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GASTRITIS AND IT'S HOMOEOPATHIC MANAGEMENT WITH REPERTORIAL APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

The current classification of gastritis is based on time course (acute versus chronic), histological features, anatomic distribution, and underlying pathological mechanisms. Acute gastritis will evolve to chronic, if not treated. Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori) is the most common cause of gastritis worldwide. However, 60 to 70% of H. pylori- negative subjects with functional dyspepsia or non-erosive gastroesophageal reflux were also found to have gastritis. This activity describes the etiology, epidemiology, pathophysiology, histopathology, evaluation, differential diagnosis, and management of gastritis. It also explores the role of collaboration amongst the professional team to enhance the delivery of care for patients with gastritis.

KEYWORDS:

INTRODUCTION

The term Gastritis is commonly employed for any clinical condition with upper abdominal discomfort like indigestion or dyspepsia in which the specific clinical signs and radiological abnormalities are absent.[1]

Classification of Gastritis

Gastritis can be acute or chronic.

i) Acute gastritis

Acute gastritis is a transient mucosal inflammatory process that may be asymptomatic or cause variable degrees of epigastric pain nausea vomiting. In more severe cases, there may be erosion, ulceration, hemorrhage, haemetemesis Malena or rarely massive blood loss.[2]

Acute gastritis is often erosive and haemorrhagic. Neutrophils are the predominant cells in the superficial epithelium. Many case results from drugs intake like aspirin and anasid ingestion.

Acute gastritis often produces no symptoms but may cause dyspepsia, anorexia or vomiting and haematemesis or Malena.[3]

ii) Chronic gastritis

The early phase of chronic gastritis is superficial gastritis. Chronic gastritis is classified according to the predominant size of involvement categariozed as.

Type A -refers to the body predominant form

Type B is the central predominant form that is H pylori related.[1]

The most common cause of chronic gastritis is infection with the bacillus helicobacter pylori. However acute H pylori infection does not produce sufficient symptoms to require medical attention but chronic gastritis ultimately causes the affected person to seek treatment.[2]

Some of the causes according to the etiology of acute gastritis and chronic gastritis areas under.

a) Infection with bacterium helicobacter pylori.
b) Excess consumption of alcohol.
c) Administration of drugs like anti-inflammatory drugs.
d) Trauma by nasogastric tube.
e) Repeated exposure to radiation.
f) Autoimmune diseases.[4]

EPIDEMIOLOGY AND PREVALENCE

Globally, 50.8% of the populations in developing countries suffer from gastritis. With a lower figure, 34.7% of the population in developed countries had health problems due to gastritis. Compared with developing countries, the prevalence rate of gastritis markedly decreased in developed countries.[5]

Approximately 80% of the population may be infected by the age of 20. In India, the prevalence of this infection is 22%, 56%, and 87% in the 0-4 years, 5-9 years, and 10- 19 years age group, respectively.[6]

In a study 200 cases of gastric biopsies specimens were included. The incidencewas 0.66% of total specimen which is higher as compared to other parts of India The majority of our patients were males in the 5th decade of their life and the youngest was 20 year old. Male:female ratio was 3:1 which was in accordance with other studies.[7]

CAUSE:- Common causes of gastritis include an infection with Helicobacter pylori bacteria and taking anti-inflammatory painkillers known as NSAIDs.

Helicobacter pylori bacteria

Helicobacter bacteria upset the balance of stomach acid production. As a result, too muchacid is made. This can damage the lining and wall of the stomach. But Helicobacter infections only rarely lead to gastritis: Although an estimated 40 out of 100 people in Germany have Helicobacter pylori in their stomach, only about 4 to 8 of them develop gastritis or a peptic (stomach or duodenal) ulcer.

The bacteria can be spread through saliva (spit), vomit, stool, drinking water or food. It is thought that most people already become infected in childhood, through close contact with family members.

Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)

This group of drugs includes acetylsalicylic acid (the drug in medicines like Aspirin), diclofenac, ibuprofen and naproxen. Side effects are rare when these painkillers are taken for only a short time to treat acute pain. But if they are used for a longer time – such as several weeks or months – they may affect the protective function of the stomach lining because they block the production of the hormone prostaglandin. One of the things prostaglandin does is regulate the production of gastric (stomach) mucus and substances that neutralize stomach acid. If there's not enough prostaglandin, the stomach wall no longer has enough protection against stomach acid.

Combining painkillers with steroids can make this damaging effect worse.

