



International Journal of Homoeopathic Sciences

E-ISSN: 2616-4493
P-ISSN: 2616-4485
www.homoeopathicjournal.com
IJHS 2022; 6(3): 107-109
Received: 10-05-2022
Accepted: 22-06-2022

Dr. S Sabarirajan
Professor, PGDHHM
HOD, Department of Practice
of Medicine, Sivaraj
Homoeopathic Medical College
and Research Institute
(Affiliated to the Tamil Nadu
Dr. M.G.R. Medical
University, Chennai),
Thumbathulipatty, Salem,
Tamil Nadu, India

Dr. M Balachandar
Professor, PGDHHM
HOD, Department of Materia
Medica, Sivaraj Homoeopathic
Medical College and Research
Institute (Affiliated to the
Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R.
Medical University, Chennai),
Thumbathulipatty, Salem,
Tamil Nadu, India

Corresponding Author:
Dr. S Sabarirajan
Professor, PGDHHM
HOD, Department of Practice
of Medicine, Sivaraj
Homoeopathic Medical College
and Research Institute
(Affiliated to the Tamil Nadu
Dr. M.G.R. Medical
University, Chennai),
Thumbathulipatty, Salem,
Tamil Nadu, India

Veterinary homoeopathy

Dr. S Sabarirajan and Dr. M Balachandar

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33545/26164485.2022.v6.i3b.607>

Abstract

The animal use of Homoeopathic medicines have been lectured by Dr. Samuel Hahnemann in 1813 at Leipzig. He emphasized that the principles of using homoeopathy medicines in animals could follow the similar principles applied to human beings. Boenninghausen experimented the utility of homoeopathic medicines in cattle and plants in his Westphalia estate. The Modern Veterinary Homoeopathy was developed by George Macleod. The Royal London Homoeopathy hospital is conducting Veterinary Homoeopathy courses dated from 1984. These data shows that homoeopathy is effective in treating the diseases of animals.

Keywords: Homoeopathy, veterinary, poultry, cattles

Introduction

Homoeopathy for cow

Actinomycosis

It is a common condition in weaned calves, young bulls, and heifers. There is swelling of maxilla and mandible [2].



Fig 1: Swelling of maxilla and mandible in actinomycosis

- **Heckla lava:** Bony swellings on head bones
- **Acid flour:** Ulceration of Skin & caries of bone [3].

Anoestrous

Anoestrous denotes a state of complete sexual inactivity with no manifestation of estrous [4].

- **Calc phos:** Due to profuse leucorrhoea
- **Iodum:** When ovaries are very small on rectal examination
- **Pulsatilla:** Due to retention of placenta & in Silent heat
- **Sepia:** To regulate estrus Cycle [3].

Botulism

It is caused by anaerobic bacterium and produces symptoms like hind limb weakness, paralysis of limbs, collapse and death. [5]

- **Gelsemium:** Paralytic symptoms of throat, Difficult Swallowing
- **Plumbum met:** Paralysis of fore limb muscles
- **Conium mac:** Paralysis of hind legs
- **Curare:** Muscular Stiffness Difficult in walking of fore limbs
- **Lathyrus sativus:** Peripheral paralysis of throat & mouth [3].

Diarrhoea

- **Podophyllum:** Horrible Offensive, watery, painless diarrhoea

- **Nux vomica:** Slimy & offensive, rumbling noise in bowls
- **Ars alb:** Watery slimy greenish or brownish
- **Merc sol:** When dung is inter mixed with mucus & blood
- **Verat alb:** discharges are frequent & watery. Shooting diarrhoea ^[3].

Mastitis

One of the commonest disease in dairy cattle which is due to inflammation of breast tissues. ⁽⁶⁾

- **Arnica:** Due to injury with inflammation & swelling
- **Belladonna:** Acute swelling with redness & pain of udder
- **Apis:** With oedema of udder & surrounding tissues
- **Bryonia:** When udder is hard & indurated with fibrosis
- **Hepar sulph:** When matter is forming & bringing swelling to head
- **Phytolaca:** When there is fibrosis
- **Milifolium:** To control intra mammary bleeding. ⁽³⁾

Metritis

Similar to humans, inflammation of uterus in animals occur just after calving or due to complications of labour such as dystocia, retained products of concepts, twin birth or still birth. It has following symptoms – high fever, foul smelling discharge ^[5].

