



INSECT GROUP OF MEDICINES AND ITS UTILITY IN COMPLAIN OF URINARY SYSTEM

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Abstract: In the urinary system the organ which is involved are kidneys, ureter, Bladder and urethra. The function of kidney is excretion of waste products Like urea, uric acid, creatinine etc. Maintenance of water balance, Maintenance of electrolytes balance, maintenance of acid-base balance, Hemopoietic function, regulation of blood pressure and regulation of blood Calcium level.

Urinary tract infection is a common problem despite age and sex Worldwide. Some of the most common bacterial infections, affecting 150Million people each year worldwide. The estimated economic burden is more than 6billion U.S. dollars, about 40% of women and 12% men experience at least one symptomatic urinary tract infection during their lifetime, and as many as 40% of affected women show recurrent urinary tract infection. In pregnant women in India is reported to range from 3% to24%. Now a day, some common diseases are day by day increasing like urinary tract infection, urine incontinence, renal stone, ureteric stone, bladder stone, hematuria, urethral stricture, urethritis, lower urinary tract infection and cystitis, retention of urine etc. If there is any disturbance in function of kidney, symptoms like burning micturition, pedal edema, strong persistent urge to urinate, cloudy urination, painful urination, usually pain in right/left lumbar region, honeymoon cystitis etc. may develop. All these symptoms are present due to some causes like bacterial cause. Viral cause, low water intake, sexual intercourse etc. In modern science these diseases are treated with antibiotics, analgesics and hydration therapy, but many antibiotics are resistant in many people and produced side effects. Calculi are also treated with surgeries. But the chances of recurrence are more and person suffers more with these diseases. In contrast to other therapy homoeopathy is cost-effective and without any side-effects. All urinary tract infections and kidney diseases can be well managed with homoeopathy. Homoeopathy believes in individualization. Medicine selection is based on totality of symptoms. Our materia medica is full of important remedies for urinary system disorders. As usual to grasp all the symptoms of all the medicines is always a difficult task. So, there are various approaches to study materia medica. One among these is group symptoms study. There are many common features of a group of medicine belonging to same sources. In homoeopathy we have animal kingdom, plant kingdom, nosodes, saracodes, imponderabilia sources from which medicines are prepared. If one studies common symptoms of each group one can found something similar. Insect group of medicine belongs to animal kingdom. They also share common features. Majority of insect group medicines have action on urinary system e.g., Medicine like Apis mellifica, Cantharis vesicatoria, Coccus cacti, Formica rufa, Vespa crabro etc. belongs to this group. Until now little work has been done on the insect group. So, I did this work to evaluate efficacy of insect group in urinary system disorders.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

To study common group symptoms of insect group of medicines

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Excretion is the process by which the unwanted substances and metabolic wastes are eliminated from the body. A large amount of waste materials and carbon dioxide are produced in the tissues during metabolic process. In addition, residue of undigested food, heavy metals, drugs, toxic substances and pathogenic organisms like bacteria are also present in the body. All these substances must be removed to keep the body in healthy condition. Various systems/organs in the body are involved in performing the excretory function, viz. Digestive system, Lungs, Skin, Liver etc. Although various organs are involved in removal of wastes from the body, their excretory capacity is limited. But renal system or urinary system has maximum excretory capacity and so it plays a major role in homeostasis. The urinary system is a passive biological system that removes excess,

unnecessary materials from the body fluids of an organism, so as to help maintain internal chemical homeostasis and prevent damage to the body. In the urinary system these organs are present. Kidney, ureter, urinary bladder, urethra. (3,4)

Functions of urinary system

KIDNEYS

- Excretion of metabolic waste products and foreign chemicals
- Regulation of water and electrolyte balances
- Regulation of body fluid osmolality and electrolyte concentrations
- Regulation of arterial pressure
- Regulation of acid-base balance
- Regulation of Erythrocyte Production
- Regulation of 1,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D3 Production
- Secretion, metabolism, and excretion of hormones
- Gluconeogenesis (3,4)

URETER

Its duct that transmits urine from the kidney to the bladder. There normally is one ureter for each kidney. Each ureter is a narrow tube that is about 12 inches (30 cm) long. A ureter has thick contractile walls, and its diameter varies considerably at different points along its length. The tube emerges from each kidney, descends behind the abdominal cavity, and opens into the bladder. At its termination the ureter passes through the bladder wall in such a way that, as the bladder fills with urine, this terminal part of the ureter tends to close.