Other causes

Smoking, long-term stress and certain kinds of foods (like fatty, sugary or spicy dishes) may

also cause stomach problems. Drinking too much alcohol can lead to acute gastritis too. Another, less common, cause of gastritis is a condition called bile reflux. This is where bile flows upward out of the small intestine and into the stomach, where it damages the lining.[1]

PATHOPHYSIOLOGY:- *H.pylori*-associated gastritis transmission is via the fecal-oral route. *H. pylori* possess several virulence factors which facilitate cell adhesion (e.g., BabA/B, sabA, OipA), cell damage and disruption of tight junctions (e.g., Ure A/B), and evasion from the immune response (e.g. LPS). In particular, the cytotoxin-associated gene a (CagA) is considered a potent inducer of inflammation and correlate with gastric cancer development.[8] Another factor influencing *H. pylori* pathogenic effects is host factors. The host susceptible factors such as polymorphism in genes coding for tall receptors or specific cytokines. The infection with H. pylori triggers IL-8, which attracts neutrophils which release oxyradicals leading to cell damages. Lymphocyte infiltration is also present in *H. pylori* infection.

Chronic gastritis mostly results from *H. pylori* infection and appears either as non-atrophic or atrophic form. These two forms are phenotypes of gastritis at different stages of the same life-long disease.[9]

NSAIDs cause gastritis through inhibition of prostaglandin synthesis. Prostaglandins are responsible for the maintenance of protective mechanisms of gastric mucosa from injuries caused by hydrochloric acid.

The pathogenesis of autoimmune gastritis focuses on two theories. According to the first theory, an immune response against superimposed *H. pylori* antigen gets triggered, antigen cross-reacting with antigens within the proton-pump protein or the intrinsic factor, leading to a cascade of cellular changes and causing damages to the parietal cells and stopping hydrochloric acid secretion and thus these cells gradually become atrophic and not functioning. The second theory assumes that the autoimmune disorder develops irrespective of H. pylori infection, and it directs itself against the proteins of the proton-pump. As per both theories, the autoimmune gastritis is the result of a complex interaction between genetic susceptibility and environmental factors resulting in immunological dysregulation involving sensitized T lymphocytes and autoantibodies directed against parietal cells and the intrinsic factor.[10]

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS:- The symptoms of gastritis include the following.

- Stomach pain
- Feeling full
- Heartburn
- Nausea and sometimes vomiting
- Belching
- Lack of appetite
- A bloated stomach

Some of these symptoms may also be signs of other conditions like gastro-esophageal reflux disease (GERD), an irritable stomach or bowel, and Diarrhea (gastroenteritis).

People with chronic gastritis often only have mild symptoms, or none at all. But they may have symptoms like those associated with acute gastritis.[1]

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS

- Peptic ulcer
- Gastric cancer
- Cholecystitis
- Zollinger-Ellison syndrome
- Gallstone disease
- Pancreatitis
- Autoimmune gastritis
- Myocardial ischemia
- Gastric involvement with inflammatory bowel disease, particularly Crohn disease
- Lymphoma

PROGNOSIS:- The prognosis depends on the cause. For most people who undertake treatment, the symptoms do decrease but recurrences are common. Patients with H.pylori induced gastritis also have a small risk of developing gastric cancer in future.

COMPLICATIONS

- Peptic ulcer
- Chronic atrophic gastritis (loss of appropriate glands resulting mainly from long-standing *H.pylori* infection)

- Gastric metaplasia/dysplasia
- Gastric cancer (adenocarcinoma)
- Iron-deficiency anemia (chronic gastritis and early stages of gastric autoimmunity)
- Vitamin B12 deficiency (autoimmune gastritis)
- Gastric bleeding
- Achlorhydria (autoimmune gastritis, chronic gastritis)
- Gastric perforation

TREATMENT AND MANAGEMENT:- Treatment regimens differ from antibiotics (in *H. pylori* gastritis) to vitamin supplementation (in autoimmune metaplastic atrophic gastritis) to immunomodulatory therapy (in autoimmune enteropathy) to dietary modifications (in eosinophilic gastritis).

H. pylori-associated gastritis: A triple-therapy of clarithromycin/proton-pump inhibitor/amoxicillin for 14 to 21 days is considered the first line of treatment. Clarithromycin is preferred over metronidazole because the recurrence rates with clarithromycin are far less compared to a triple-therapy using metronidazole. However, in areas where clarithromycin resistance is known, metronidazole is the option of choice. Quadruple bismuth containing therapy would be of benefit, particularly if using metronidazole.[11]

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICNE FOR GASTRITIS

Antimonium crudum:- indigestion from eating too much, especially rich or acidic foods or cured meat. Symptoms are relieved by applying heat to the abdomen.

