

A STUDY TO ASCERTAIN THE EFFECT OF HOMOEOPATHIC MOTHER TINCTURE BERBERIS VULGARIS, HYDRANGEA, CANTHARIS, LYCOPODIUM CLAVATUM AND STAPHYSAGRIA IN THE CASES OF NEPHROLITHIASIS

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ABSTRACT

Renal calculi (kidney stones, nephrolithiasis, kidney calculi, renal stones) is a condition in which one or more stones are present in the pelvis or calyces of the kidney or in the ureter. Stone disease is the cause of significant morbidity in our society. The prevalence of renal calculi in adolescents occur less commonly than in adults. The urinary calculi increase with the age, attaining a maximum in the 30-45 years. Kidney stones are more frequently seen in warmer climate and during summer. And above all many people drink bore well water, which contains more minerals. So, there is tendency for calculi formation.

KEYWORDS: The prevalence of renal calculi in adolescents occur less commonly than in adults.

INTRODUCTION

The prevalence of renal calculi in children and adolescents occur less commonly than in adults. The incidence of urinary calculi increases with age, attaining a maximum in the 30-45 years. After the age of 60 years, the prevalence decreases. The

incidence of renal calculi varies in different countries depending upon environmental conditions of the area. In India the incidence of urolithiasis is higher in Northern states, compared to that of southern states. Kidney stones are more frequently seen in warmer climate and during summer.

AIMS

1. To establish that a clinical study of renal calculi with homoeopathic management.
2. To establish that homoeopathic medicines can be maintain and reduced the risk in renal calculi and its complications

OBJECTIVES

1. To find out that homoeopathic medicine selected on symptom similarity.
2. To improve quality of life from selected homoeopathic medicines.

MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

a. Inclusion criteria

1. Diagnosed case of renal calculi will be included.
2. The patients who are fairly articulate.
3. Patients of all ages and both sexes will be considered for study.

b. Exclusion criteria

1. Not associated with any other organ disorder.
2. Patients who cannot express fairly.
3. Any case of burn, accident, poison, drug reaction.
4. Case without three follow up visit will be excluded from this study.

c. Population/Sample

- ☐ Patients coming in OPD will be considered as a case of Renal Calculi and studied as per methods described in practice of medicine.
- ☐ Sample of 30 patients were taken on the basis of first come first serve at OPD of Sri Ganganagar Homoeopathic Medical College, Hospital & Research Institute.

d. Age and Sex: Patients of all ages and both sexes will be considered.

e. Informed consent: Form attached

f. Duration of Study: One year

g. Study Design: Comparative analysis

- h. Selection of tools:** Cases of Renal Calculi
- i. Expected outcome:** Favorable
- j. Ethical outcome:** Approved by the Institutional Ethics Committee of Sri Ganganagar Homeopathic Medical College, Hospital and Research Institute, Sri Ganganagar.
- k. Place of work:** Hospital wing of Sri Ganganagar Homeopathic Medical College, Hospital and Research Institute, Sri Ganganagar, Rajasthan.
- l. Record of work:** Case taking Performa as per Practice of Medicine and the topic of dissertation.
- m. Repertory:** Repertory to be used according to the case.
- n. Remedy selection:** Potency selection, application and repetition of medicine will be done according to the case.
- o. Placebo:** Placebo will be prescribed as indicated in Practice of Medicine.
- p. Source of remedy:** Pharmacy of Sri Ganganagar Homeopathic Medical College, Hospital and Research Institute, Sri Ganganagar.
- q. Remedy application:** Remedy will be applied Internally.
- r. Investigation:** All necessary investigations will be done at this institute. If special investigations are needed, patients may be referred to higher laboratories.
- s. Research hypothesis**
 - ☐ **Null hypothesis:** Homoeopathic medicine is not effective in case of Renal calculi (H_0)
 - ☐ **Alternative hypothesis:** Homoeopathic medicine is effective in case of Renal Calculi (H_1)

DATA COLLECTION

Data collection was done on the basis of the simple randomized sampling Method.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Paired t- TEST is used as a statistical technique.

DATA ANALYSIS

The data analysis was done on the basis of symptom score before treatment.

ADVICE

Supportive dietary advice, auxiliary measures, meditation and yoga were advised as

necessary.

FOLLOW-UP

The follow-ups of the cases were done at an interval of 7-14 days.

For the purpose of –A study to ascertain the effect of *Berberis vulgaris*, *Hydrangea*, *Cantharis*, *Lycopodium clavate* and *Sahyadri* in renal calculi, the important statistical tool paired t- test has been considered.

In this study sample size 30 was taken, degree of freedom (n-1) is 29 and Significant level is $\alpha=0.05$.

Null Hypothesis

There was no significant difference in individual 's first and final mean scores of Cases taking Performa of O.P.D. from Sri Ganganagar Homeopathic Medical College and Research Centre, if the samples were taken randomly and drawn independently from significance of difference at 5% level of significance.