URINARY BLADDER

Urine, excreted by the kidneys, collects in the bladder before disposal by urination (micturition). The urinary bladder usually holds 300-350 ml of urine. As urine accumulates, the rugae flatten and the wall of the bladder thins as it stretches, allowing the bladder to store larger amounts of urine without a significant rise in internal pressure. Urination is controlled by the pontine micturition center in the brainstem. (3,4,7)

Common symptoms of urinary disorders

Symptoms of urinary disorders vary from person to person and based on the cause of the disorders. Common urinary symptoms include:

- Abdominal cramping
- Abdominal, pelvic or back pain that can be severe
- Bloody or pink-colored urine (hematuria)
- Cloudy urine
- Fever and chills
- Foul-smelling urine
- Frequent urination
- General ill feeling
- Leaking of urine
- Pain during sexual intercourse
- Pain or burning with urination (dysuria) (3,4,8)

URINARY SYSTEM DISEASES AND HOMOEOPATHY

In renal diseases, like any other case, individualization process involves ascertaining the totality of signs & symptoms, a complete account of all the sufferings as described by the patient himself, his attendants and findings of special investigations. Here one can adopt 2 different approaches in accordance with the fact that whether, the case at the time of consultation demands an acute medicine or chronic constitutional treatment. This will solely depend on the severity & violence of the chief complaints causing distress to the patient.

Acute Renal manifestations

In cases with acute distress, for e.g. In Renal, vesical or ureteric colic, strangury etc, first of all it is necessary to relieve the patient of his sufferings. Moreover, the physician should also recognize the need of auxiliary measures, hospitalization, surgical or mechanical intervention etc. In a case of acute retention with intense supra-pubic discomfort and threatening shock, it is of prime importance to mechanically evacuate the bladder by catheterization. (10)

At this point, it would be suitable to quote Dr. Stuart Close—

—Circumstances sometimes arise when the strongest man & ablest prescriber, by reason of the great moral pressure brought to bear upon him, by the peculiarities of his patient, of the environment, or from lack of time, will be compelled to tide over a period of unendurable suffering by use of analgesics, or some other measure to meet extra-ordinary emergencies. He does this as a charitable concession to the weakness of human nature...., But time & circumstances are at least sometimes beyond his control. It is possible to violate the spirit by adhering too closely to the letter of law. Victory is sometimes gained by appearing to yield,

which is quite in accord with the principle of Similia, a sort of moral homeopathy. In acute emergencies, homeopathic medicines can act as quickly and sometimes even more efficiently as compared to other therapeutic systems, provided the correct medicine is administered in correct potency

Dr. H. Roberts, in his 'Principles & Art of Cure by Homeopathy', encourages us as follows—The homeopathic physician recognizes an important principle in these serious states; the more acute the case, the more the infection strikes at the life of the patient, the more clearly indicative are the symptoms. The similar medicine works regardless of the name of disease towards a true & complete cure, without sequelae or constitutional involvement. (10)

Chronic Prescribing in Patients with Renal diseases

First of all, we should have a record of all the presenting complaints in their completeness, with special attention to duration, mode of onset, modalities & concomitant features of each individual symptom. Then the details concerning the Past Medical History and Family History are to be collected. The history of the treatment been taken by the patient till date, is also to be noted. Now the most significant turn comes where the interrogation is to be made as regards Physical generals & Mental generals, which though apparently seem to be unrelated to the case, yet they serve as the backbone of homeopathic prescribing!!

In case of mental symptoms, one should investigate the life situation of the patient with type of response. Emotional characteristics are very difficult to be elicited by direct questioning; hence the physician has to be tactful in approach & keen in perception to record them. Anger, loves, hates, anxieties, fears, phobias, irritability, relationship to loved ones, personal preferences concerning company or solitude, apathy, general mood, self-confidence etc., furnish as valuable features. Dreams too deserve attention. The mental faculties of the patient can be investigated by recording peculiarities related to intellect, memory, delusions, concentration powers, and comprehension ability. (10)

GROUP STUDY OF INSECT GROUP OF MEDICINES: -

Insects are invertebrate animals – without back bone – and are included in arthropods. Arthropoda is the largest, most dominant group and includes about 80% of known animal species. They are capable of flying. Entomology refers to study of insects. Insects are grouped in the kingdom under phylum arthropod & the class insects.

o Phylum: Arthropoda

o Class: Insect

Man had started the use of insects and insect products since time immemorial even at the cost of animal's life. Insects have been under use in human civilization since prehistoric period as mentioned in our religious literatures like Vedas, puranas, the Ramayana, Mahabharata and Charaka Samhita. Some foreign travelers like Fahiyana and when he had also discussed the use of insects and insect's product as medicine. As far as Homeopathy is concerned insects have a major role in the preparation of medicines.