Arsenicum album:- person feels anxious, restless yet exhausted, and is worse from the smell and sight of food. Burning pain is felt in the stomach and esophagus, which often is relieved by warmth and sitting up. Vomiting and diarrhea are possible. Upsets from spoiled food or from eating too much fruit often respond to this remedy.

Bryonia:- stomach feels heavy, with rising acid and a bitter or sour taste. Pain and nausea are worse from motion of any kind. The person may have a dry mouth and be thirsty for long drinks, which may increase discomfort. *Bryonia* is strongly suggested if a person is grumpy and wants to stay completely still and not be touched or talked to.

Carbo vegetabilis:-This remedy relieves bloating and gas in the stomach, with belching.

Cinchona officinalis:- relieves bloating of the abdomen and foul-smelling gas, sometimes with painless, but exhausting, diarrhea.

Colocynthis:- This relieves abdominal cramps improved by bending over, with strong pressure and heat.

Ipecac – tongue usually clean, mouth moist, increased saliva. Constant nausea and vomiting with pale face, twitching of face. Vomits food, bile, blood, mucus (gastric ulcer). Stomach feels relaxed, as if hanging down, hiccough.

Lycopodium:- discomfort and indigestion, with bloating around the waist and gas, especially after eating onions or garlic.

Magnesia phosphoric:- relieves abdominal cramps improved by heat and bending over.

Natrum carbonicum:- mild people who have trouble digesting and assimilating many foods and have to stay on restricted diets. Indigestion, heartburn, and ulcers can occur if offending foods are eaten. Milk or dairy products can lead to flatulence or sputtery diarrhea that leaves an empty feeling in the stomach. Cravings for potatoes and sweets are common; also milk, but it makes these people sick, so they have usually learned to avoid it.

Natrum phosphoricum:- A sour taste in the mouth, an acid or burning sensation in the stomach, sour vomiting, regurgitated bits of food, and a yellow coating on the tongue are all indications for this remedy. The person may have problems after consuming dairy products or too much sugar, craving for fried eggs.

Nux vomica:- nausea and cramps from indigestion, especially after excessive eating of spicy foods or drinking of alcohol.

Phosphorus:- Burning pain in the stomach that feels better from eating ice cream or other cold, refreshing foods suggests a need for this remedy. The person is usually thirsty for cold drinks, but often feels nauseous or vomits once liquids warm up in the stomach. People needing *Phosphorus* may have a tendency toward easy bleeding and sometimes develop stomach ulcers.

Pulsatilla:- gastric discomfort caused by eating too much fatty food, cakes and ice cream,with bloating, belching and slow digestion.[12]

REPERTORIAL APPROACH FOR GASTRITIS

1. ACCORDING TO BBCR:- [13]

Eructations, in general:- Acon., *Agar.*, Agn., **Alum.,** Am-c., **Am-m., Ambr.,** Anac., Ang., **ANT-C.,** *Ant-t.*, **ARG-N., ARN.,** Ars., *Asaf., Asar.*, **Bar-c., Bell.,** Bism., *Bov.*, **BRY.,** Calad., **Calc.,** Camph., Cann-s., **Canth.,** *Caps.*, **Carb-an.,** *Carb-v., Caust., Cham., Chel.,* **Chin.,** Cic., *Cina,* **Cocc.,** *Coff.*, Colch., Coloc., **CON.,** Croc., Cupr., **Cycl.,** Dig., *Dros.*, Dulc., Eupho., Euphr., *Ferr.*, **Graph.,** Guai., *Hell.*, **HEP.,** Hyos., **Ign.,** *Iod., Ip., Kali-bi.*, **Kali-c.,** Kali-n., Kreos., **LACH., Laur.,** Led., **Lyc.,** *Mag-c.*, **MAG-M.,** Mang., Meny., **Merc.,** *Mez., Mosch.*, **Mur-ac., Nat-c., NAT-M.,** *Nit-ac.*, Nux-m., **NUX-V.,** *Old-h.*, Op., Par., **Petr.,** *Ph-ac.*, **Phos.,** Plat., *Plb.*, **Puls.,** Ran-b., Ran-s., Rhod., **RHUS-T., Ruta, Sabad.,** *Sabin.*, **Sars.,** *Sec.*, Sel., Seneg., **Sep., Sil.,** *Spig.*, **Spong., Squil., Stann., Staph.,** Stram., Stront., **Sul-ac., Sulph.,** Tarax., Teucr., **Thuj., Valer., Verat., Verb.,** Viol-t., *Zinc.*

Eructations,Hiccoughing :- Agar., Ant-t., *Bell.*, Calc., Canth., Carb-an., *Cycl.*, Ham., **Ign.,** Lach.,Meph., Merc., Mez., Plat., Ran-b., Sars., Staph., Sulph.

