

EFFICACY OF HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINE PHOSPHORUS IN PAEDIATRIC CASES: A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY

Steffy.S¹, Sisir.P.R²

¹PG scholar, Department of Paediatrics, Sarada Krishna Homoeopathic Medical College, Kulasekharam, Tamil Nadu.

Steffyevelin@gmail.com

²HoD, Department of Paediatrics, Sarada Krishna Homoeopathic Medical College, Kulasekharam.

hodpd@skhmc.org

ABSTRACT

Retrospective studies in Homoeopathy examine previous patient data to assess the efficacy of therapies for specific illnesses. This study focuses on the efficacy of Phosphorus in a sample of 60 paediatric cases where it was administered as a constitutional, acute, or intercurrent remedy. Results indicated that Phosphorus is most effective in the 6-10 years age group and showed significant improvement across various clinical conditions. Of the 60 cases, 51 patients showed improvement, confirming the utility of Phosphorus in paediatric practice.

Index Term: Retrospective, Intercurrent remedy, Acute remedy, Constitutional remedy, Phosphorus.

INTRODUCTION

Phosphorus is an essential element for life, playing a critical role in energy transfer within cells. In Homoeopathy, it is known as a "lively remedy" and a "king of phthysical remedies," often used for its deep action on the constitution and personality. This study re-evaluates Hahnemann's constitutional image of Phosphorus in the 21st-century paediatric context, focusing on its application as an acute, constitutional, and intercurrent remedy.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

- * Study Setting: In-patient and Out-patient departments of Sarada Krishna Homoeopathic Medical College.
- * Sample Size: 60 cases.
- * Sampling Method: Non-random purposive sampling.
- * Inclusion Criteria: Patients aged 0-17 years treated with Phosphorus after 2019 with at least one follow-up.
- * Study Design: Retrospective Evolutionary Study.

OBSERVATION AND RESULTS

The data was categorized based on sex, age, and clinical diagnosis.

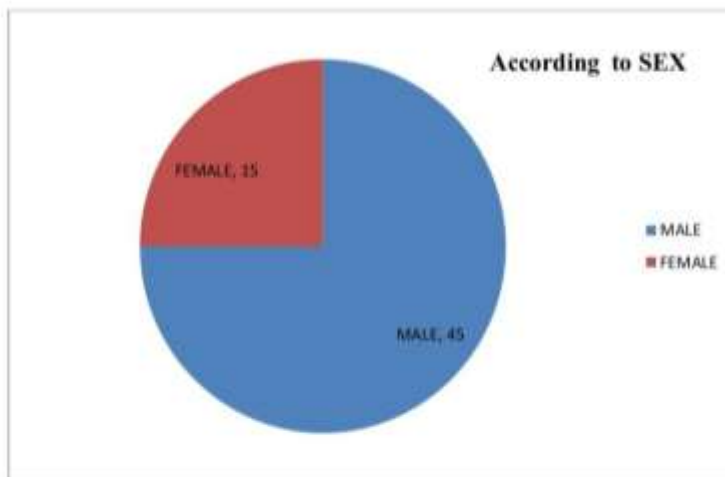


Chart 1: Demographic Distribution

Findings: Sex: 45 male (75%) and 15 female (25%) children.

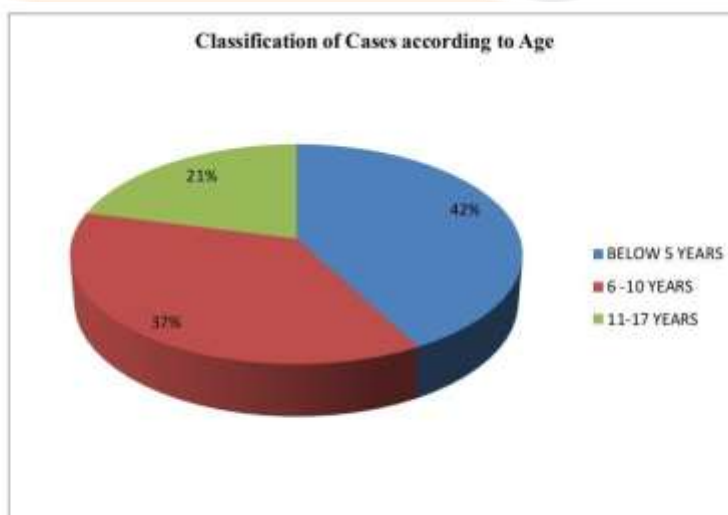


Chart 2: Classification of cases according to Age

Findings: Age: The largest group was below 5 years (24 cases), followed by 6-10 years (21 cases).

