishers; 2005. Adi GB. A complete review of principles and cure of homoeopathy.
  7. Allen's keynotes rearranged and classified with the leading remedies of materia medica and bowel nosodes. 10<sup>th</sup> ed. B. Jain 2019.