WATERBRASH AND HEARTBURN,Burning extending upwards in throat (Compare Rising.) **:-** Ars., Bov., Calc., **Carb-v.,** Cic., *Croc.*, Hell., Hep., Lyc., Nux-v., Phos., Sep.

WATERBRASH AND HEARTBURN, Heartburn:- Adon., Agar., **Alum., Am-c.,** *Ambr.*, Anac., Ant-c., *Arg-m., Arg-n.*, Arn., *Ars.*, Asaf., *Asar.*, Aur., *Bar-c., Bell.*, Bism., *Bor.*, Bov., Cadm- s., **CALC.,** *Camph.*, Cann-i., **Canth., CAPS.,** Carb-ac., *Carb-an., Carb-v.*, Card- m., *Caust.*, Cham., **Chin.,** Chin-s., *Cic.*, Coff., **Con., Croc.,** Crot-h., Daph., Dig., *Dulc.*, Eupho., *Ferr.*, Fl-ac., *Graph.*, Grat., Guai., *Hell., Hep.*, Hyos., *Ign.*, **Iod., Iris.,** *Kali-bi., Kali-c., Kali-n.*, Lach., Lob., **Lyc.,** Manc., Mang., *Merc., Merc- c.*, Mosch., *Mur-ac.*, Nat-c., **Nat-m.,** *Nat-p., Nit-ac.*, **Nux-m., NUX-V.,** Ox-ac., Par., *Petr.*, Ph-ac., *Phos.*, Plat., Podo., **PULS.,** Ran-s., Rob., *Sabad., Sabin.* **(amel. eating)**, Sang., *Sec., Sep., Sil.*, Squil., *Staph.*, **SUL-AC., Sulph.,** Tab., Tarax., Thuj., **Valer.,Verat.,** *Zinc.*

WATERBRASH AND HEARTBURN, Regurgitation:- *Acon.*, Alum., Am-m., *Ant-c.*, **ANT.**

T., *Arg-m.*, **Arn.,** Ars., Asaf., *Bar-c., Bell.*, **Bry., Calc.,** Camph., *Cann-s.*, Canth., **CARB- V.,** Caust., Cham., Chin., Cic., Cina, *Con.*, Cycl., *Dig., Dros.*, Dulc., Eupho., *Ferr.*, **Graph.,** *Hep., Ign.*, Kali-c., **LACH.,** Laur., *Lyc.*, Mag-m., *Merc.*, Merc-c., Mez., Mosch., Mur-ac.,

Nat-c., *Nat-m.*, Nit-ac., **NUX-V.,** Olnd., Par., *Petr.*, **PHOS.,** Plat., *Plb.*, Podo., **Puls.,** Ran-b., Rhod., Rhus-t., **Rob.,** Sabin., Sanic., **Sars.,** Sep., Spig., Spong., *Staph.*, Stront., **Sul-ac., SULPH.,** Tab., **Teucr.,** Thuj.,Valer., *Verat.*, Verat-v., Verb., *Zinc.*

Hiccough :- ACON., *Æth., Agar.*, Agn., Alum., Am-c., **Am-m.,** Ambr., Aml-n., Anac., Ang., Ant- c., *Ant-t.*, Arg-m., Arn., **Ars.,** Asar., *Bar-c.*, **Bell., Bor.,** Bov., **Bry.,** *Calc.*, Cann-s., Canth., Caps., *Carb-an.*, **Carb-v.,** Caust., *Cham.*, Chel., Chin-s., **Cic.,** Cina, *Cocc.*, *Coff.*, *Colch.*, Coloc., Con., Crot-h., *Cupr.*, **CYCL.,** Dig., Dros., Dulc., Eup-per., Eupho., Euphr., Gels., *Graph., Hep.*, Hydr-ac., **HYOS., IGN.,** Iod., Kali-bi., Kali- c., **Lach.,** Laur., *Led.*, Lob., *Lyc.*, Mag-c., **Mag-m.,** Meny., *Merc.*, Merc-c., *Mosch., Mur-ac., Nat-c., Nat-m., Nit-ac.*, **Nux-m., NUX-V.,** *Op., Par.*, Petr., Phos., Plat., Plb., Psor., **PULS., Ran-b.,** Ran-s., *Rhus-t.*, Ruta, Sabad., Samb., *Sars.*, Sec., Sel., *Sep., Sil., Spong.*, Stann., *Staph.*, **STRAM.,** *Stront., Sul-ac.*, **Sulph.,** *Tab.*, Tarax., **TEUCR.,** Thuj.,Verat., Verat-v., *Verb.*, Zinc.

