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ROLE OF HOMOEOPATHY IN MANAGEMENT OF CELIAC DISEASE

Medicine

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KEYWORDS

INTRODUCTION

Celiac disease is an inflammation of the small intestine. It is triggered by exposure to gluten in the diet of susceptible people. The susceptibility is genetically determined. The condition is chronic, and presently, the sole treatment consists of permanent exclusion of protein from the food intake.

Pathogenesis

Celiac disease is one in every of the higher characterised diseases of the system. The affected patients all have the following: a genetic predisposition (either HLA-DQ2 or HLA-DQ8), a well-defined causative issue (gluten), highly sensitive and specific autoantibodies against the present human catalyst, tissue transglutaminase (Tg2).

Clinical Feature

It has become rare for disorder to gift in adults or in kids with its classic manifestations severe symptom and sequent weight loss with failure to thrive because of severe enteric absorption . quite half all diagnosed cases square measure oligosymptomatic or clinically atypical, associated (for example) with anemia, pathology, contractor and medicine disorders, endocrinopathies, or skin diseases.

Diagnosis/testing:

The diagnosing of disorder is established in a private with:

Positive celiac medical science testing whereas on a gluten-containing diet (tissue transglutaminase immune globulin, anti-deamidated gliadin-related amide immune globulin and immunoglobulin G, endomysial protein IgA), Characteristic histological findings on small-bowel diagnostic test.

Human WBC substance (HLA) haplotype DQ2 or DQ8 known by molecular genetic testing of HLA-DQA1 and HLA-DQB1.

Differential Diagnosis

- Bacterial gastroenteritis
- Crohn disease
- Giardia
- Irritable Bowel syndrome
- Malabsorption
- Viral gastroenteritis

Complication

- Osteopenia
- Bleeding diathesis
- Stunted growth
- Anemia
- Lack of exercise endurance
- Seizures

Homoeopathic Medicine

Arsenicum album

Great anguish and restlessness. Changes place frequently. Fears, of death, of being left alone. Cannot bear the sight , smell of food. nice thirst; drinks lot of, however very little at time. Nausea, retching, vomiting, when consumption or drinking. Anxiety in pit of abdomen. Burning pain. Craves acids and low. Heartburn; gobbling down of acid and bitter substances that appear to excoriate the throat. lasting eructations. forcing out of blood, bile, inexperienced secretion, or brown-black mixed with blood. abdomen extraordinarily irritable; looks raw, as if torn. ache from slightest food or drink.

Bryonia alba

faintness and Nausea when rising up. Abnormal hunger, loss of taste. Thirst for large draughts. Vomiting of bile and water immediately after eating. Worse, warm drinks, which are vomited. Stomach sensitive to touch. Pressure in stomach after eating, as of a stone. Soreness in stomach when coughing. Dyspeptic ailments during summer heat. Sensitiveness of epigastrium to touch.

Calcarea carbonica

Aversion to meat, boiled things; craving for indigestible things-chalk, coal, pencils; also for eggs, salt and sweets. Milk disagrees. Frequent sour eructations; sour vomiting. Dislike of fat. Loss of appetite when overworked. Heartburn and loud belching. Cramps in stomach; worse, pressure, cold water. Ravenous hunger. Swelling over pit of stomach, like a saucer turned bottom up. Repugnance to hot food. Pain in epigastric region to touch. Thirst; longing for cold drinks. Aggravation while eating.

Carbo vegetabilis

Eructations, heaviness, fullness, and sleepiness; tense from flatulence, with pain; worse lying down. Eructations after eating and drinking. Contractive pain extending to chest, with distention of abdomen. Digestion slow; food putrefies before digests. Aversion milk, meat, and fat things. The simplest food distresses. Epigastric region very sensitive.

Lycopodium clavatum

Dyspepsia due to farinaceous and fermentable food, cabbage, beans. Hunger Excessive. Aversion bread. Desire for sweet things. Food tastes sour. Sour eructations. Great weakness digestion. Bulimia, with much bloating. After eating, pressure in stomach, bitter taste in mouth. Eating ever little creates fullness. Cannot eat oysters.

Magnesium carbonicum

Desire for fruit, acids, and vegetables. Eructations sour, and vomiting of bitter water. Craving for meat. Very heavy; contractive, pinching, pain in right illiac region.

Nux vomica

Nausea in the morning, after eating. Weight and pain in stomach; worse, eating, some time after. Flatulence and pyrosis. Sour, bitter eructations. Nausea and vomiting, with much retching. Ravenous hunger, especially about a day before an attack of dyspepsia. Dyspepsia from drinking strong coffee. Difficult belching gas. Wants to vomit, but cannot.

Natrium muriaticum

Unquenchable thirst. Sweats while eating. Craving for salt. Aversion to bread, to anything slimy, like oysters, fats. Throbbing in pit. Sticking sensation in cardiac orifice. Cutting pain in abdomen.

Sulphur

Complete loss of, or excessive appetite. Putrid eructation. Food tastes too salty. Drinks much, eats little. Milk disagrees. Great desire for sweets (Arg nit). Great acidity, sour eructation. Burning, painful, weight-like pressure. Very weak and faint about 11 am; must have something to eat. Nausea during gestation. Water fills the patient up.

Silicea terra

Disgust for meat and warm food. On swallowing food, it easily gets into posterior nares. Want of appetite; thirst excessive. Sour eructations after eating. Pit of stomach painful to pressure. Vomiting after drinking.

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