- **Echinecea:** Septicaemia with high temp.
- **Sabina:** Metritis due to retention of placenta
- **Secale:** When discharges are dark fluid blood
- **Lachesis:** When bluish discolouration of visible parts

Foot and Mouth disease

Common symptoms are – blisters in the mouth, excess salivation, blisters in between toes and above the hoofs, high fever, reduced milk production ^[6].

- **Merc Sol.** sores on the tongue, gums, and inside of the cheek. Edges of sores are red. Mouth and tongue remain moist with increase salivation.
- **Borax:** Is the next prominently indicated medicine for managing sores in the mouth in cases of foot – and – mouth disease. The sores are painful and tender in cases needing Borax. The sores may have a tendency to bleed. Bleeding may arise from sores while eating or from touching.
- **Rhus Tox:** Works well in cases of hand – foot – and – mouth disease with blisters that are itchy. The blisters may be filled with clear water, yellow fluid or milky fluid. The skin surrounding the blisters is markedly red.
- **Nat. Mur:** When there is debility and weakness ⁽³⁾

Homoeopathy for poultry



Avian tuberculosis

This granulomatous lesion leads to progressive weight loss, ulcers in visceral organs and finally death. It reduces the life expectancy and this disease is commonly seen in domestic fowl ^[7].

- **Tuberculinum:** Muscles of breast reduced in size exposing sternum
- **Kali phos:** Lameness and swelling of joints
- **Alfa alfa:** Comb & wattles appeared pale in colour

Aspergillosis

(Fungal Pneumonia, Pulmonary mycosis) – This allergic fungal disease commonly seen in chickens, turkeys. It affects the respiratory system and produces symptoms of difficulty in breathing, increased respiratory rate, sleepiness, emaciation, increased thirst with involvement of nervous system.

- **Aconite:** Oppressed breathing on least motion, Very sensitive to inspired air. Shortness of breath
- **Bryonia:** Acts on all serous membranes and the membranes of respiratory system especially. Frequent desire to take a long breath
- **Ars alb:** Loss of appetite, increased thirst, gasping & fast breathing
- **Ant tart:** Asphyxia, Rapid, short, difficult breathing; seems as if he would suffocate
- **Euph & Arg nit:** With eye infection ^[3].

Chronic respiratory disease (C.R.D)

Air Sac Disease.

- **Ant tart:** Sneezing, Coughing
- **Allium cepa & Euphrasia:** Water from eyes
- **Calc carb:** White diarrhoea.

Coccidiosis

This protozoal disease is seen in domestic birds and fowl. The commonest symptom is bloody diarrhoea due to intestinal inflammation.

- **Merc cor:** Birds listless, Bloody droppings
- **Nux vomica:** Pale comb & lack of Appetite
- **Ipecac:** Birds emaciated, diarrhea ^[3].

Fowl pox

Fowl pox (FP) is a viral disease commonly seen in hens, turkeys and other birds, characterized by cutaneous lesions on the feather-less skin and/or diphtheritic lesions of mucous coats of the upper alimentary and respiratory tract ^[8].

- **Ant tart:** Lesions on head & Comb are wart like nature
- **Kali mur:** Lesions in mouth are diphtheritic type
- **Aconite:** Lesions with fever
- **Calc phos:** Lesions without fever

Fowl Cholera: It is a highly contagious disease caused by the bacterium *Pasteurella multocida*. It affects chickens, turkeys, and water fowl. The symptoms are diarrhoea, cyanosis, swollen wattles and face.

- **Rhus tox:** Diarrhoea with Swelling of joints of legs, lameness
- **Kali bich:** With Difficult in breathing & thick nasal discharge
- **Puls:** Greenish colour diarrhoea

Gumboro disease

Is seen in chickens which are older than 3 weeks. The main symptom is feces stain in the feathers around the vent. Feces contains plenty of urates.

