Rare homoeopathic remedies of urinary tract infection in paediatric age group

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Abstract
Urinary tract infection is common medical problems in pediatric age group. UTI is a bacterial infection it is occurrence rate is common in infancy in boys and girls beyond infancy incidences of infection is higher in girls. It can cause discomfort during micturition. Recurrent UTIs observed in 30-50% of children.

Keywords: Urinary tract infection, homoeopathy, pediatric age group, VUR

Introduction
Urinary tract infection (UTI’s) is significant bacteriuria, colony count is 105 CFU/ml of a single bacterial species of midstream. It is a more common bacterial infection of childhood, affecting 3-10% of girls and 1-3% boys. During infancy, the rate of transmission of infection is hematogenous so that UTI's are equally common in boys and girls.

UTI’s are commonly caused by E.coli, others include staphylococci, Klebsiella, Enterobacter, etc. An important cause of morbidity may result in renal damage, often associated with vesicoureteral reflux (VUR). Girls are more prone to UTI’s due to obstructive uropathy, constipation voiding dysfunction, sever vesicoureteral reflex. Infection may affect the upper urinary tract (Pyelonephritis) or lower urinary tract (Cystitis). The onset of the symptoms is with fever, anorexia, the child can cry during micturition, Dysuria, Burning & Itching in the urethra, redness in the area. Some time blood may also present in urine, failure to thrive, irritability, lethargy, offensive cloudy urine, poor urinary stream, the appearance of symptoms – asymptomatic bacteria.

Examination: Pediatrician should examine the child carefully on palpitation bladder is distended tight phimosis, a question to the parents is there is straining during micturition. Poor urinary stream or any color is urine or offensive smell.

Investigation: Urine Culture, Blood test, Ultrasound, Micturating Cystouretherogram.

Management
  Symptomatic treatment is given
  Proper cleaning of the genitals from back to front.
  Use antibiotic Medication.
  Hygienic Environment

Homoeopathic Management


3. Clematis: Tingling in urethra lasting some time after urinating. Frequent, scanty urination and burning at the orifice. Pain worse at night. Urine turbid, milky, dark, with flakes of mucus and frothy. Stitches in the urethra, stitches from the abdomen into the chest.

4. Petroselinum Sativum: Discharge of a milky fluid from the urethra. Orifice of the urethra agglutinated with mucus.
Slight burning in the navicular fossa while urinating. Drawing and sticking in the navicular fossa, that after urinating changed to a cutting biting.

5. *Equisetum*: Incontinence in children, with the dream or nightmares when passing urine. Severe, dull pain and feeling of fullness of bladder, not relieved by urinating. Frequent urging with severe pain at the close of urination. Excessive burning in urethra while urinating. Urine cloudy.

6. *Sabal Serrulata*: Feeling as if bladder too full; starting the flow was painful as if forced through very narrow meatus. Constant desire to pass water at night. Cystitis with prostatic hypertrophy. A desire for milk.


Research related to UTI in treated with homoeopathy
A prospective randomized controlled trial was designed to estimate whether adjunctive treatment with classical homoeopathy leads to a relevant reduction of the rate of Urinary tract infection in patients with Spinal Cord Injury. 50 patients were randomly distributed into two groups; patients in the homoeopathy group (n = 25) received standard-of-care prophylaxis combined with homoeopathic treatment; the control group (n = 25) received standard-of-care prophylaxis alone. The results of the study showed very much significant result in homoeopathy group.

Conclusion and Discussion
Homoeopathic medicines are very helpful in treating the urinary tract infection and prevent the child from recurrent infection. Maintain a proper hygienic environment with the help of homoeopathic medicine. UTI is fully curable or improves the immunity of the child because the recurrent infection can give a negative impact on the growth and development of the children.

References