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Dr. Karthik S
Assistant Professor,
Department of Physiology
& Biochemistry, Vinayaka
Mission's Homoeopathic
Medical College & Hospital (A
Constitute College of Vinayaka
Mission's Research
Foundation-Deemed to be
University), Salem, Tamil
Nadu, India

Acute pancreatitis with repertorial approach and homoeopathic management

Dr. Karthik S

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Abstract

Homoeopathic medicine prescribed on the basis of individualization of person. This constitutional approach encompassing the mind and body works at root level. Homoeopathy is effective in managing the acute and chronic pancreatitis and also it play important role of prevention of these condition. Here we discussing about the details about the acute pancreatitis and its homoeopathic treatment.

Keywords: Homoeopathy, acute pancreatitis, repertory, homoeopathic medicine, therapeutics

Introduction

Homoeopathy is best method of treating acute pancreatitis the treatment was done after the complete examination of the individualization. These homoeopathic medicines are not remove only the symptoms but it works deeply and also prevent the recurrence of the disease by treating the cause. For acute pancreatitis homoeopathy is strongly recommended as its safe does not lead any side effect acute pancreatitis.

Definition: Inflammation of the pancreas which develop rapidly. The pancreas is a large organ behind the stomach which produces digestive enzymes. Symptoms of pancreatitis include pain in the upper abdomen, nausea and vomiting. The pain often goes into the back and is usually severe ^[1]. In acute pancreatitis a fever may occur and symptoms typically resolve in a few days. In chronic pancreatitis weight loss, fatty stool, and diarrhea may occur. Complications may include infection, bleeding, diabetes, or problems with other organs ^[2].

Causes

- Alcohol misuse.
- Biliary tract disease – gall stone.
- Trauma - blunt abdominal injuries, surgical trauma, and post-ERCP reaction.
- Infections - mumps, viral hepatitis, mycoplasma ^[3].
- Metabolic causes - hyperlipidemia, diabetes, renal failure, hypothermia.
- Endocrine causes - hyperparathyroidism, corticosteroid therapy, oral contraceptives.
- Inflammation nearing tissues - penetrating peptic ulcer.
- Connective tissue diseases - systemic lupus erythematosus.
- Drug-induced pancreatitis caused by diuretics, anti-inflammatory drugs ^[5].

Risk factors

Excessive Alcohol consumption, cigarette smoking, gall stone, hyper triglycerides, prolonged use of NSAID, auto immune disease, worm infestation, family history of pancreatitis ^[4].

Signs and symptoms

- Fever
- Nausea and vomiting
- Increased heart rate
- Abdominal distension
- Pain (tenderness) over the upper part of the abdomen, which radiating to back. Pain may increase after taking of fat content food.

Corresponding Author:
Dr. Karthik S
Assistant Professor,
Department of Physiology
& Biochemistry, Vinayaka
Mission's Homoeopathic
Medical College & Hospital (A
Constitute College of Vinayaka
Mission's Research
Foundation-Deemed to be
University), Salem, Tamil
Nadu, India

- If the pancreatitis becomes very severe means other organs become involve then various other symptoms may develop
- Dehydration and have low blood pressure [3, 5, 6].

Pathogenesis

A combination of peri lobular necrosis and peri ductal necrosis are seen in acute pancreatitis. It occur by a different mechanisms, the common factor among them being pancreatic ductal obstruction, (ex. gallstone) coming down the common bile duct blocking the pancreatic duct orifice, sphincter of Oddi spasm or peri ampullary tumor. This obstruction sets up a force of events leading to auto digestion of the pancreas by its own enzymes, particularly trypsin. Viral infections and abdominal trauma have injured to the pancreas directly [6].

Complication

- Diabetes – any damage to the cells that produce insulin
- Kidney failure
- Cancer of pancreas and necrosis of pancreas
- Malnutrition
- Pseudo cysts
- Breathing disorder
- Obstruction of gastrointestinal tract (stomach, duodenum, colon)
- Thrombosis of blood vessels (splenic vein, portal vein)
- Bowel infarction
- Obstructive jaundice [2, 4]

Diagnosis

- In blood – amylase and lipase
- Pancreatic function test
- USG, CT, MRI
- ERC
- Biopsy [4, 6].

Homoeopathic Therapeutics for Acute Pancreatitis [13, 14, 15, 16]

Spongia

- Abdomen hard and tight, digging, chocking, griping pain
- Spasm of abdominal muscle while inspiration
- Enlarged pancreas

Iris versicolor

- Burning pain over the region of pancreas
- Cutting pain in abdomen and colic
- Burning of whole alimentary canal
- Fetid flatulance
- Vomiting, sour, bloody, biliary.

Phosphorus

- Tuberculosis and fatty degeneration of various organ especially pancreas
- Atrophy of pancreas with diabetes mellitus
- Neuralgia and burningpain in coeliac plexus
- Very sensitive abdomen painful to touch, rolling and rumbling
- Pancreatic disease, jaundice

Mercurius

- Stapping pain
- Distension of abdomen with flatulent

- Enlarged liver, hardness, sore to touch
- jaundice
- bile secreted deficiently
- glandular swelling with or without suppuration

Iodum

- pancreatic affection – froty, wheyey, fatty, cheesy stool
- Pancreas enlarged
- Fat in stools, jaundice
- Trembling pain in abdomen
- Phthisis pulmonum

Belladonna

- Burning and cramp like pain over the abdomen with distension
- Enlarged pancreas
- Peculiar odor from mouth, without slightly coated tongue
- Thick white mucous collect from mouth and throat, with constant inclination of hawk and swallow
- Constriction of abdomen around navel, as if a ball or lump would form.

Conium

- Acute pancreatitis
- Sudden attack of vomiting and diarrhea at night
- Vomiting of a white substances consisting of saliva without any admixture of the contents of either stomach bowel
- Pain in hypochondria
- Sensitive bruised swollen abdomen

Baryta muriatica

- Induration of pancreas
- Abdominal aneurism
- Distension of abdomen
- Burning, cramping, cutting, stitching, in hypochondria region.

Discussion and conclusion

Acute pancreatitis is very common in condition prevailing into the society now a day. One of the reason for that there has been increased in the incidence of obesity and alcohol intake. Here we discussed about some important homoeopathic medicine which is frequently prescribed on the therapeutic and individuality basis. With the help of homoeopathic medicine we can cure the acute pancreatitis and also prevent the recurrence of the acute pancreatitis. So from this work we can conclude the homoeopathic medicine is very effect in the treatment of the acute pancreatitis as well as prevent the acute pancreatitis.

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