

Role Of Individualised Homoeopathic Medicines In Integrated Management Of Post Dengue Fever Weakness

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Abstract: Background: Communicable diseases are major health hazards in developing countries like India. Due to alteration in host, environment or agent factors, there are various manifestations as well as severity were seen in Dengue cases. So, it is imperative to know about management of this communicable disease in brief as well as preventive measures to maintain good health in Community. Integrated approach with alternative medicine opens a new path for management of Communicable diseases in effective way.

Material And Methods: At the Manglam Clinic Rajkot, 30 year old patient with Post Dengue Fever weakness was treated with individualized homoeopathy between 30/09/2021 to 03/10/2021. The treatment involved prescription of individually selected homoeopathic single remedy. During Follow up visits, outcome was assessed with Blood Report and general wellbeing feeling of patient. Result: over an observation, an increasingly beneficial result from individualized Homoeopathy was noted in post Dengue Fever Weakness as well as on laboratory reports. Conclusion: Homoeopathy is branch of medical science and known for its gentle healing. This gentle art of healing finds a good scope in integrated Management of Post Dengue Fever Weakness. [Bhatt B Natl J Integr Res Med, 2022; 13(3): 37-42, Published on Dated: 10/05/2022]

Key Words: Homoeopathy, Post Dengue Fever Weakness, Integrated Management

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Introduction: Introduction: Dengue viruses are arboviruses capable of infecting humans, and causing disease.

Epidemiology: 2.5 billion people i.e two fifth of the world's population in tropical and sub tropical countries are at risk of the disease. In India first outbreak of dengue was recorded in 1812.

A double peak hemorrhagic fever epidemic occurred in India for the first time in Calcutta between July 1963 & March 1964. In New Delhi, outbreaks of dengue fever reported in 1967, 1970, 1982, & 1996. Now spreading to rural areas.

Replication And Transmission Of Dengue Virus (Part 1): Virus transmitted to human in mosquito saliva. Virus replicates in target organs. Virus infects white blood cells and lymphatic tissues. Virus released and circulates in blood.

Replication And Transmission Of Dengue Virus (Part 2): Second mosquito ingests virus with blood. Virus replicates in mosquito midgut and other organs, infects salivary glands. Virus replicates in salivary glands. Dengue transmitted by infected female mosquito. Primarily a day time feeder. Lives in and around human habitation

Lays eggs and produces larvae preferentially in artificial containers.

Dengue Fever Symptoms: Fever continuous for 3 to 7 days. Severe headache, Joint pain, muscle pain, pain behind eyeballs. Nausea, vomiting, and rash. In very rare cases, the condition may worsen into dengue haemorrhagic fever, leading to internal bleeding, shock, or even death.

Hemorrhagic Manifestations Of Dengue: Skin Haemorrhages: petechiae, purpura, ecchymoses
Gingival bleeding. Nasal bleeding. Gastro-Intestinal Bleeding: hematemesis, melena, hematochezia, Hematuria, Increased menstrual flow.

Danger Signs In Dengue: Hemorrhagic Fever Abdominal pain, intense and sustained, Persistent vomiting, abrupt change from fever to hypothermia, with sweating and prostration, Restlessness or somnolence.

Risk Factors For DHF: Pre-existing anti-dengue antibody. Previous infection. Maternal antibodies in infants. Virus strain (genotype).

Epidemic potential: viremia level, infectivity. Virus serotype. DHF risk is greatest for DEN-2, followed by DEN-3, DEN-4 and DEN-1.

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Severe Dengue Fever: Encephalopathy, Hepatic damage, Cardiomyopathy, Severe gastrointestinal hemorrhage

Management Dengue Fever & DHF I & II: Fluids, Rest, Monitor blood pressure, hematocrit, platelet count, level of consciousness.

Prevention And Control: For protection against mosquitoes. Prevent Mosquito breeding. Prevent Mosquito bites. The main method to control or prevent the transmission of dengue virus is to combat vector mosquitoes through Preventing mosquitoes from accessing egg-laying habitats by environmental management and modification; Disposing of solid waste properly and removing artificial man-made habitats; Covering, emptying and cleaning of domestic water storage containers on a weekly basis; Applying appropriate insecticides to water storage outdoor containers; Using of personal household protection such as window screens, long-sleeved clothes, insecticide treated materials, coils and vaporizers; Improving community participation and mobilization for sustained vector control; Applying insecticides as space spraying during outbreaks as one of the emergency vector-control measures; Active monitoring and surveillance of vectors should be carried out to determine.

Treatment Of Dengue Fever(2): Bryonia: pain all over the body, but not deep in the bones ,wants to lie quietly.< by motion > by absolute rest, and lying on painful side. Great thirst for large quantities at long interval.

Eupat Perf: An excellent remedy for breakbone fever, pain go deep into the bones, pains come quickly and go away as quickly.

Rhus Tox: Indicated when there is muscular pain, great restlessness, anxiety, apprehension, cannot remain in bed, must change position often to obtain relief from pain.

