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## Lesser-known medicines and renal stone in homoeopathy

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### Abstract

Homoeopathy is a peculiar system of medicine based on the patient's individuality and symptom similarities. It treats every illness that affects a man as a full and different individual, requiring a better understanding of homoeopathic medicines for analysis and selection of the indicated remedy. Homoeopathy has contributed many medicines to the materia medica, although some of these are known as "less-known remedies" because they have few symptoms and poor clinical use. Many practitioners are unaware of lesser-known nephrolithiasis treatments that are marked as applicable.

**Keywords:** Lesser-known, Homoeopathy, Kidney stone, Materia medica Remedies

### Introduction

These medicines had few symptoms recorded through drug proving. These medicines had too few symptoms and, as a result, can be very effective in treating one-sided diseases (diseases with too few symptoms). These remedies are also known as organ-specific remedies. Medicines whose sphere of action is limited to a system, organ, or locality, or which have lesser-known symptoms in many cases, or which have too little influence in certain cases, organs, or systems.

### Why are they considering a "lesser-known"?

Due to the low intensity of their symptoms or lack of authenticity, unusual medicines are rarely prescribed and are generally not chosen during repertorization. It is becoming increasingly common to prescribe traditional homoeopathic remedies and to utilize polycrest medicines. Due to their lack of likeness to the case, rare medicines are regarded as fast or short acting medicines and are given in lower potencies.

Since the birth of homoeopathy, many medicines have been gradually added to the materia medica, and this development is still ongoing. Each medicine has been classified as a polycrest medicine, a specific medicine, a lesser-known medicine, etc. depending on the severity of the facts and the number of symptoms it produces.

### Advantages of lesser-known remedies

1. lesser-known medicines have a specific effect on the human body. Some medicines work effectively in particular disease conditions.
2. Choose a medicine based on a disease diagnosis or pathological symptoms is simple.
3. When a complete case study is impossible.
4. When the patient cannot express their suffering.
5. Can be prescribed, in non-availability of patient, when patient's relatives ask for treatment. Or over phone call when complete case taking is not possible.
6. Useful in palliative treatments.
7. Quick action needed in case

There are many common homoeopathic medicines available today that are used to treat kidney stones, but there are also many other homoeopathic medicines in our Materia Medica that have few symptoms throughout the drug-proving process. Because these medicines have few symptoms, but their symptoms are specific to disease conditions, they are known as less remedies. Due to a shortage of literature and limited clinical use in cases of nephrolithiasis, many people of our profession are unaware of these lesser-known medicines.

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**The list below contains indications for five lesser-known and rare homoeopathic treatments for renal stones that are sourced from the plant kingdom**

***Asparagus officinalis***

1. Common Name: Asparagus, Common Garden Asparagus
2. Family Name: Liliaceae
3. Kingdom: Plant
4. Description:

An herb that can grow up to 2 meters in height and is perennial and deciduous. cladodes 3-3 in a fascicle, 0.6 to 2.54 cm long, terete; ultimate branches filiform, 8 to 15 mm long; stem erect, unarmed; a short, soft spur at the base of the leaf scales; pedicels, either singular or paired, lateral, 5-10 mm in length, joined in the middle. The flowers are greenish-white and range in number from one to four in the axils. They are companulate, 3 to 5 mm long, and have cladodes or branches. Red fruit about 8 mm thick and spherical.

**Kidney**

Burning in the urethra after urinating, with the sensation that some urine had not yet passed; requiring a urination; increased urine production; beer-brown urine with increased flow and no sediment.

A urine with a mildly unpleasant odour; Lacklustre and cloudy urine; A small amount of straw-colored urine is passed, which immediately turns turbid and is full of particles; Urine that is clear but has a bad smell, Urine that has a strange smell; of an offensive odour; a strong odour; smells like urine from a cat.

A white flaky sediment settles and the urine becomes clear, but when shaken the sediment disappears and the particles reappear. The excreted urine was cloudy, but later became clear and formed a white flaky sediment. After shaking off the urine and washing the glass well with water, a layer of fat appeared on the sides of the glass. Urine stored overnight deposits fatty deposits on the walls of blood vessels. A reddish coating formed on the sides of the container.

Lithiasis; passing a small amount of gravel while urination.