Eructations

Alternating with :- Agar., Bell., **Bry.,** Sep.

Followed by :- Ars.

Preceded by :- Bry., Cycl.

Nausea and Vomiting, Inclination to vomit, etc. :- *Acon.*, Agar., Agn., *Alum., Am-c.*, Am-m.,Anac., *Ant-c., Ant-t.*, Arg-m., *Arg-n., Ars.*, Asaf., *Asar.*, Aur., Bar- c., *Bell.*, Bism., Bor., Bov., Brom., **Bry.,** Calc., Camph., Cann-s., Canth., **Caps.,** Carb-an., Carb-v., Caust., **CHAM.,** Chel., Chin., Cina, **Cocc.,** Coff., Colch., Con., **Croc.,** *Cupr.*, Cycl., Dig., **Dros.,** Dulc.,Eupho., Euphr., Ferr., Fl-ac., Glon., *Graph., Hell., Hep.*, Hyos., Ign., Iod., **Ip.,** Kali-bi., **Kali-c.,** Kali-n., Kreos., Lach., Laur., *Led.*, Lyc., *Mag- c.*, Mag-m., Mang., Meny., **Merc.,** Mez., Mosch., Mur-ac., *Nat-c.*, Nat-m., Nat-s., *Nit-ac.*, Nux-m., **Nux-v.,** *Olnd.*, Op., *Ph-ac., Phos., Plat., Plb.*, Podo., Psor., **PULS.,** Ran-s., Rheum, Rhod., **RHUS- T.,** *Ruta*, **Sabad.,** Sabin., *Sars.*, Sec., Seneg., Sep., *Sil.*, Spig., Spong., *Squil., Stann.*, Staph., Stram., Stront., *Sul-ac., Sulph.*, Tab., Teucr.,Thuj., *Valer.*, **VERAT.,** Verb., Zinc.

Nausea and Vomiting, Nausea :- *Acon.*, Adon., *Agar., Agn.*, All-c., **Alum.,** *Am-c.*, Am-m., Ambr., *Anac., Ang.*, **Ant-c., ANT-T.,** Apis, **Arg-m.,** Arg-n., **Arn., Ars.,** Asaf., **Asar.,** Aur., **Bar-c.,** Bar-m., **Bell.,** *Bism., Bor., Bov.*, Brom., **Bry.,** Calad., Calc., **Camph.,** *Cann-s., Canth.*, Caps., **Carb- an., CARB-V., Caust.,** *Cham.*, Chel., **Chin.,** Chin-s., *Cic.*, Cina, Clem., *Cocc., Coff., Colch.*, Coloc., *Con., Croc.*, Crot-h., Croto-t., *Cupr., Cycl.*, **Dig.,** *Dros.*, **Dulc.,**

Eupho., Euphr., Ferr., Glon., **Graph.,** Grat., Guai., *Hell.*, **HEP.,** Hydr., Hyos., **Ign., Iod., IP.,** Iris., *Kali-bi.*, Kali-br., **Kali-c.,** Kali-n., **Kreos., Lach.,** *Laur.*, Led., Lept., *Lob.*, **Lyc.,** *Mag-c.*, **Mag-m.,** Mang., Meny., **Merc.,** *Mez.*, *Mosch.*, Mur-ac., Naja, **Nat-c., NAT-M., Nit- ac.,** Nux-m., **NUX-V.,** Ol-an., *Olnd.*, Op., Pall., **Petr., Ph-ac., Phos.,** *Plat.*, *Plb.*, *Prun.*, **Puls.,** *Ran-b.*, *Ran-s.*, Rheum, Rhod., **RHUS-T., Ruta,** *Sabad.*, Sabin., Samb., *Sang.*, **Sars., Sec.,** Sel., Seneg., **Sep., SIL.,** *Spig.*, Spong., **Squil., Stann., Staph.,** Stram., Stront., *Sul- ac.*, **SULPH.,** *Tab.*, Tarax., Teucr., Ther., Thuj., *Valer.*, **Verat.,** *Verat- v.*, Verb., Viol-t., Vip., Zinc.

