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CASE REPORT

A CASE REPORT ON FIBROIDS TREATED WITH HOMOEOPATHY

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Abstract

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Key Word- Uterine Fibroids, Renal Calculi, Calcarea carbonica

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This is a known case of uterine fibroids with bilateral renal calculi of 33 years female. Patient was treated at the personal clinic and responded well to the treatment. She was presented with the complaint of pain in lumbar region bilaterally since 3 months which is aggravated by walking. Systematic case taking followed by repertorisation of the totality of symptoms was done by Synthesis Repertory using RADAR software in order to choose the individualised remedy where Calcarea carbonica Phosphorus, Silicea, Lycopodium and Pulsatilla were shortlisted.

INTRODUCTION

Uterine fibroids (leiomyomas) are the most common pelvic tumor, occurring in approximately 70% of White women and 80% of Black women in the United States by age 50¹. Many fibroids are small or asymptomatic. Black race, early

menarche, obesity, and hypertension are associated with an increased risk of uterine fibroids; high parity (3 or more births) is associated with a decreased risk².

Fibroids are smooth muscle tumors that usually arise from the myometrium. Locations of fibroids in the uterus are

- Subserosal
- Intramural
- Submucosal

Occasionally, fibroids occur in the broad ligaments (intraligamentous), cervix, or, rarely, fallopian tubes. Some fibroids are pedunculated, and others are sessile. Submucosal fibroids may extend into the uterine cavity (intracavitary submucosal fibroids).

The International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (FIGO) classification system for causes of abnormal uterine bleeding (PALM-COEIN system) has a subclassification for location of fibroids and the degree to which they protrude into the endometrial cavity³.

Most patients have multiple fibroids. Each fibroid develops from a single smooth muscle cell, making them monoclonal in origin. Because they respond to estrogen, fibroids tend to enlarge during the reproductive years and decrease in size after menopause.

Fibroids may outgrow their blood supply and degenerate. Degeneration is described as hyaline, myxomatous, calcific, cystic, fatty, red (usually only during pregnancy), or necrotic. Although patients are often concerned about cancer in fibroids, sarcomatous change occurs in < 1% of patients.

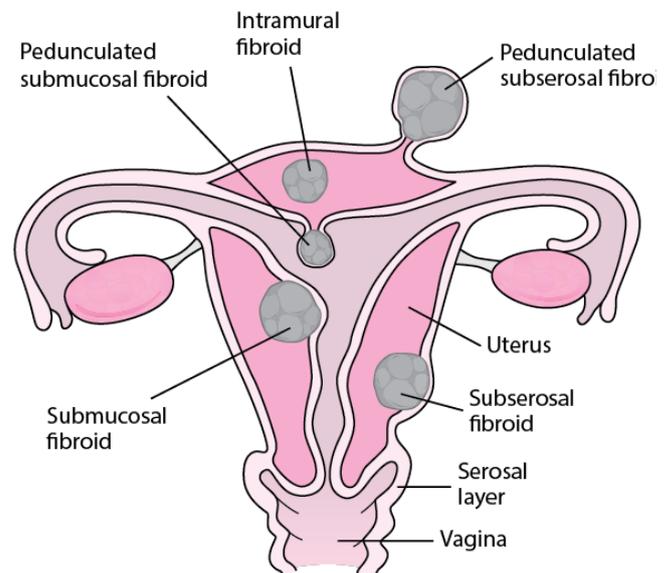
Anatomic locations of uterine fibroids

Fibroids may be

- Subserosal (under the outer surface of the uterus)
- Intramural (in the wall of the uterus)
- Submucosal (under the lining of the uterus)

Their shape may be

- Pedunculated (growing on a stalk)
- Sessile (broad-based and mainly within the myometrium without protrusion)



Symptoms:

Many fibroids are asymptomatic; approximately 15 to 30% of patients with fibroids develop severe symptoms⁴. Fibroids can cause abnormal uterine bleeding (eg, heavy menstrual bleeding, intermenstrual bleeding). Bleeding can be severe enough to cause anaemia.

Bulk symptoms, including pelvic pain or pressure, result from the size or position of fibroids or uterine enlargement due to fibroids. Urinary symptoms (eg, urinary frequency or urgency) can result

from bladder compression, and intestinal symptoms (eg, constipation) can result from intestinal compression.

Less commonly, fibroids grow and degenerate or pedunculated fibroids twist, and severe acute or chronic pressure or pain can result.