CLASSIFICATION

Insect group is classified as follows: -

1. Hymenoptera
2. Lepidoptera
3. Coleoptera
4. Orthoptera
5. Hemiptera
6. Diptera
7. Siphonaptera

1. Hymenoptera (9)

- Apis Mellifica – Honey Bee
- Apium virus – Poison of Bee
- Formica rufa – Crushed Live Ants
- Vespa crabro – Common Wasp

2. Orthoptera

- Blatta americana – Great American cockroach
- Blatta orientalis – Indian cockroach

3. Lepidoptera

- Bombyx chrysothorax – brown tailed moth
- Bombyx processionea – procession moth

4. Coleoptera

- Cantharis vesicatoria – Spanish fly
- Coccinella septempunctata – Indian lady bug
- Doryphora decemlineata – Colorado potato bug
- Triatoma – kissing bug

5. Hemiptera

- Chenopodium glauci aphid – plant lice from Chenopodium.
- Cimex lectularius – Indian bed bug
- Coccus cacti – Coccineal insect (insect affecting Cactus).
- Pediculus capitis – head louse
- Pediculus corporis

6. Diptera

- Culex musca – culex mosquito

7. Siphonoptera

- Pulex irritans – common flea

Hymenoptera venum Effects: (9)

Functions as hastens that form immunogenic conjugates host proteins. Life threatening anaphylactic response of a sensitized human appears within minutes after administration of specific antigen and is manifested by respiratory distress often followed by vascular collapse or by shock without antecedent respiration difficulty.

Cutaneous manifestations: Pruritus and urticaria with or without angioedema. Localized, non-pitting, angioedema may occur which may be asymptomatic or cause a burning or stinging sensation.

Gastro intestinal manifestations: Nausea, vomiting crampy abdominal pain and diarrhea.

Respiratory system: Manifestations laryngeal edema, experienced as a lump in the throat, hoarseness or stridor. Bronchial obstruction is associated with a feeling of tightness in the chest of audible wheezing. Angioedema of the epiglottis and larynx and to some extent in the hypo pharynx and trachea, causes mechanical obstruction and death.

Cardiovascular system: Manifestable visceral congestion with a loss of intravascular blood volume leads to vascular collapse and death.

Important remedies

- Aphis chenopodii glauci
- Apis mellifica (Honey bee)
- Blatta Americana (Cockroach)
- Blatta orientalis (Indian cockroach)
- Cantharis vesicatoria (Spanish fly)
- Cimex lectularius (Bedbug)
- Coccinella (Lady bug) (1,2,5,6,9)
- Coccus cacti (Cocchineal)
- Culex musca (Culex mosquito)
- Doryphora decemlineata (Colorado potato bug)
- Formica rufa (Crushed live ants)
- Oniscus asellus (Wood louse)
- Pecten jacobaeus (Head louse)
- Pediculus capitis
- Pulex irritans (Common flea)
- Scolopendra morsitans
- Triatema (Red acraus of the fly)
- Trombidium muscae domesticat
- Vespa crabro (Live wasp) (1,2,5,6,9)

Insect themes:

Insect remedies are potentially huge in number and so studying the themes of many insect families is a challenging but fascinating process, especially as there are so many different types of insects with their own unique behavior.

The key characteristics of many of the insect remedies are as follows:

- Quick, fast, sudden
- Busy, industrious, active – effective or fruitless.
- Fastidious, order, linearity, communication.
- Irritability, anger, rage, violence. Attacking and being attacked.
- Sexuality, attractiveness or repulsion, sexual aggression, perversion, impotence, impersonal sexuality. (9)
- Appearance, needing to be attractive; beauty, clothing, and the opposite of feeling unattractive.
- Masculinity in women.
- Relationships, struggle with them. Superficial. Needing to be in groups but no strong sense of identity.
- Self-centered, demanding, egotistical. Needing attention. Contemptuous.
- Low self-esteem. Feeling dirty, shame about the body, self-disgust, self-hatred
- Appetite voracious or ability to do without food for long periods.
- Aversion to water. Hydrophobic.
- Swellings, puffiness, inflammation.
- Burning, stinging, biting pains.
- Affinity for urinary organs, joints. (9)