***Chimaphila Umbellata***

1. Common Name: Pipsissewa, Prince's Pine, Ground Holly.
2. Family Name: Ericaceae
3. Kingdom: Plants
4. Description

Small perennial shrub with yellow rhizomes that creep. Aerial stem 10-30 cm high, creeping, erect or semi-procumbent, angular, with scars from previous leaves at the base. Leaves: oblanceolate or cuneate-lanceolate, with sharp dents or no teeth, and a length of 3 to 6 centimetres, with short petals and whorled leaves; The coriaceous, dark-green upper surface contrasts with the paler lower surface. Corymbose or sub-umbellate flowers ranging in size from two to eight, white to pinkish, 10 to 15 mm across; depressed, with swollen and partially ciliolate anthers made of violet filaments. Fruit; capsule, linear, with five cells, and chaffy.

**Kidney**

Persistent pain in the kidney area; a very thin, dark-

coloured, fetid, and very thick urine that leaves behind a lot of sediment; desire to urinate frequently and little urine.

Urinary urgency, pressing pain before, burning prickling, scalding, and smarting after and during, and vesical tenesmus.

Cutting, scalding pain when urinating; the stream may be split, small as a thread, or come in drops at times. Stricture. being unable to urinate without standing with your feet apart and leaning forward. large amounts of bloody, ropy, thick mucus in the urine; Urine's colour changed from brick dust to green tea; it was a thick, ropy brick colour.

Urge to urinate with scanty urine; Urine with a high colour and a lot of mucous sediment; Tenderness in the anterior portion of the vagina and urethra; Constant urge to urinate despite insufficient discharge Gravel.

Fluttering in region of kidney.

***Ocimum Canum***

1. Common Name: Brazilian Alfavaca
2. Family Name: Lamiaceae
3. Kingdom: Plants
4. Description

A plant, the stem and branches are sub quadratic, and the younger ones are pubescent. Petioles 1.3 to 2.5 cm long, slender, hairy, leaves 2.5 to 3.0 cm by 1 to 1.5 cm elliptic lanceolate, acute at both ends, gland dotted, globous or nearly so, margins entire or shallowly serrate. Flowers about six in a close whorl in spiciform racemes, 7.5 to 20 cm long, white, pubescent, calyx 3 mm long; corolla 4 mm long, 2.5 to 3 mm broad, white, upper lip oblong, obtuse, 1.25 mm broad with 4 lanceolate, subulate teeth of which the central two are longer than the laterals; stamens much exerted with slender filament, the upper two having a tooth at the base; style exerted beyond the filaments. Pedicel is too short. A nutlet's fruit.

**Kidney**

Renal colic (on both the right and left sides) with violent vomiting every fifteen minutes; twists, wrings hands, screams, and groans. Lancinations in the major labia. Urine that is saffron-yellow in color. Urine that is turbid and deposits a white, albuminous sediment. Following the attack, red urine with brick dust sediment was discovered. Thick, purulent urine with an unpleasant musk odour.

High acidity, formation of spike crystals of uric acid.

***Solidago Virgaurea:***

1. Common Name: Golden-rod
2. Family Name: Compositae
3. Kingdom: Plants
4. Description:

A deciduous, perennial herb with a slant, thin rhizome that ranges in height from 30 cm to 90 cm. Radical leaves are lanceolate, sessile, sharp, tapering into a petiole, and slightly serrated. The cauline leaves are shortened into petioles with margins. Flowers are terminal, 20-30 cm long, slender, and frequently interrupted; involucre bracts are pointy.

**Kidney**

"A very old and good kidney medicine". (Rademacher)

Pains in kidneys. Region of kidneys painful on pressure; Pains in kidneys which extend forward to abdomen and

bladder; Dysuria; scanty and difficult.

Urine: dark, reddish-brown, with thick sediment; dark, with phosphate sediment; slightly sour, neutral, or alkaline; with numerous epithelial cells or minute mucous fragments; epithelium with gravel of triple phosphates or phosphate of lime.

Urine is clear and repulsive. makes the use of the catheter occasionally unnecessary. renal congestion-related backache.

### ***Stillingia Sylvatica***

1. Common Name: Queen's Delight
2. Family Name: Euphorbiaceae
3. Kingdom: Plants
4. Description:

A plant. Herbaceous, clustered, up to one-meter-tall stems with perennial roots and an umbel-like top. Leaf: spikes are glandular, lanceolate to oval or oblong, crenulated to obtusely serrate, acute or obtuse, and 5-8 cm long. Flower: yellow, small, monoecious, and apetalous.

### **Kidney**

dull pain in the kidney area. Urinary incontinence. Brutal burning that runs the length of the urethra, which is made worse by having to urinate, and difficulty urination.

Urine: increased; sediment with flocculent mucus. Colourless urine lays down white sediment; milky and thick urine.

Brick dust sediment in urine.

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