



Original Research Article

Role of homoeopathic medicines in acute cases of urinary tract infection in females

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ABSTRACT

Background: Urinary tract infection is the presence of microbial pathogen in normally sterile urinary tract. This study shows that cantharis (60%) act best in acute cases of UTI in female patient. 200 potencies use in 53.33% (16 cases) so, 200 potency is mostly used for cure of the patient.

Materials and Methods: prospective observational method of study. To see the effect of homeopathic medicines in acute cases of UTI in female 30 patients will be included in the study. Sampling technique: random sampling.

Conclusions: in this study the maximum prevalence of UTI was noted in the age group of (21-50 years). this study shows that cantharis (60%) act best in acute cases of UTI in female patient. From this 30 cases study it was understood that the homoeopathic medicine give a complete cure in 33.33% female patient and relief 40% female of patient only 3.3% female patient having not relief.

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1. Introduction

Urinary tract infection remains an important cause of serious bacterial infection especially in women's. Women are more likely to experience a urinary tract infection than male. 50-80% women will have at least one urinary tract infection during their life time, and almost one in three women will have suffered from a urinary tract infection requiring treatment by the age of 24. In united states 6 millions patient occur in one year, with increasing age the prevalence of urinary tract infection increase in women. However, it seems that urinary tract infection is more common in women. Urinary tract infection is the term used to describe acute urethritis and cystitis caused by a micro organism. Urinary tract infection is associated with multiplication of organism in urinary tract and defined by the presence of more than (10)5 organisms /ml in the midstream sample of urine. If the infection is confined to

the urinary bladder the term cystitis is used. Whereas if involvement of the pelvis and parenchyma of kidney is established, the term acute pyelonephritis is used.¹⁻⁵

In such cases, there is needed of using some alternative medicine, the best alternative medicine being the homeopathic one. Ljeomanwabudike successfully treated three cases of recurrent UTI, in which the patient was given homeopathic preparations (homeopathic phosphorus, platinum metallicum, colibacillinum and causticum). De paulacoelho et al. Studied the effect of homeopathic medicine cantharis on e. Coli-induced cystitis and found that cantharis modulates the uropathogenic e. Coli (upec)-induced cystitis in susceptible mice.⁶⁻¹⁰

Another study integrated homeopathic medicine with an antibiotic in the treatment of two cases of UTI. They used thuja occidentalis, lycopodium, sepia officinalis, pulsatilla pratensis, sulfur, nux vomica, hepar sulphur, rhustox, arnica montana, calcarea carbonica, tuberculinum bovinum, natrium muriaticum, carbo vegetabilis, cantharis vesicatoria, staphisagria,

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Table 1: Results according to prescribe medicines

S.No.	Name of medicine	No of cases	Percentage
01	Apismellifica	04	13.33%
02	Cantharis	18	60%
03	Cannabis sativa	01	3.33%
04	Kreosotum	02	6.66%
05	Nitric acid	01	3.33%
06	Sarsaparilla	02	6.66%
07	Sepia	01	3.33%
08	Staphysagria	01	3.33%

Table 2: Results according to potency

No	Potency	No of cases	Percentage
01	Mother tincture	05	16.66%
02	30	09	30%
03	200	16	53.33%

and berberis vulgaris along with antibiotic have good impact on the UTI.^{11–13}

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Type of study

Prospective observational method of study

2.2. Study site

Study those cases which available at government homoeopathic hospital, Dethali, Siddhpur, Patan, Gujarat

2.3. Sample size

To see the effect of homeopathic medicines in acute cases of UTI in female, 30 patient will be included in the study.

2.4. Sampling technique

Random sampling.

2.5. Including criteria

1. Only female patients will be taken for study
2. Female of all age group will be consider in study
3. Female of all socioeconomic condition will be consider
4. Patients willing to participate in study for their acute UTI complain
5. Consider recurrent cases of UTI

2.6. Exclusion criteria

1. Male patient.
2. Patient suffering from any other systemic disease like renal disease or other pathology.

3. Results

3.1. Results according to prescribe medicines

Out of 30 cases studied 13.33% (04 cases) prescribe apismellifica, 60% (18 cases) prescribe cantharis, 3.33% (01 cases) prescribe cannabis sativa, 6.66% (02 cases) prescribe kreosotum, 3.33% (01 cases) prescribe nitric acid, 6.66% (02 cases) prescribe sarsaparilla, 3.33% (01 cases) prescribe sepia, 3.33% (01 cases) prescribe staphysagria thus, it is clear from this that cantharis is more effective in UTI cases. Thus, it is clear from this that homoeopathic medicine give good result in UTI cases.

4. Results according to potency

Out of 30 cases study, mother tincture was use in 16.66% (05 cases), 30 potency was use in 30% (09 cases) and 200 potencies use in 53.33% (16 cases) thus, it is clear 200 potency is most use full for cure the patient.

5. Discussion

The result is based on the observation and outcome of cases under study. The following findings have been drawn from the study.^{10–13}

1. In all the 30 cases of UTI studied, there was a 22cases find improvement in the symptomatic, before and after treatment.
2. In this study another factor note that 21-50years of age group having more predominantly for develop UTI.
3. Also note that homoeopathic medicine act best to cure and reliving the acute UTI complain in female patient.

6. Conclusion

In this study the maximum prevalence of UTI was noted in the age group of (21-50years). This study shows that cantharis (60%) act best in acute cases of UTI in female patient. From this 30 cases study it was understood that the homoeopathic medicine give a complete cure in 33.33% female patient and relief 40% female of patient only 3.3% female patient having not relief. So, from this study we conclude that homoeopathic medicines are effective in treating or relieving complaints of acute urinary tract infection in female patient according to there, susceptibility using different medicine, different potency, different repetition and different duration of treatment.^{14–19}

7. Source of Funding

None.

8. Conflict of Interest

None.

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