Nausea and Vomiting, Vomiting :- Ingesta, food :- Acon., **Am-c.,** Anac., **Ant-c., Ant- t.,** *Arn.*, **ARS., Bell.,** Bism., *Bor.*, Bov., **Bry., CALC.,** *Canth.*, Caps., Carb- v., **Caust., CHAM.,** *Chin.*, *Cina*, Cocc., Coff., **COLCH.,** *Coloc.*, Con., *Cupr.*, **DIG.,** *Dros.*, **FERR., Graph.,** Hep., **Hyos., Ign.,** *Iod.*, **IP.,** *Kali-bi.*, *Kali-c.*, **Kreos., Lach.,** Laur., Led., **Lyc.,** *Mag-c.*, **Meph.,** *Merc.*, Mosch., Mur-ac., Nat-c., *Nat-m.*, *Nit-ac.*, **NUX-V., Olnd.,** *Op.*, *Ph- ac.*, **PHOS.,** *Plb.*, **PULS.,** *Rhus-t.*, *Ruta*, Sabin., Samb., **Sec., Sep., SIL.,** *Stann.*, *Sul- ac.*, **SULPH.,** Thuj., *Uran.*, **Verat.,** *Zinc.*

Eating, after :- Ant-t., **ARS., Calc., FERR.,** Hyos., **Lach., NUX-V., PHOS., Puls.,** Ruta.

Stomach and Epigastrium, Stomach, Acidity, sour stomach (Compare Eructations, sour.)**:-** *Alum.*, Am-m., *Ambr.*, Anac., **Ant-t.,** Arg-n., **Ars.,** *Asar.*, *Bar-c.*, *Bell.*, Benz- ac., *Bor.*, Bry., **CALC.,** *Caps.*, *Carb-an.*, **CARB- V.,** Caust., **Cham., CHIN.,** Chlor., *Con.*, Cycl., Daph., *Dig.*, **Ferr.,** Fl-ac., Gels., *Graph.*, Hep., Ign., *Iod.*, *Ip.*, Iris, **Kali-c.,** *Lach.*, **LYC.,** Mag-c., Mag-m., *Merc.*, Nat-ar., **Nat-m., Nat-p., Nit-ac.,** Nux-m., **NUX-V.,** *Petr.*, **Ph- ac., PHOS.,** Plat., Plb., Podo., Psor., **PULS.,** Ran-s., Rob., Sabin., *Sars.*, *Sep.*, **Sil.,** *Spig.*, **Stann.,** Stram., **Sul-ac., SULPH.,** Tab., Thea, *Verat.*, Zinc.

Stomach and Epigastrium, Stomach, Burning (Compare Fever, Partial heat.) **:-** Abies- n., **Acon.,** Æsc., Ail., Am-c., Am-m., Ambr., Anac., Ant-c., Ant-t., Arg-m., *Arg- n.*, **Ars.,** Asaf., Bar-c., *Bell.*, **Bism.,** Brom., **Bry.,** Cadm-s., **Calad.,** *Calc.*, Calc-p., **Camph., Canth.,** *Caps.*, **Carb-an., Carb-v.,** *Caust.*, Cham., Chel., Chin., **CIC., Colch.,** Coloc., *Con.*, Cor-r., Croc., Daph., **Dig.,** Dulc., **Eupho.,** (Ferr.), Fl-ac., Gels., *Graph.*, Hell., Hep., Hyos., **Ign.,** Iod., *Iris*, Jatr., Kali-bi., Kali-c., *Kali-i.*, *Kali-n.*, **Lach.,** *Laur.*, Lob., Lyc., *Mag-c.*, Manc., Mang., *Merc.*, *Merc-c.*, *Mez.*, Mosch., Mur-ac., Nat-c., *Nat-p.*, Nat-s., Nit-ac., Nux-m., **NUX-V.,** Olnd., Ox-ac., Par., Petr., Ph- ac., **PHOS., Plb.,** Puls., Ran-b., Ran-s., *Rhus-t.*, Rob., Ruta,

Sabad., Sang., Sars., **Sec.,** Seneg., **SEP., Sil.,** *Sul-ac.*, **SULPH.,** Ter., *Zinc.*

Stomach and Epigastrium, Stomach, Contractive pain (Compare Squeezing.)
Acon., Alum., Am-c., Arn., Asaf., Bar-c., *Bell.*, Bor., **Bry.,** *Calc.*, **Carb-an., CARB- V.,** Caust., *Chel.*, **CON.,** Cupr., *Eupho.*, **Graph.,** Kali-bi., *Kali-c.*, Laur., Lyc., **Mag- c.,** Mang., *Meny.*, Merc-c., Mur-ac., **Nat-c.,** Nat-m., Nit-ac., **Nux-v.,** Petr., Phos., Plb., Psor., Rheum, Sil., Stront., *Sul-ac.*, **Sulph.,** Zinc.