General features of insecta

Side affinity

Right

1. Apis Mellifica
2. Blatta Americana
3. Cantharis Vesicator
4. Coccinella Septumpunctata
5. Formica Rufa (1,2,5,6,9)

Left

1. Cimex Acanthia
2. Pulex Irritans
3. Vespa Crabro

Burning pain

- Apis mellifica: Burning, stinging, lancinating pain with excessive swelling, > Cold application, <By heat, slightest touch or pressure
- Formica Rufa: burning pain renewed from cold washing.
- Vespa crabro: - Burning > bathing with vinegar. Cold water applied first > then <.
- Bomyx Processionea: - Burning heat of skin
- Doryphora decemlineata: - Burning in mouth, throat, stomach, rectum and urinary passages. <Warm room > open air
- Cantharis Vesicator:- Raw, sore, burning & a sharp lancinating pain <slightest touch, >Warm application

Sensitiveness

- Apis Mellifica: - Great sensitiveness to touch.
- Cantharis vesicator :- Over sensitiveness of all parts. The slightest touch or approach aggravates the mental symptoms.
- Coccus cacti: -General sensitiveness to touch and pressure. Fauces are very sensitive. Brushing teeth causes cough.
- Doryphora Decemlineata: < touch and pressure

Thirst:

- Apis Mellifica: Thirst less except during chill stage of intermitted fever.
- Cantharis Vesicator: Burning thirst with aversion to drinking (picture of hydrophobia). In fever, thirst only after the shivering.
- Coccinella septem punctata: Symptoms of hydrophobia.
- Cocus cacti: Mouth and tongue dry, with much thirst. After dinner much thirst and when he drinks water, then chilliness.
- Cimex acanthia: Thirst during apyrexia, but little during chill stage, still less during heat stage and none during sweating.
- Pulex Irritans:- Thirsty , especially during headache(9) **Swelling, dropsy, ascites:**
- Apis mellifica: - Oedema of skin and mucous membrane. Swelling or Puffiness up of variance parts. Pale waxy oedematous swelling with a red rosy hue. Ascites and anasarca. Dropsy of Apis is characterized by thirstlessness, transparency of skin and scant urine. Bag like swelling under the eyes. Dropsy of right ovary and right testicle.
- Blatta Americana: - Ascites, various forms of dropsy, yellow complexion. (Jaundice)
- Doryphora decemlineata:- Elastic swelling of whole body which will not pit on pressure. (Applicability in myxoedema). Swelling of feet with burning.
- Vespa Crabro: – Face swollen and puffy, skin transparent and blanched. Baggy swelling of conjunctiva. Face, mouth and throat oedematous.
- Cantharis Vesicator: - burning redness and swelling of face, swelling and inflammation of lips. Dropsical swelling of hand, feet and abdomen.

Female complaints – ovarian affections.

- Apis mel:- Inflammation, induration, swelling and dropsy of the ovaries especially the right better by lying on right side. Sharp, cutting, stinging pain in the right ovary. Worse during menstruation. Ovarian tumors, with stinging pain like bees sting. Increased sexual desires. Tendency to abort at or before 3rd month. Amenorrhea of puberty. With congestion of head thirstlessness and intolerance of heat.
- Cantharis: - Inflammation of ovaries, burning pain, extremely sensitive. (9)
- Cimex acantha: - Shooting pain from vagina towards left ovary.
- Vespa crabro: – Left ovary markedly affected with frequent burning micturation. Menstruation preceded by a period of depression and constipation.
- Cocus cacti: - Indicated in menorrhagia and metrorrhagia. Dark clots with dysuria.

Skin manifestations – urticaria.

- Apis mellifica: -Urticaria like bee stings or stings from other insects with intolerable itching at night. Swellings after bites are sore and sensitive. Erysipelas with sensitiveness and swelling, rosy hue. Carbuncle with burning stinging pain. Eruptions like nettle rash all over the body.
- Formica rufa: - Nettle rash, red itching and burning. Profuse sweat without relief.
- Vespa crabro: - Erythema with intense itching and burning > bathing with vinegar. Wheals, swelling and macules with stinging burning and soreness. Cold water application first >, then <.
- Bomyx Processionea :- Indicated in Urticaria- intense irritation, hard large areola formed. Tubercle with a red areola. Sensation as of a foreign body were under the skin. Itching <evening not relieved by anything. Burning heat of skin.
- Cantharis Vesicator:- Vesicular eruptions with burning and itching.Vesicles all one's body Which are sore and suppurating. Erythema from exposure to sunrays. Burns, scalds with rawness and smarting relieved by cold application, followed by undue inflammation. (9)
- Pediculus: - Psoric manifestation in children, Millitary eruption on inside of forearms and thigh. Horripilation all over.

