



ROLE OF HOMOEOPATHY IN URINARY TRACT INFECTION

Anatomy

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ABSTRACT

The bladder and its supporting tissues are infected with germs in an uncomplicated urinary tract infection (UTI). These individuals don't have any comorbid conditions like diabetes, immune system disorders, or pregnancy, nor do they have any structural abnormalities. Lower UTI or cystitis are other names for uncomplicated UTI. Bacteriuria alone does not signify a UTI in the absence of symptoms. Urinary frequency, urgency, suprapubic pain, and dysuria are typical symptoms. One of the most prevalent illnesses in women, 40% of American women will get a UTI at some point in their lifetime. Male circumcised individuals seldom have UTIs; hence, any male UTI is often regarded as complex. Urinary tract infection usually include frequency, dysuria, abdominal pain, back pain, fever, and urgency. It has an impact on simple daily activities, such as work, travel, interpersonal activities; sleep etc. The clinical history (symptoms) and urinalysis are used to make the diagnosis of a UTI, and a urine culture is used to confirm it. However, it is crucial to collect the urine sample properly. This article is an attempt of explaining the urinary tract infection seen in India and indications of the prescribed Homoeopathic remedies.

KEYWORDS

Urinary tract infection, Boericke repertory , Homoeopathy

INTRODUCTION -

The phrase "urinary tract infection" refers to any infection affecting any component of the urinary tract (kidneys, ureters, bladder, and urethra). It can result in a number of serious and life-threatening kidney disorders, including end-stage renal failure. Gram-negative septicemia.

UTI is brought on by pathogenic germs that rise from the perineum. Women are more prone to UTI because they have shorter urethras than males. Blood-borne bacteria are a rare cause of simple UTIs. *Escherichia coli* is by far the most prevalent microorganism in simple UTI.¹

Common Causes For Urinary Tract Infection

1. It is very common in diabetics since glycosuria predisposes to recurrent urinary infection.
2. In 80-85% cases of urinary tract infections, certain strains of *Escheria coli* have some characteristics which offer them colonization and infection.²
3. *Klebsiella*, *Enterococcus* and Group B streptococci are also responsible for 5-10% of cases.²

Symptoms -

Common symptoms of a UTI are dysuria, urinary frequency, urgency, suprapubic pain and possible haematuria. Moreover, women with RUTIs were more unlikely to report nocturia and have symptoms between episodes of UTI than women without infection. The presence of irritative voiding symptoms between perceived episodes of UTI suggests a non-infectious cause as seen in interstitial cystitis, urethral syndrome or detrusor muscle overactivity.^{3,4}

Differential Diagnosis

- Pyelonephritis
- Renal stone
- Vaginitis
- Pelvic Inflammatory disease
- Herpes simplex^{3,4,5,6}

Diagnosis:

Dipstick Test:

Infected urine frequently tests positive for nitrates and leukocyte esterase.

Urine Culture:

A colony count of >10⁵/ml of a single species of bacteria is considered

to be significant bacteriuria in a clean catch sample. It can identify UTIs.⁷

Complications-

UTI pyelonephritis, the symptoms of a lower UTI will persist for more than a week with systemic symptoms of persistent fever, chills, nausea and vomiting.^{8,9}

Boericke repertory¹¹

URINARY SYSTEM – Urine – Type – Albuminuria
 URINARY SYSTEM – Urinary flow – Suppression (=ANURIA)
 URINARY SYSTEM – Urine – sediment, type – Acetone (=AZOTURIA)
 URINARY SYSTEM – Urine – sediment, type – Chyluria
 URINARY SYSTEM – Bladder – Cystocele
 URINARY SYSTEM – Urinary flow – Diabetes insipidus
 URINARY SYSTEM – Urine – sediment, type Haemoglobinuria
 URINARY SYSTEM – Urinary flow – Retention (=ISCHURIA)
 URINARY SYSTEM – Kidneys – Calculi gravel (=nephrolithiasis)
 URINARY SYSTEM – Kidneys – Floating kidney reflex symptoms, nephroptosis
 URINARY SYSTEM – Kidneys – Pyelitis
 URINARY SYSTEM – Urethra – Stricture

Homoeopathic Remedies^{10,11,12,13,14}

Aconitum napellus- scanty, hot, red, painful urine. Tenesmus and burning at the neck of bladder. Burning in urethra. Urine suppressed bloody. Anxiety always on beginning to urinate. Retention with screaming and restlessness.⁷

Apismellifica-

sensation of burning and stinging pain like the sting of the bee. Retarded to too frequent urination and when passed scalds severely. Incontinence of urine in old men as well as in cystitis⁶

Berberis vulgaris-

Marked affects on the kidneys, liver, lumbar region. Lacinating, tearing, bubbling pain in the region of kidneys extending into spermatic cord. Burning and soreness in the region of the kidneys. Urine is greenish, blood coloured, with thick slimy mucus, transparent, reddish or jelly like sediment⁶.

Belladonna-

Acute urinary infections. Urine scanty with tenesmus, dark and

dropping. Haematuria when no pathological condition can be found. Prostatic hypertrophy⁷.

Borax veneta-

This remedy can be helpful for cystitis with smarting pain in the urinary opening and aching in the bladder, with the feeling that the urine is retained. Hot smarting pain in orifice. Child afraid to urinate screams before urinating. Small red particles on diaper are seen⁷.

Cantharisvesicatoria-

Irritation best expresses the totality of the cantharis effects. It irritates and inflames the mucous membrane generally. Its great action is on Genito urinary system, especially on kidneys and bladder. Burning runs through cantharis pathogenesis in a very sticking way⁶.

Nitricumacidum-

Scanty, dark, offensive. Smells like horse's urine. Cold on passing. Burning and stinging. Urine bloody and albuminous. Alternation of cloudy, phosphatic urine with profuse urinary secretion in old prostatic cases.

Sepiaofficinalis-

Red offensive sand in urine. Involuntary urination, during first sleep. Chronic cystitis, slow micturition with bearing down sensation⁶. Bearing down sensation in females, as everything would escape through vulva⁷.

Sarsaparilla officinalis-

Urine scanty, slimy, flaky, sandy, bloody. Gravel. Severe pain at conclusion of urination. Urine dribbles while sitting. Bladder distended and tender. Child screams before and while passing urine. Sand on diaper. Pain from right kidney downward. Tenesmus of bladder; urine passes in thin, feeble stream. Pain at meatus.

Staphysagria-

Cystitis in lying-in patients. Ineffectual urging to micturate in *newly married* women. Pressure upon the bladder, feels as if it did not empty. *Sensation as if a drop of urine was continuously rolling along the channel.* Burning in urethra during micturition.⁹

CONCLUSION:

We have seen that homoeopathic medications are available to address the causes as well as the symptoms of urinary tract infections. To demonstrate the efficiency of homoeopathic medications in the same, more research is necessary.

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