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Color blindness and homeopathy

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Abstract

The term "colour blindness" is a euphemism for a condition in which people exhibit colour confusion, clashing, or impaired sharpness for colour differentiation. Color blindness is inherited as an X-linked deficiency of a definitive type of retinal photoreceptor. In this disease, the capability to perceive one or more than one primary colours is either reduced or missed. It can be inherited or acquired. Homoeopathic prescriptions are based on individualization or constitutional and therapeutic approaches for the rehabilitation of people with colour blindness.

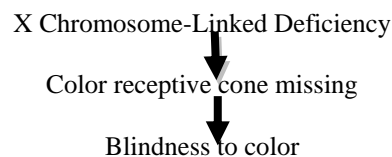
Keywords: Homoeopathy, colorblindness, rehabilitation

Introduction

Color blindness is inherited as an X-linked deficit of a specific type of retinal photoreceptor causing altered colour perception. The most common anomaly is red-green colour blindness. The deficiency is commonly partial but can be complete. Rarely are two colour receptors absent; when this occurs, red and green are usually absent. A complete lack of colour discretion is rare. A congenital color-blind person has never experienced the full range of normal colour vision and is unaware of what he or she is lacking. Color discretion is necessary for everyday living, and color-blind people, knowingly or unknowingly, make colour discrimination based on other criteria, such as brightness or position.

Pathophysiology

When a single or more groups of color-receptive cones are missing from the eye, the person is unable to distinguish some colours from others.



Etiology

Males outnumber females 4:0.4. That is males are 10 times more prone to suffering from colour blindness as they have only one X-chromosome and females are usually carriers.

Diagnosis

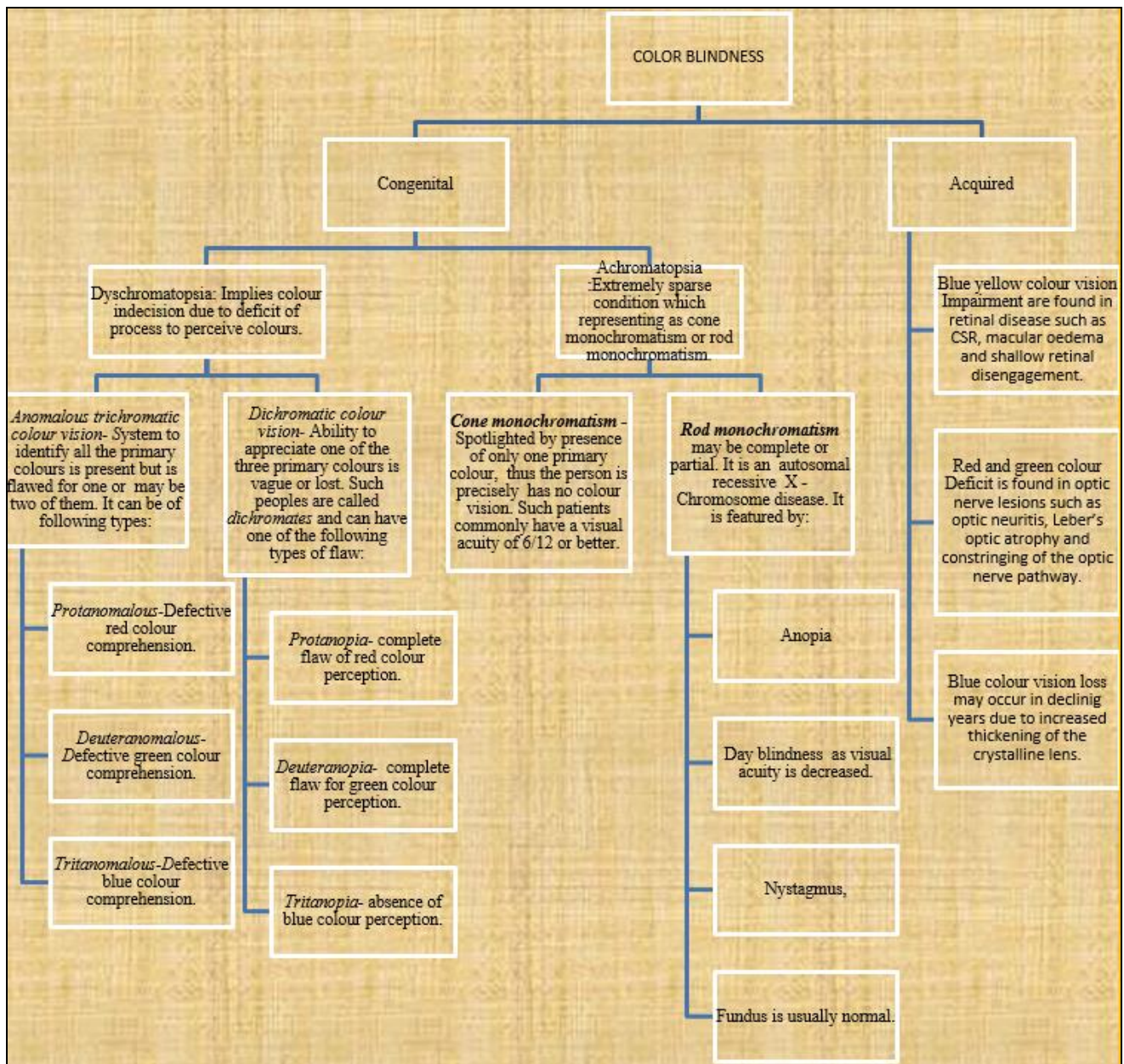
Tests are aimed at

- Detecting deviations in coloured vision from normal.
- Qualitative scrutiny of colour blindness
- Quantifiable scrutiny of the degree of deficit, i.e., mild, medium, or severe.

Usually used tests

1. Pseudo-isochromatic charts
2. The lantern test
3. The Farnsworth-Munsell 100 hue test
4. Color vision test at City University
5. Nagel's anomaloscope.
6. Holmgren's wool test

Classification



Homeopathic Management

Homoeopathy deals with patients with a holistic approach. Some therapeutic remedies that help in treating colour blindness are:

1. Belladonna
2. Benzinum Dinitricum
3. Carboneum Sulphoratum
4. Chloralum Hydratum
5. Cina Martina
6. Onosmodium Virgininum
7. Physostigma venenosum
8. Santoninum
9. Staphysagria
10. Tabacum
11. Thallium

Conflict of Interest

Not available

Financial Support

Not available

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