Stomach and Epigastrium, Stomach, ain, simple painfulness :- Acon., Aloe, Alum., **Am-c.,** Am-m., Anac., Ant-c., Ant-t., *Arg-n.*, Arn., **ARS.,** Aur., *Bar-c.*, Bell., Benz-ac., Bism., Bor., **Bry.,** Calad., **Calc.,** *Camph.*, *Cann-s.*, *Canth.*, Carb-ac., Carb-v., Caust., Cham., Chel., Cocc., Colch., Con., **Cupr.,** Dig., Dios., **Dulc.,** *Ferr-p.*, Gels., Glon., *Graph.*, Hell., Helo., Hep., Hydr., Hyos., Ign., *Iod.*, **Ip.,** Kali-bi., Kali-c., *Kali-n.*, *Kreos.*, Lach., *Laur.*, Lyc., Mag-c., Mag-m., Mang., *Merc.*, Merc-c., Mez., *Nat-c.*, Nit-ac., **NUX-V.,** Olnd., Op., *Phos.*, **Plb.,** *Puls.*, Rhod., *Rhus-t.*, **Ruta, Sabad.,** Sec., Seneg., **Sep.,** *Sil.*, **Spig.,** Spong., Squil., Stann., Sul-ac., *Sulph.*, *Verat.*, Zinc.

2. ACCORDING TO POCKET MANUAL OF HOMOEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA & REPERTORY[14]

STOMACH, HICCOUGH (singultus) -- Æth., Agar., Amyl, Ars., Bell., *Cajup.*, Caps., Carbo an., Carbo v., *Cic.*, Cocaine, Cocc., *Cupr. m.*, *Cycl.*, Diosc., Eup. perf., *Gins.*, Hep., Hydroc ac., Hyos., *Ign.*, *Kali br.*, Mag. p., *Morph.*, *Mosch.*, Nat. m., Niccol., Nicot., Nux m., *Nux v.*, Ol. succin., Ran. b., Stram., *Sul. ac.*, Tab., Ver. a., Ver. v., Zinc. oxy., *Zinc. v.*

STOMACH, HYPERACIDITY (hyperchlorhydria) -- Acet. ac., Anac., Ant. c., *Arg. n.*, *Atrop.*, Bism., Caffeine, *Calc. c.*, Calc. p., *Carbo v.*, Cham., Chin. ars., Cinch., Con., Grind., Hydr., Ign., *Iris*, Lob. infl., Lyc., Mag. c., Mur. ac., *Nat. c.*, Nat. p., *Nux v.*, *Orexine tan.*, Petrol., Phos., Prun. v., *Puls.*, *Robin.*, Sul., *Sul. ac.*

STOMACH, INDIGESTION - DYSPEPSIA -- *Abies c.*, *Abies n.*, Abrot, Acet. ac., Æsc., Æth., Agar., Alet., Alfal., Allium s., Alnus, Aloe, Alum., *Anac.*, *Ant. c.*, Ant. t., Apoc., *Arg,. n.*, Aristol., *Arn.*, *Ars.*, Atrop., Bapt., Bar. c., Bell., *Bism.*, Brom., *Bry.*, Calc. c., Calc. chlor., Caps., *Carb. ac.*, *Carbo v.*, *Card. m.*, Cascara sag., *Cham.*, *Chel.*, Cina., *Cinch.*, *Coca.*, Cochlear., *Colch.*, Col., Corn. fl., Cupr. ac., *Cycl.*, *Diosc.*, Fel tauri, Ferr. m., Gent., *Graph.*, Hep., *Homar.*, *Hydr.*, *Ign.*, Iod., *Ipec.*, Iris., *Kali bich.*, *Kali c.*, Kali m., *Lach.*, Lept., *Lob.*

infl., *Lyc.*, Merc., Nat. c., Nat. m., Nat. s., Nit. ac., *Nux m.*, *Nux v.*, Op., Petrol., Phos. ac., *Phos.*, Picr. ac., Pod., Pop. tr., Prun. sp., Prun. v., Ptel., *Puls.*, *Robin.*, Sal. ac., Sang., *Sep.*, Stann., *Strych. ferr. cit.*, *Sul.*, Sul. ac., Uran. n., Xerophyl.