Hemorrhage:

- Apis mellifica: - Dark hemorrhage from rectum, urine, uterus, respiratory organs.
- Coccus cacti :- Hemorrhage in large black clots especially from kidneys and uterus. menses too, too profuse lasts too long.
- Cantharis: - hemorrhage from nose, mouth, intestine, genital and urinary organs. Emission of blood in drops from urinary organs Menses early, copious, black blood.

Fever

- Apis mellifica: - Intermittent fever where chill occurs at 3pm with thirst. < from warmth followed by burning heat of whole body with absence of thirst and comes sweat with complete absence of thirst. Indicated in exanthematic fevers and fevers complicated with suppression of eruptions.
- Cantharis: - Cold & shivering. Thirst only after shivering cold. Perspiration especially on hands, feet & genitals. sweat smells of urine. Pulse full, hard and rapid.

□ **Cimex acnithia**:- intermittent fevers with weariness and inclination to stretch. Chilliness of whole body, pain in all joints as if tendons were too short, esp. knee joint. Chill < lying down. Thirst during apyrexia, but little during chill stage, still less during heat stage and none during sweat stage. (9)

Rheumatism

□ **Formica rubra**: - Rheumatic inflammation of eyes and spinal cord. Gout and articular rheumatism. Right side is more affected. Rheumatism comes with suddenness and restlessness. Patient desires motion, but pain worse from motion.

□ **Apis mellifica**: - Acute inflammatory rheumatism with burning, stinging and swelling. Pain < on any motion.

INSECT GROUP OF MEDICINES AND IT 'S UTILITY IN COMPLAINTS OF URINARY SYSTEM: -

□ **Apis mellifica**: -

- o Burning and soreness when urinating.
- o Can scarcely retain urine.
- o When passed scalds severely.
- o Incontinence of urine when coughing and sneezing.
- o Frequent, painful, scanty, bloody urine, stinging pain and strangury.

□ **Blatta Americana**: -

- o Pain in urethra while micturating.

□ **Cantharis vesicatoria**: -

- o Kidney region very sensitive.
- o Urine; Burning, scalding; with cutting intolerable urging and fearful tenesmus or dribbling.
- o Gripping in bladder, renal colic amel; somewhat by pressure on glans penis, bloody urine.
- o Constant urging to urinate, passing but a few drops at a time, which is mixed with blood like molten lead.
- o Intolerable urging before, during and after urination. (1,2,5,6,9)
- o Burning, cutting pain in urethra during micturation.

□ **Coccus cacti**: -

- o Lancing, violent pain from kidneys to bladder; with dysuria.
- o Nephritic colic, constant urging to urinate, amel; after passing stools clots from the vagina in females.
- o Staking pain along ureters.
- o Burning pain in urethra while urinating.
- o Frequent urination.
- o Black red sediment, urinary calculi, urates and uric acid, haematuria, dysuria, lancing pain from kidney to bladder.

□ **Chenopodii glauci Aphis**: -

- o Voluptuous feeling in the glands.
- o Burning in urethra.
- o Frequent copious frothy micturition.

□ **Doryphora decemlineata**: -

- o Burning in urinary passages, strangury, urethritis itching and burning.
- o Inflammation of glans penis.
- o Urethritis due to local irritation.

□ **Formica rufa**: -

- o Urine bloody.
- o Albuminous with urates.
- o Paralysis of bladder.
- o Double the quantity of urine, even at night.
- o Urine like saffron bright yellow.

□ **Oniscus asellus**: -

- o Cutting, burning in urethra.
- o Tenesmus of bladder and rectum, with absence of stool and urine.

□ **Pulex irritans**: -

- o Urine scanty with frequent urging with pressure on bladder and burning in urethra.
- o Flow stops suddenly followed by pain, can 't retain urine.
- o Irritable bladder before menses.

□ **Vespa crabro**: -

- o Burning micturation in females.
- o Dysurea with backache. (1,2,5,6,9)

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