

EVALUATE THE SCOPE OF HOMOEOPATHY IN IMPROVING DYSLEXIA AMONG SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN- A CASE SERIES STUDY

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Abstract : Dyslexia is one type of reading disorder. It generally refers to difficulties reading individual words and can lead to problems understanding text. The prevalence of impairment in reading, was 12.57%. Objective: This clinical study was aim to study the efficacy of Homoeopathic medicine in treating dyslexia in school going children and To identify the predisposing factor caused for dyslexia in school going children. Methods: This study was done among with 5 cases that were selected based on the inclusion criteria. Details of cases were recorded in standardized case record. The students were screened using Colorado learning disability Questionnaire and the next level of screening with DST primarily. The positive students were finally made to undergo Seguin Form Board intelligence test. The symptoms were analyzed and medicine was prescribed according to constitution of the patient and followed for a period of 6 months and improvement was assessed using Dyslexia Screening Test. With the value of At Risk Quotient achieved before and after the Dyslexia Screening Test. Results: The result from the study was majority of the students belongs to the age group 10 -12 years (80%), boys were more affected than girls. The main risk fact was delayed milestone and the premature birth. In this study, 3 students were having an IQ between 85-99% screened with Seguin Form Board IQ test. From this data, the students with $IQ \leq 75$ (low IQ) were more liable to have risk of learning disability than children with $IQ > 100$. Combination of dyslexia, dyscalculia and dysgraphia were diagnosed in 2 students and 3 students were diagnosed as dyslexia.in this study, lycopodium 1M was prescribed medicine. There is a statically significant change in the At Risk Quotient attained in the improvement test of Dyslexia screening test. Conclusion: The study also helped in verifying the characteristic symptoms of the remedies from materia medica useful in Dyslexia. Homoeopathy is a holistic system of medicine. It treats patient as whole and not just symptoms they present. Therefore, Homoeopathy medicine Lycopodium clavatum 1M is believed to effective for dyslexia children.

Keywords: Learning disability, dyslexia, Homoeopathy, DST, Seguin Form Board IQ test.

INTRODUCTION

Each individual with dyslexia is unique, but the multisensory approach is flexible enough to serve a wide range of ages and learning differences. A multisensory approach can be valuable to the dyslexic child and it is essential. The expertise of the teacher is the key for Colorado Learning Disability Questionnaire. The intent of this toolkit is to provide classroom teachers with basic information about dyslexia, dispel some of the myths and misconception surrounding it and be a resource that will increase their capacity to ensure the success of the diverse group of learners in their classrooms ⁽¹⁾. Most reading disorders result from specific differences in the way the brain process written words and text. Usually, these differences are present from a young age.

The drug Lycopodium clavatum is having symptoms of uses wrong words for correct ideas; uses wrong syllables; makes mistakes in reading. Lycopodium – As to temperament, the Lycopodium patient is rather impatient and irritable and easily made angry. At other times, sadness or tearfulness is marked. As to intellectual part of mind, memory power is very weak. Thus the drug is often indicated when there are frequent mistakes in speech. Patient forgets words or syllables. He cannot read, for the meaning of certain words is confused; he cannot find the right words while speaking ⁽²⁾.

NEED OF THE STUDY.

Dyslexia causes obstacles in interaction and effective participation within the society compared to other normal children. Childhood learning disability is a sequel due to some area of the developmental delay. This impairment impacts not only the child and the family, but also the society, in terms of the cost of providing health care, educational support, and treatment services. Evidence supports that early treatment of dyslexia leads to improved outcomes for children and reduced costs to society

3.1 Population and Sample

The study was conducted in 5cases only. According to our op statement, dyslexia cases less than 30 per year and among the 30 lycopodium similimum cases less. So that in this conduct in 5cases as pilot study.

3.2 Data and Sources of Data

For this study data has been collected from out patient and impatient of SKHMC Hospital.

3.3 Theoretical framework

Variables of the study contains dependent and independent variable. The study used age and IQ value were variables.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A sample of 5 cases of dyslexia attending the outpatient taken from Sarada Krishna Homoeopathic Medical College Hospital for homoeopathic treatment were randomly assigned in the study on the basis of inclusion and exclusion criteria. The inclusion criteria were age 6-12 years, both sexes and Children with average and above average intelligence. The case details were recorded in a standardized pre structured case format of Sarada Krishna Homoeopathic Medical College. In the primary level of screening were done using Colorado learning disability questionnaire. The students who were positive in the primary screening made to undergo the next level of screening with DST. The positive students were finally made to undergo Seguin Form Board IQ test. Then the cases were analyzed and the totality was erected after which symptoms were evaluated. The cases were repertorised (if needed) and a remedy *Lycopodium clavatum* 1M was prescribed according to constitution of the patient. Potency selection and repetition of doses were done under the homoeopathic principles and according to the need of the case. Assessment was done in 6months interval and improvement was assessed using DST.