STOMACH, NAUSEA (qualmishness) -- *Ant. c.*, *Ant. t.*, *Apoc.*, *Apomorph.*, *Arg. n.*, *Arn.*, Ars., Asar., Bell., Berb. v., Bism., *Bry.*, *Cadm. s.*, *Carb. ac.*, *Carbo v.*, Card. m., Cascar., Cham., Chel., Chionanth., *Cocc.*, *Colch.*, *Cupr. m.*, *Cycl.*, Dig., Eug. j., Fagop., *Ferr. m.*, Glon., Hedeoma, Hyper., Ichth., *Ipec.*, *Iris*, *Kali bich.*, *Kali c.*, Kal., Kreos., Lach., Lact. ac., *Lob. infl.*, Merc. c., Merc. s., *Morph.*, Nat. c., Nat. m., *Nux v.*, Ostrya, *Petrol.*, Pod., *Puls.*, Sabad., Sang., Sarcol. ac., *Sep.*, Spig., *Strych.*, *Symphor.*, *Tab.*, Ther., *Ver. a.*, Ver. v.

STOMACH, VOMITING, retching -- Abrot., Acon., *Æth.*, Agar. phal., Alumen, Amyg. pers., *Ant. c.*, *Ant. t.*, Apoc., *Apomorph.*, *Arg. n.*, *Ars.*, Atrop., *Bell.*, *Bism.*, Bor., *Bry.*, Cadm. s., Calc. c., Calc. m., Camph. monobr., Can. ind., Canth., Caps., *Carb. ac.*, Card. m., Cascarilla, *Cerium*, Cham., Chel., Cinch., *Cocc.*, *Colch.*, *Cupr. ac.*, *Cupr. ars.*, Cupr. m., Dros., Eup. perf., *Ferr. m.*, Ferr. mur., Ferr. p., Gaulth, Geran., Granat., Graph., Iod., *Ipec.*, *Iris*, Jatropha., *Kali bich.*, Kali ox., *Kreos.*, Lach., Lact. ac., *Lob. infl.*, *Mag. c.*, Merc. c., *Morph.*, Nat. m., Nat. p., *Nux v.*, *Op.*, Petrol., *Phos.*, Pix l., Plumb., *Puls.*, Ricin. com., Sang., Sarcol. ac., *Sep.*, Stann., Strych. et. ferr cit., *Symphor.*, *Tab.*, Uran., Val., *Ver. a.*, Xerophyl., Zinc.

ABDOMEN, BURNING heat -- Abies c., *Acon.*, *Aloe.*, Alston., Ant. c., *Apis*, Arg. n., *Ars.*, *Bell.*, Bry., Camph., *Canth.*, Carbo v., Colch., Crot., *Iris*, Kali bich., *Limul.*, Lyc., *Merc. c.*, Nat. s., Nux v., *Ox. ac.*, Phos. ac., *Phos.*, Pod., Rhus t., Sang., Sec., Sep., Sul., Ver. a.

ABDOMEN, COLIC, PAIN -- *Acon.*, Adren., Aloe., Alum., *Arg. n.*, Arn., *Ars.*, Bar. c., *Bell.*, *Bry.*, *Cajup.*, *Calc. p.*, Carb. ac., Carbo v., *Cham.*, Chin. ars., Cic., *Cina*, *Cinch.*, *Cocc.*, Coff., Collins., *Colch.*, *Col.*, Crot. t., *Cupr. ac.*, *Cupr. m.*, Cycl., Dig., *Diosc.*, *Elat.*, Filix m., *Gamb.*, Grat., *Ign.*, Illic., *Ipec.*, Iris ten., *Iris*, *Jal.*, Lept., *Limul.*, Lyc., *Mag. c.*, *Mag. p.*, Mentha, *Merc. c.*, Merc., *Morph.*, Nat. s., *Nux v.*, Oniscus, *Op.*, Ox. ac., Paraf., *Plat.*, Plumb. ac., Plumb. chrom., *Plumb. m.*, Pod., Polyg., *Puls.*, Raph., *Rheum*, *Rhus t.*, Sab., Samb., Sars., *Senna*, Sep., *Sil.*, *Sinap. n.*, *Stann.*, Staph., Strych., Thuya, *Ver. a.*, *Vib. op.*, Zinc.

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