- **China:** Birds inactive, reduced appetite, feathers ruffled
- **Kali phos:** Watery faeces with high urine content
- **Berb vulg:** Swelling of kidneys marked enlargement of bursa of fabricius

Marek's disease

(Fowl paralysis) – The commonest symptoms of this disease includes partial or progressive paralysis of limb with vision impairment. The paralysis can also affect chicken's neck or wings [8].

- **Causticum:** Paralysis, birds unable to walk & stand
- **Calc Carb:** Skin thickened by tumours, feather follicles thickened & leathery
- **Arg nit, euph:** Iris effected & white appearance
- **Kali phos:** Sciatic nerve is enlarged [3].

New castle disease /Ranikhet disease

The intensity of the symptoms of this disease varies based on the age of the affected birds. Death occurs within a short time after appearance of respiratory symptoms. Death increases in numbers from day to day. Along with respiratory symptoms it also produces nervous signs such as tremors, paralysis and twisting of the neck [8].

- **Ars alb:** Difficult breathing, opens beak and gasp for breath
- **Ant tart:** Rattling noise & coughing
- **Actea racemosa:** Stiffness and contraction of back & neck.
- **Gelsemium:** Trembling of legs leads to partial or complete paralysis
- **Mag phos:** Twisting of necks (Torticolis) is main Symptom
- **Lachanthes:** Head drawn to one side [3].

Pullorum disease

(Bacillary white diarrhoea)

- **Calc carb:** Birds huddle together & exhibit White foamy diarrhoea
- **Sulph:** Adult bird's loss of appetite, weakness, greenish brown diarrhoea [3].

Conclusion

The development of veterinary homoeopathy is mainly based on the promising results obtained from homoeopathic treatment among cattle and birds. Homoeopathic medicines can be prescribed on the basis of signs and symptoms very quickly in various ailments of animals. According to the European Commission Regulation (EC No 889/2008, Article 24) (European Commission 2008) homoeopathic medicines are promoted for organic agriculture, for treating animals instead of the chemically synthesized medicines provided the homoeopathic therapy is effective for the disease which is intended to treat. The reasons to choose Homoeopathy in treating the animals includes cost effectiveness, it treats most of the routine diseases, it can be prescribed very easily on the basis of symptoms, it is harmless and speedy results are ensued [9]

References

1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Actinomycosis_in_animal

2. https://www.google.co.in/search?tbs=sbi:AMhZZitpWLpjnLGIRI2jrMgbdOPhf75Hsfp0cA1iY1D6rBIfEZ3B5B6BV7NyEQslrD-jt_12FFc-8owGXbROXRHtdzqOlrs3v_10-dWGyFAzy152fZ1s60unyb8GUkrPgdE8KkRYGB8-uYbdMk2SDsdix7gbSrOZFrWizH6YizbivsEXv8CbvSlldAXAOL2WDMgahuo3wQIA8M98Pf7-gsuiQBojLmuTmiLvW51w2_1qiIgEeO1RlcwIO-VKYY6_1wWZQIY9vwRqR73kGtcoJM63vH6qKMOu0wKwU9WBIPyUgwGi88Bwmwk9LArToLluaNL-0u6XiMMK7iwc&hl=en-IN
3. www.vethomopath.com/indhomeo.htm
4. <https://www.scribd.com/doc/48643635/Anestrus-in-Dairy-Cattle>
5. <https://www.agric.wa.gov.au/livestock-biosecurity/botulism-cattle#:~:text=Botulism%20in%20cattle%20is%20caused%20by%20toxins%20produced%20by%20Clostridium%20botulinum.&text=Spores%20germinate%20in%20moist%2C%20low,leading%20to%20intoxication%20if%20consumed.>
6. <http://www.deltechindia.com/mastitis.html#:~:text=Ma stitis%20is%20the%20inflammation%20of,teat%20can al%2C%20usually%20by%20bacteria>
7. <https://www.msdivetmanual.com/poultry/aspergillosis/overview-of-aspergillosis-in-poultry>
8. <http://www.thepoultrysite.com/publications/6/diseases-of-poultry/181/fowl-cholera/>
9. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5256414/>