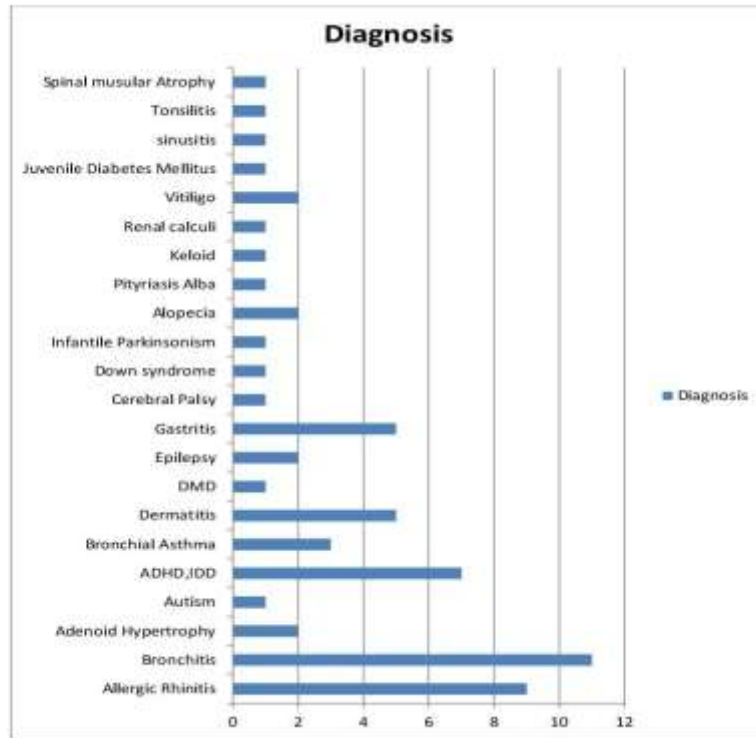


Chart :3: Classification of cases according to Diagnosis

Findings: The most common diagnoses treated included Bronchitis (11 cases), Allergic Rhinitis (9 cases), and ADHD/IDD (7 cases).

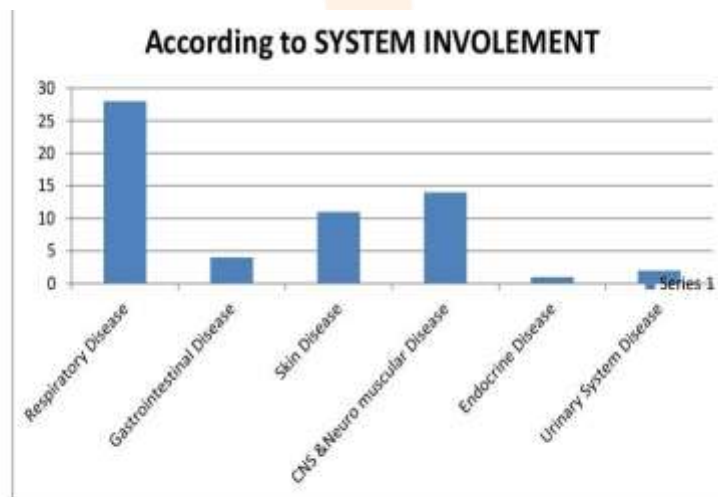


Chart : 4: Classification of cases according to System Involvement

Findings: *Respiratory: 28 cases.
* Gastrointestinal: 15 cases.
* Skin Disorders: 11 cases.

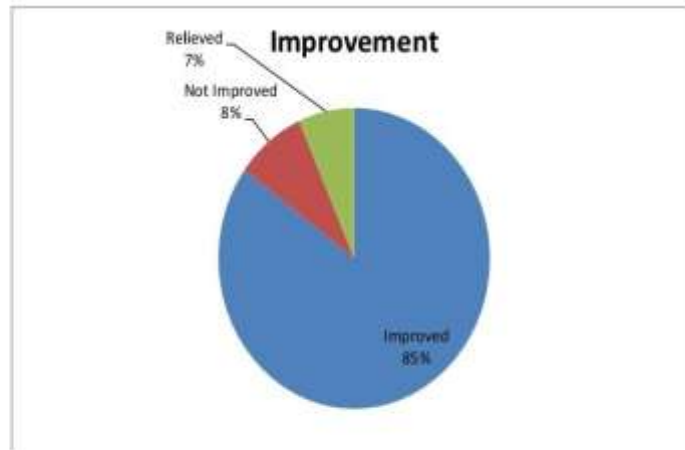


Chart : 5 Distribution of cases according to Improvement

Findings: Out of 60 cases, 51 (85%) showed improvement, 4 were relieved, and 5 showed no improvement. Phosphorus was most frequently used as a constitutional remedy (55 cases) compared to an acute remedy (5 cases).

DISCUSSION

The study significantly demonstrates that Phosphorus is highly effective in the 6-10 years age group. Its broad sphere of action across the respiratory, gastrointestinal, and central nervous systems supports its classification as a polychrest remedy. The 200C and 50 millesimal potencies were the most commonly utilized, showing consistent results in chronic conditions like Bronchial Asthma and Dermatitis.

CONCLUSION

The retrospective analysis reconfirms the utility of Phosphorus in paediatric medicine. It remains a vital remedy for children with tubercular diathesis, exhibiting a range of symptoms from respiratory distress to mental-general sensitivities.

REFERENCES

1. Mondal TC. Text book of homoeopathic materia medica. 2000.
2. Allen HC. Allen's Keynotes Rearranged & Classified. B. Jain Publishers; 2002.
3. Vithoulkas G. Essence of materia medica. B. Jain; 1990.
4. Boericke W. Pocket manual of Homeopathic materia medica & Repertory. B. Jain Publishers; 2002.
5. Nash EB. Leaders in homoeopathic therapeutics..