Ferrum Met: Fever with haemorrhagic diathesis blood from orifices blood bright red, coagulates easily, Red parts becomes white: face, lips, tongue and mucous membrane of mouth.

Arsenic Album: Great prostration with rapid sinking of the vital forces, fainting. mentally restless, but physically too weak to move, skin dry, scaly, black vesicles and burning pain.

Carica Papaya: High fever with rash and severe headache (dengue triad), severe joint and muscular with nausea, vomiting and eye pain.

Case Report Of Post Dengue Weakness: A 30 years old man visited Manglam Clinic on 30/9/2021, complaining of weakness and dullness with body ache. Patient having history of dengue fever treated with conventional treatment from 22/9/2021 to 28/9/2021. Now he wants to take Homoeopathic Medicines for Weakness.

Past History: In the past, he had suffered from malarial fever at the age of 12, took allopathic treatment and recovered. In recent time, he had suffered from Dengue fever and took treatment for it. During Dengue there was much Drowsiness and Weakness. He likes to lie down all the time.

Family History: His father was Hypertensive and sister suffered from Hypothyroidism.

Mind Symptoms: His mind is creative but on emotional level very sensitive. Recently, before 5 month he suffered from major emotional trauma of his best friend's death. Desire Company.

Physical general: Patient's appetite was poor and no thirst at all. No specific desire and aversion.

Stool was Constipated and straining while passing stool. Urine was clear with no burning or itching at urethra. Thermally patient was chilly.

Sweating –generalized with offensive smell. Sleep was much increased with dreams but he did not remember.

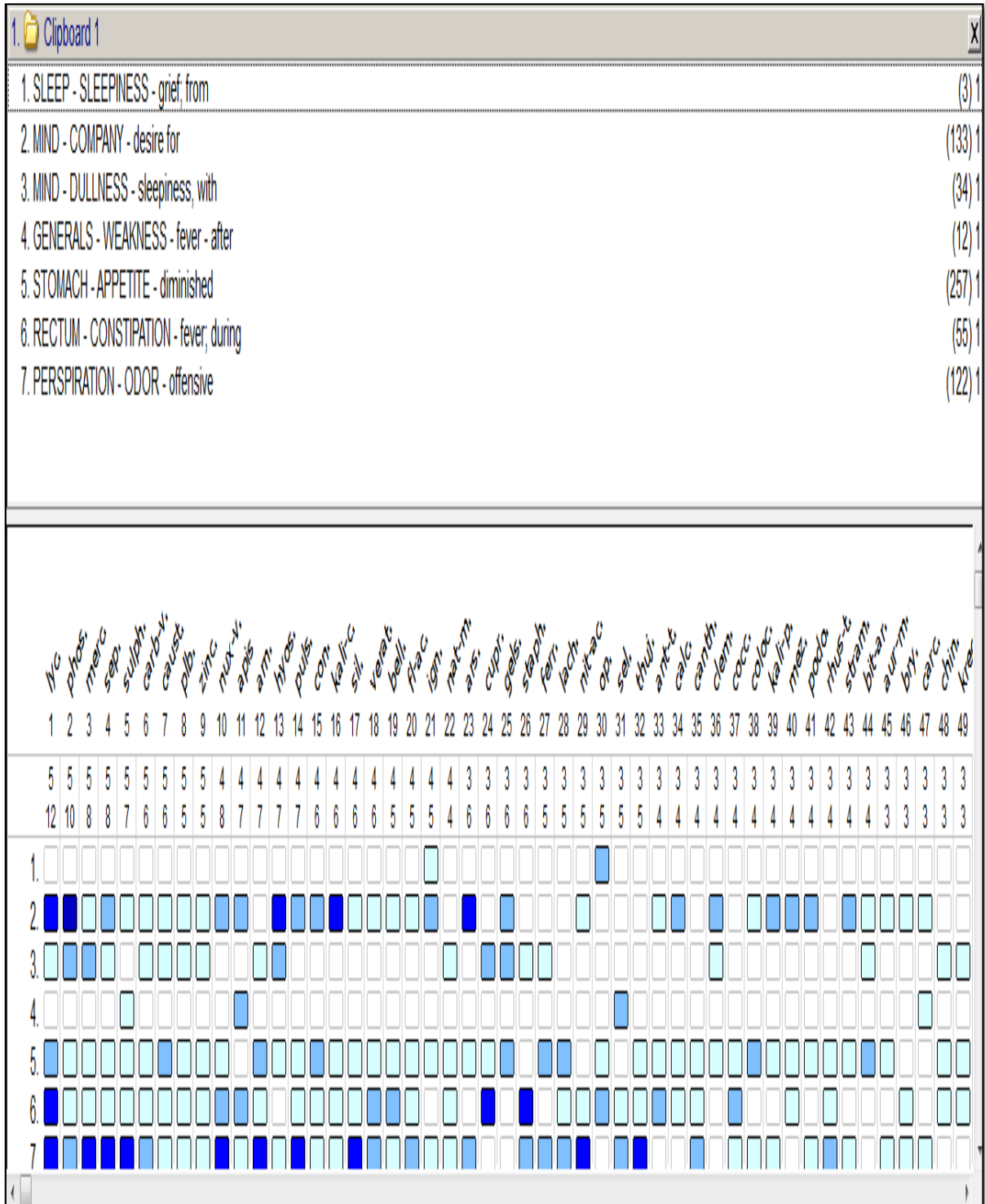
General Survey: Patient was conscious and oriented but marked dullness was seen in expression. No any swelling and cyanosis or pallor seen. On Physical make up, he was thin and fair complexion.

