

Utility Of Homoeopathic Management In Root Canal Treatment With Relation Of Homoeopathic Posology

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Abstract: Background: Root canal treatment saves teeth that would otherwise need to be extracted. It involves removing the damaged or dead nerve tissues and pus in the root canals of teeth that have become infected. The infected or dead tissue is cleaned away and the residual canal space is also cleaned and disinfected, and the root canal is prepared so that it can be sealed with a filling. The tooth can then be restored and can remain in function for many years provided there is sufficient sound tooth structure to support a new filling or crown. Material And Methods: Homoeopathic management in root canal treatment with relation of Homoeopathic posology through case study after defining, analysing then further testing data for accuracy. Selection of medicine was depending on the concept of the individualization. Selection of potency and repetition was based on Homoeopathic posology which describe in Organon of medicine. Result: In study mostly in chronic cases low or medium potency gives good result and In acute cases higher potency with single dose. Conclusion: Our study has concluded that Homoeopathic management has shown utility in root canal treatment. [Darji D Natl J Integr Res Med, 2024; 15(1): 42-49, Published on Dated: 26/01/2024]

Key Words: Homoeopathic Medicine, Homoeopathic Posology, Individulisation Root canal Treatment

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Introduction: A “root canal” is not a treatment, but part of a tooth. It is the hollow section of a tooth that contains the nerve tissue, blood vessels, and other cells, also known as the pulp. A tooth consists of a crown and roots. The crown is mainly above the gum, while the roots are below it. The roots attach the tooth to the jawbone.

Inside the crown and the root, or the root canal, is the pulp. The pulp nourishes the tooth and provides moisture to the surrounding material.

The nerves in the pulp sense hot and cold temperatures as pain. The name of the dental procedure commonly referred to as a “root canal” is actually endodontic therapy, which means “inside the tooth”. However, the term “root canal” has come to be commonly used to talk about procedure.

Root canal treatment saves teeth that would otherwise need to be extracted. It involves the damaged or dead nerve tissues and pus in the root canals of teeth that have become infected.

The infected or dead tissue is cleaned away and the residual canal space is also cleaned and disinfected, and the root canal is prepared so that

it can be sealed with a filling. The tooth can then be restored and can remain in function for many years provided there is sufficient sound tooth structure to support a new filling or crown.

If you need an endodontic re-treatment, it means that the previous root canal treatment failed or that symptoms persist. This may happen shortly after the original treatment or even years later.

Endodontic re-treatment involves the removal of existing root filling material, re-cleaning and disinfecting the root canals and placing a new root filling. In some cases, a root treatment or re-treatment can be performed in one visit, but more visits may be necessary in trickier cases or where there is a more severe infection.

Root canal treatment is labelled as a surgical condition. Homoeopathic treatment serves to make surgery unnecessary by means of preventative treatment. It raises the threshold of disease susceptibility, prevent illness, clears up the cause of pathology and obviates operation – especially in chronic patients. Patients given proper homoeopathic treatment need operations less frequently. Homoeopathic treatment also serves to arrest supposed surgical cases and

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finally, if surgery is necessary, it can help in managing surgical cases with pre-operative and post-operative homoeopathic medicines.

Dr. Hahnemann describe in aphorism 275 that, "the suitability of a medicine for any given case of disease does not depend on its accurate homoeopathic selection alone, but likewise on the proper size, or rather smallness, of the dose..." so there is more importance of posology.

Homoeopathic posology is the study of law of dosages. Dose is defined as the least quantity of substance required to affect a change in nature, the idea of posology in homoeopathy had been in use since its discovery by Hahnemann. But the real understanding of the proper potency and the proper dose that constitutes the real realm of the simple curative science has been in vogue and there has not been any standardization as to the idea of curative potency and the dose.

The selection of the dose and the selection of the remedy is not only an integral part of the process of making a homoeopathic prescription but quite important also. A well selected remedy may fail at times, or even do injury, because of wrong dosage.

In the advance pathological stage of disease, the characteristic features show a tendency to recede and all that one sees are the sign and symptoms diagnostic of these. This non-descriptive picture indicates poor susceptibility and calls for lower potencies or even material doses with frequent repetition to the point of reaction.

Homoeopathic therapeutics, repertories, etc are available for the root canal related complaints but specific details related posology are lacking in the literature, so in this study an attempt will be made different aspects of posology in root canal treatment.

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The idea of posology in homoeopathy had been in use since its discovery by Hahnemann. But the real understanding of the proper use of potency and the proper dose that constitutes the real realm of the simple curative science has been in vogue and there has not been any

standardization as to the idea of curative potency and the dose. The selection of the dose and the selection of the remedy is not only an integral part of the process of making a Homoeopathic prescription but quite important also. A well selected remedy may fail at times, or even do injury, because of wrong dosage.

Objective Of Study: To evaluate the role played by potency selection, dosage & their repetition in the treatment of root canal.