Fibroids may be associated with infertility, especially if the fibroids are submucosal. During pregnancy, they may cause pain, recurrent spontaneous abortion, premature contractions, or abnormal fetal presentation or make cesarean delivery necessary. Fibroids may also cause postpartum hemorrhage, especially if located in the lower uterine segment.

CASE SUMMARY

Personal Data

Name: Mrs. Z

Age: 33 years

Sex: Female

Marital Status: Married

Dated: 08/10/2020

Presenting Complaints

Patient was presented with the complaint of lumbar pain bilaterally which is aggravated by walking and physical exertion.

Past History

Nothing specific

Family History

Mother has history of uterine fibroids treated with hysterectomy.

Physical Generals

- Appetite: Good
- Thirst: Thirsty
- Desire: Eggs
- Aversion: Nothing Specific
- Intolerance: Milk causes diarrhoea
- Bowel: Satisfactory, regular, soft
- Bladder: Clear, Profuse, non-offensive
- Sleep: Refreshing
- Perspiration: Profuse on head(scalp)
- RHC: Chilly

Mental Generals

- Fear of dark³⁺
- Anger expressive²⁺
- Memory weak, forgets things easily³⁺
- Confusion of mind²⁺

Menstrual History

Menarche: 13 years of age

L. M. P.: 28/09/2020

Duration: 5 days

Cycle: Regular (28 days)

Flow: Very Heavy

Character: Dark Red with clotting

Provisional Diagnosis

Uterine Fibroids⁵

Totality Of Symptoms

1. Fear of dark
2. Perspiration profuse on scalp
3. Desire for eggs
4. Intolerance of milk
5. Renal stones

6. Pain in lumbar region

7. Uterine fibroids

Rubric Selected⁶

- Mind- fear- dark; of
- Generals – food and drinks- milk-agg.
- Generals – food and drinks – eggs-desire
- Head – perspiration of scalp
- Kidney – stones
- Kidney – pain
- Female genitalia/ sex – tumors – uterus- myoma

Analysis Of The Case

After analysis and evaluation of the case the characteristics symptoms were used to form the totality “uterine fibroids, renal calculi and pain in lumbar region” were important particulars in this case, “profuse perspiration over scalp, desire for eggs and intolerance of milk” were important physical general and “fear of dark” was important mental generals in this case.

The selection of remedy was based on repertorisation from RADAR 10 software⁶ using Synthesis treasure edition, 2009 by Frederick Schroyens with repertorial result showing top five remedies as *Calcarea carbonica*⁷ (18/7), *Phosphorus* (15/7), *Silicea* (12/7), *Lycopodium* (12/6) and *Pulsatilla* (12/6).

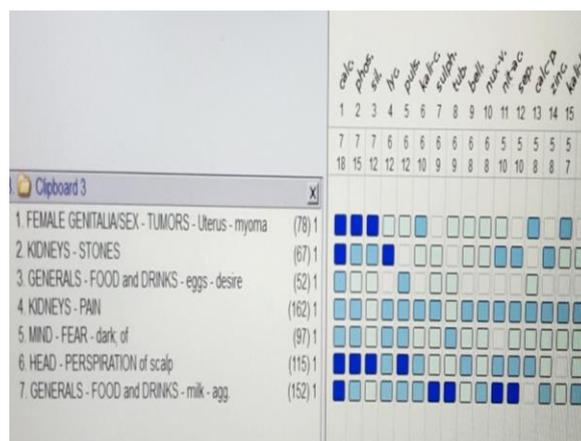


Fig. 1. Repertorial Analysis Sheet⁶

Follow – up

Date	Symptoms	Medicine
08/10/2020	Patient's 1st visit	<i>Calcarea carb</i> ⁷ 30/4 dose
09/11/2020	Slight relief in lumbar pain	Placebo
15/12/2020	Menstrual flow slightly reduced	Placebo
17/01/2021	No new complaint	Placebo
15/02/2021	No further improvement	Placebo
20/03/2021	Menstrual flow without clotting	Placebo
22/04/2021	Duration of flow reduced	<i>Calcarea carb</i> 30/4 dose
15/05/2021	Menstrual Flow is normal now	Placebo
22/06/2021	No further improvement	Placebo
19/07/2021	No new complaints	Placebo