Alternative Hypothesis

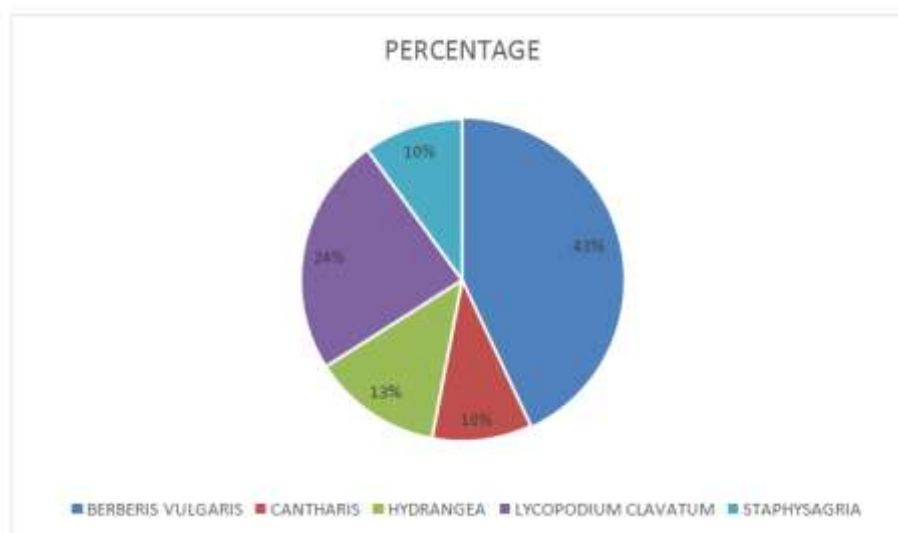
There was significant difference in individual 's first and final mean scores of Cases taking Performa of O.P.D. from Sri Ganganagar Homeopathic Medical College and Research Centre, if the samples were taken randomly and drawn independently from significance of difference at 5% level of significance. Now comparison is made by calculating the value of test statistics with the tabulated value of test statistics at $\alpha = 0.05$ and $df = n-1$ that is 2.73, we see that the calculated value of test statistics 16.79 is greater than the tabulated value thus we reject null hypothesis therefore we ascertain, that rare medicines *Berberis Vulgaris*, *Hydrangea*, *Cantharis*, *Lycopodium Clavatum* and *Staphysagria* are effective in cases of renal calculi in patients between 45 to 65 years of age.

OBSERVATION AND RESULTS

1. Age Incidence in 30 cases of Renal Calculi, maximum incidence of Renal Calculi was observed in the age group 15-30 years i.e. 9 cases (30%), 30-45 years i.e. 14 cases (47%), 45-60 years i.e. 6 cases (20%) whereas minimum incidence was in the age group above 60 years i.e. 1 case (3%). No cases were found below 15 years in my study.
2. sex incidence in 30 cases of Renal Calculi maximum cases of Renal Calculi were observed in male patients i.e. 18 cases (60 %) in comparison to female patients i.e. 12

cases (40%).

3. locality in 30 cases of Renal Calculi. equal number of cases i.e. 15 cases (50%) were observed from rural areas whereas 15 cases (50%) were from urban areas.
4. **Socio- Economic Status in 30 cases of Renal Calculi** maximum number of patients were observed from middle economical class i.e. 14 cases (47%) followed by lower economical class i.e. 10 cases (33%), only 6 cases (20%) were from Higher economical class.
5. Occupation in 30 cases of Renal Calculi maximum incidence of Renal Calculi was observed in Housewife i.e. 9 cases (30%) followed by Farmer i.e. 6 cases (20%), Private Job i.e. 5 cases (16%), Student i.e. 4 cases (13%), Teacher i.e. 2 cases (7%), Businessmen i.e. 2 cases (7%) and other i.e. 2 cases (7%).
6. **Results obtained in 30 cases of Renal Calculi** 5 cases (17%) showed marked improvement, 16 cases (53%) showed moderate improvement, 7 cases (23%) showed mild improvement, while 2 cases (7%) were in status quo and 0 case showed worsening of symptoms.
7. It is observed that, maximum number of patients were given *Berberis vulgaris* i.e. 13 (43%), *Lycopodium clavatum* was given in 7 cases (24%), *Hydrangea* was given in 4 cases (13%), *Cantharis* and *Staphysagria* were given in 3 cases each (10%).



CONCLUSION

The Dissertation –A study to ascertain the effect of *berberis vulgaris*, *hydrangea*, *cantharis*, *lycopodium clavatum* and *staphysagria* in renal calculi. || was undertaken with the intension of learning facts about renal calculi in all age group people. In my study, it was found that *berberis vulgaris*, *hydrangea*, *cantharis*, *lycopodium clavatum* and

staphysagria was beneficial in treating cases of renal calculi in age group 30 to 45 years of age.

The study was conducted at O.P.D. / I.P.D. Sri Ganganagar Homeopathic Medical College, Hospital and Research Institute, Sri Ganganagar, Rajasthan for a duration of 1 year. For the study, 30 cases of Renal calculi were prescribed berberis vulgaris, hydrangea, cantharis, lycopodium clavatum and staphysagria. The effect of these medicines was observed for a period of minimum interval of 7-14 days. The inference drawn from the study is as follows.

- Maximum incidence of cases of renal calculi were observed in the age group 30-45 years i.e. 14 cases.
- Incidence of males were more than in females as males are more prone to be affected.
- Equal number of cases were reported from urban area rural areas as renal calculi is affecting middle age and elderly in either of the locality.
- Middle socio-economic group were more prone due to their long working hours.
- In this study the patients were mostly housewives.
- Maximum cases had Renal calculi in their presenting complaints than any other complaints.
- Maximum number of cases before treatment were observed in score range 34-38 i.e. 15 cases whereas, maximum number of cases after treatment were observed in score range 11-15 i.e. 10 cases.
- Out of 30 cases of Renal calculi, 5 cases showed marked improvement, 16 cases showed moderate improvement, 7 cases showed mild improvement, while 2 cases were in status quo.
- Out of 30 cases of renal calculi, maximum number of patients were given Berberis vulgaris i.e. 13 (43%), Lycopodium clavatum was given in 7 cases (24%), Hydrangea was given in 4 cases (13%), Cantharis and Staphysagria were given in 3 cases each (10%).

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