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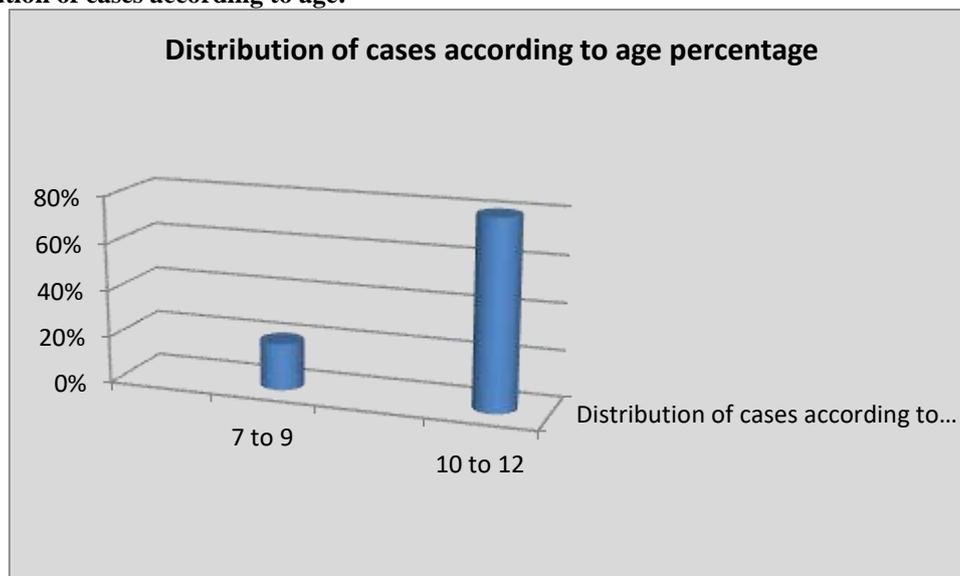
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IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Results of Descriptive Statics of Study Variables

Table 4.1: Distribution of cases according to age:



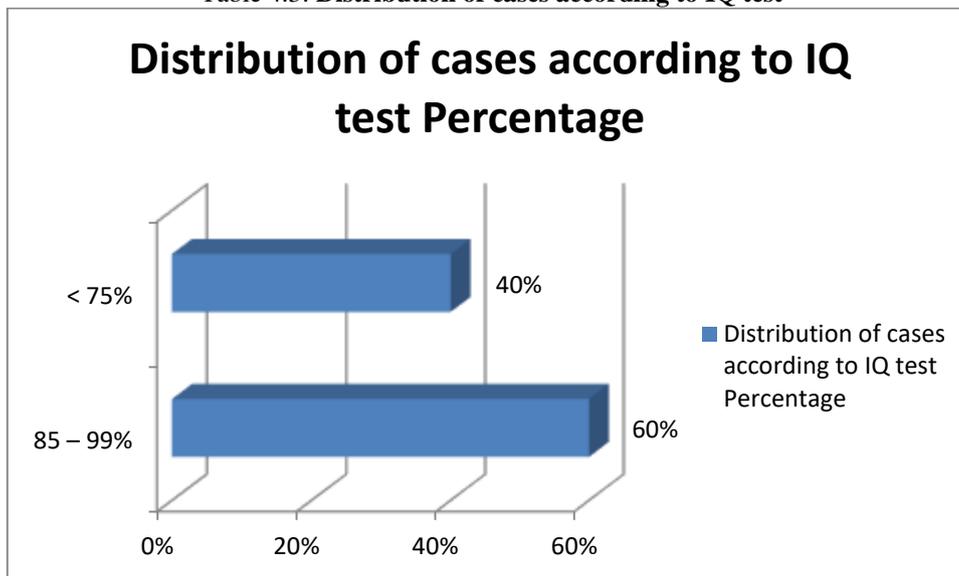
Out of 5 cases, 20% cases are 7-9 yrs, 80% cases are 10-12 yrs

Table 4.2: Distribution of cases according to Risk factor:

Sl.No	Risk factor	No. of cases	Percentage
1.	Delayed milestone	2	40%
2.	Premature birth	2	40%
3.	No history	1	20%

Out of 5 cases each 40% of cases are Delayed milestone, and Premature birth

Table 4.3: Distribution of cases according to IQ test



Out of 5 cases, 60% of cases IQ between 85 – 99 and 40% cases IQ between < 75.

Table 4.4: Distribution of cases according to according to pre & post DST-J score status

SL.NO.	DST-J STATUS	NUMBER OF CASES – GROUP 1	
		PRE	POST
1.	Strong at Risk	2	0
2.	At Risk	2	1
3.	Mild Risk	1	2
4.	Not at Risk	0	2

Discussion

Early identification of dyslexia is crucial for providing interventions to optimize learning and prevent secondary emotional problems. With the limitation of the student belong to the age group of 11 yrs and 10 yrs of age ⁽³⁾. No gender differences observed for isolated reading problems and for the combination all three learning disorders ⁽⁴⁾. The main risk fact is delayed milestone and the other was premature birth. Patterns of learning problems often clusters together ⁽⁵⁾

Results:

The result from the study was majority of the students belongs to the age group 10 -12 years (80%), boys were more affected than girls. The main risk fact was delayed milestone and the premature birth. In this study, 3 students were having an IQ between 85-99% screened with Seguin Form Board IQ test. From this data, the students with IQ ≤ 75 (low IQ) were more liable to have risk of learning disability than children with IQ > 100. Combination of dyslexia, dyscalculia and dysgraphia were diagnosed in 2 students and 3 students were diagnosed as dyslexia. In this study, lycopodium 1M was prescribed medicine. There is a statically significant change in the At Risk Quotient attained in the improvement test of Dyslexia screening test.

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