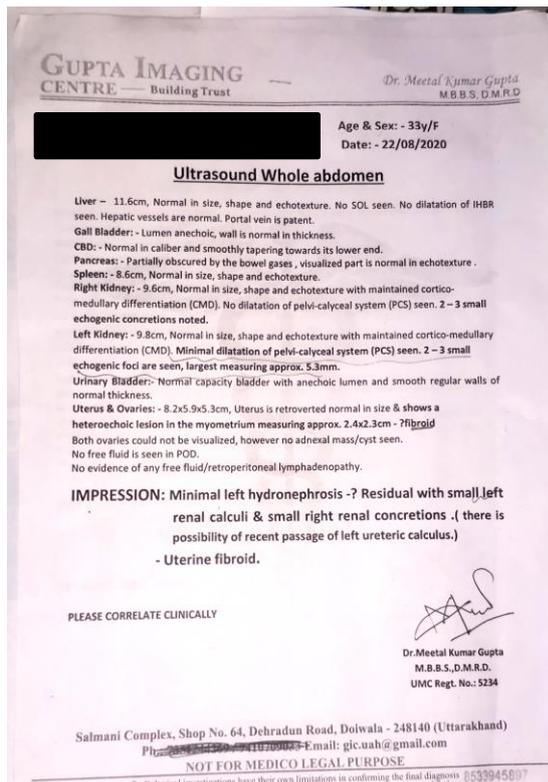


Fig. 2. Patient Before treatment

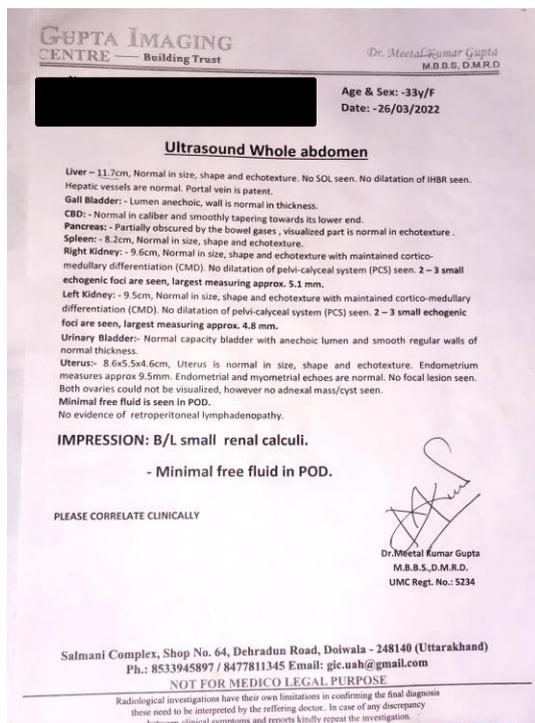


Fig. 3. Patient after treatment (USG was delayed by the patient approximately 6 months after the cure)

Prescription

*CALCAREA CARBONICA*⁷ 30 / 4 dose

Basis For Prescription

After analysing the reportorial results and with the knowledge of our Materia Medica, *CALCAREA CARB*⁷ 30/4 doses were prescribed as it covered maximum symptoms in reportorial sheet and patient was similar in constitution as of *Calcarea* i.e., she was obese and she has a tendency to develop kidney stones, she has desire for eggs, she has family history of uterine fibroids etc...so based on such symptoms and characters of her constitution this remedy was selected. Patient showed marked improvement after the medicine administration.

Discussion And Conclusion

Homoeopathic medicine selected after the case taking and repertorization on the basis of homoeopathic principles proved to be very effective in this case of uterine fibroids and shown remarkable results in the treatment. *Calcarea carbonica* was selected on the basis of physical generals, mental generals and particulars and keeping in mind the knowledge of Materia Medica and homoeopathic philosophy. Treatment was continued for 8 months. Medicine was given in very few doses which appeared very effective in treatment of the case.

According to Dr Close⁸ the selection of the potency is to be done on the basis of susceptibility:

1. The greater the characteristic symptoms of the drug in the case, the greater the susceptibility to the remedy and the higher the potency required.
2. Age: Medium and higher potency for children.
3. Higher potencies for sensitive, intelligent persons.
4. Higher potencies for person of intellectual or sedentary occupation and those exposed to excitement or to the continual influence of drugs.
5. In terminal condition even the crude drugs may be required.

He also writes "Different potencies act differently in different cases and individuals at different times under different conditions. All may be needed. No one potency, high or low, will meet the requirement of all cases at all times." Potency was selected on the basis of susceptibility of the patient and organic condition of the disease, the susceptibility of the patient was low so 30 potency was selected.

This case of Uterine Fibroids re-established the strength of homoeopathy and proves that homoeopathic principles and philosophy are very effective on implementation on the practical grounds. It also elicited that homoeopathy can cure

such type of cases in very few doses in a very short period of time without any aggravation and side effects.

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