Investigation: Patient was advised for CBC report.

Diagnosis: On the basis of past history and examination Post dengue Weakness with marked thrombocytopenia was diagnosed.

Totality Of Symptoms: Ailments from grief, Desire company, Dullness of mind, Weakness+++, Drowsiness, Appetite decreased, Offensive perspiration, Constipation with much straining.

Graph 1: Repertorization



Remedy Selection With Reason And Prescription:
 On the basis of reportorial result and other symptoms, PHOSPHORUS was selected. Here, for holistic healing mental as well as diagnostic

symptoms were taken into consideration for prescription.

Prescription: Phosphorus 1M 1 Dose.

Table 2: Follow up

No.	Date	Symptomatology	Prescription
1	1/10/2021	Weakness increases with improvement in appetite	SL 30 HS
2	2/10/2021	Better in weakness with improvement in appetite and constipation	SL 30 HS
3	3/10/2021	Marked improvement in weakness and dullness	SL 30 HS

Results: As Follows.

Image 1: Before Treatment Platelet Count

Patient's Name	: Sagarbhai Korat	Ref. No.	: 1858
Referred by	: Self	Age	: 30 Year
Date	: 30/09/2021 09:43	Sex	: Male
<u>HEMOGRAM</u>			
Test Name	Result	Units	Biological Reference
Hemoglobin :	14.0	g/dl	[13.0-18.0]
Total RBC Count :	5.61	mil/cmm	[4.7-6.0]
Total WBC Count :	4050	/cmm	[4000-10000]
Platelet Count :	<u>16100</u>	/cmm	150000-450000
<u>Blood Indices</u>			
P.C.V. :	45.4	%	[42-52]
M.C.V. :	80.93	femtoitre	[78-100]
M.C.H. :	24.96	pg	[27-31]
M.C.H.C. :	30.8	g/dl	[32-36]
<u>Differential WBC Count</u>			
Polymorphs :	52	%	[60 - 70]
Lymphocytes :	36	%	[20 - 40]
Eosinophils :	05	%	[1 - 4]
Monocytes :	07	%	[2 - 6]
Basophils :	00	%	[0 - 1]
Absolute Polymorphs :	2106	%	1600 - 7000
Absolute Lymphocytes :	1458	%	800 - 4000
Absolute Eosinophils :	202.5	%	00-450
Absolute Monocytes :	283.5	%	200 - 1000
Absolute Basophils :	00	%	
Bhavesh Patel B. Sc. (Micro), D.M.L.T.			

Image 2: After Treatment Platelet Count

Patient's Name : Sagarbhai Korat Referred by : Self Date : 03/10/2021 09:44	Ref No : 1958 Age : 30 Year Sex : Male		
HEMOGRAM			
Test Name	Result	Units	Biological Reference
Hemoglobin :	14.6	g/dl	[13.0-18.0]
Total RBC Count :	5.95	m/cmm	[4.7-6.0]
Total WBC Count :	5380	/cmm	[4000-10000]
Platelet Count :	114300	/cmm	[15000-450000]
Blood Indices			
P.C.V. :	45.0	%	[40-50]
M.C.V. :	80.67	femtolitre	[75-100]
M.C.H. :	24.34	pg	[27-31]
M.C.H.C. :	30.4	g/dl	[30-34]
Differential WBC Count			
Polymorphs :	35	%	[40-70]
Lymphocytes :	74	%	[20-40]
Eosinophils :	05	%	[1-4]
Monocytes :	04	%	[2-5]
Neutrophils :	00	%	[0-1]
Absolute Polymorphs :	807	#	[400-700]
Absolute Lymphocytes :	3981	#	[200-4000]
Absolute Eosinophils :	219	#	[0-400]
Absolute Monocytes :	122.8	#	[20-1000]
Absolute Neutrophils :	00	#	

Discussion: In this case, dengue fever was treated with the allopathic method of treatment. There was an improvement at certain level but holistic health was not gain. There was disturbance at the level of mind and which manifested as weakness in patient even after a complete course of allopathic medicines for Dengue Fever. Homoeopathic medicinal system understands the

importance of holistic health and proves its efficacy in this integrated management.

Conclusion: In this modern era, to fight against the diseases of different kind prevailing with their multifaceted symptomatology is essential work of medical science. Integrated management of cases is one the major weapons of medical Science.

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