Material & Methods: The research is carried out by experimental methodology.

Clinical Study: The study included collection of data and cases from Swami Vivekanad Homoeopathic Hospital, Bhavnagar and Nirmal dental care, Bhavnagar.

Case Definition: Patient suffering from tooth complaints where the root canal involves need the Root Canal treatment and willing to take homoeopathic treatment was be taken as case for the study after application of inclusion as well as exclusion criteria.

Case Design: After conducting the preliminary study, it was decided that which patients are satisfying the criteria and then after inclusion was done. Detail history and clinical examination was done.

Sampling Procedure: Every case attending the OPD which fitted into the case definition was taken for the study. Proper follow up will be maintained as per the protocol.

Method Of Collection Of Data: The data should be collected according to instruction given by Dr. Hahnemann in Organon of Medicine §83-104 and §172-230.

Selection of Drug/ Remedy: After detail case taking Selection of Medicine on the basis of Repertorial analysis and concept of totality.

Dose And Strength Of Drug (Selection Of Potency): The potency and repetition was based on law of Homoeopathic Posology which is described in the Organon Of Medicine.

Materials: The material used for study are Special case records Performa will be prepared, Various repertories for finding out the various rubrics,

such as Homoeopathic Medical Repertory by Robin Murphy, Repertory of the Homoeopathic Materia Medica by James Tyler Kent.

Clinical Protocol: The data was collected by proper method and will be processed in a standardized format with following aspects. Total project was sanctioned through “Ethical Committee”. It was selected on the basis of case definition. Detail of research work was explained to the patients through “Patient Information Sheet” and “Informed Consent Form” was taken from the Patients. Nosological diagnosis will be done by clinical diagnosis and required investigations.

Inclusion Criteria: People with classical clinical Manifestation of Root Canal Treatment were included in Study and treated as outdoor patient.

Exclusion Criteria: Those who had other pathology or comorbid Disease with Root Canal Treatment. Those who had not taken the medicine regularly. Those who left the treatment in between.

Criteria For Follow Up: It was differing from patient to patient but important parameters based on the homoeopathic Principles will be considered for it. Follow up will be done after 3 days and if within 15 days patient will not feel better then case is considered as not Improvement.

Before and during operative case after the giving of homoeopathic medicine patient feels better then Placebo/SL will be selected for that cases.

Investigations: Required and appropriate investigation was done from time to time. Special case paper and follow up paper will be prepared for the study.

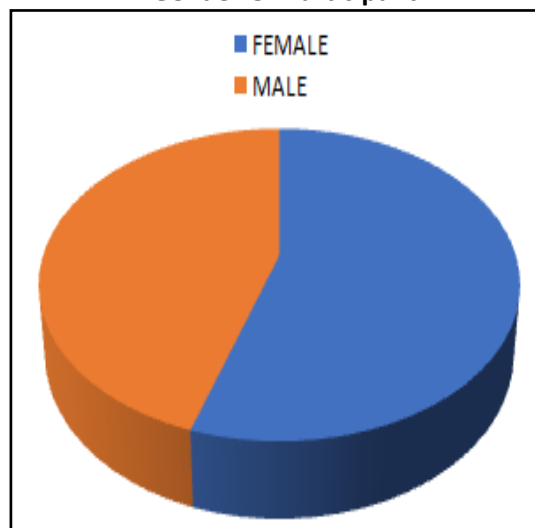
Result: Results are as follows.

Table 1: Distribution Of Cases According To The Age Of The Participants

Age Group	Number Of Participants	Percentage (%)
0-20	8	10
21-40	37	46.25
41-60	29	36.25
61-80	6	7.5
Total	80	100

Observations: In the study of 80 cases, highest incidence of root canal treatment is seen in the age group of 21-40 consisting of 46.25% & age group of 41-60 consisting of 36.25%, followed by age group 0-20 consisting of 10%, the lowest being the age group 61-80 consisting of 7.5%.

Figure 1: Distribution Of Cases According To Gender Of Participant



Observations: out of the 80 cases, according to the sex incidence, females were 44 consisting of 55%, and males were 36 consisting of 45%.

Table 2: Distribution Of Cases According To Result Of Treatment

Result	Number Of Participants	Percentage (%)
Improved	69	86.25
Not Improved	11	13.75
Total	80	100

Observations: Out of the 80 cases, 69 cases showed improvement i.e. 86.25% and 11 cases showed not improvement i.e.13.75%.

Table 3: Distribution Of Cases According To Selection Of Potency

Potency	Number Of Participant	Percentage (%)
Low (Up To 30c)	17	21.25
Medium(30c& 200c)	33	41.25
High(Above 200c)	30	37.5
Total	80	100

Observations: Out of the 80 cases, medium potency is more helpful i.e. 33 patients means 41.25% than high potency is in 30 patients means 37.50% and the low potency is in 17 patients means 21.25%.

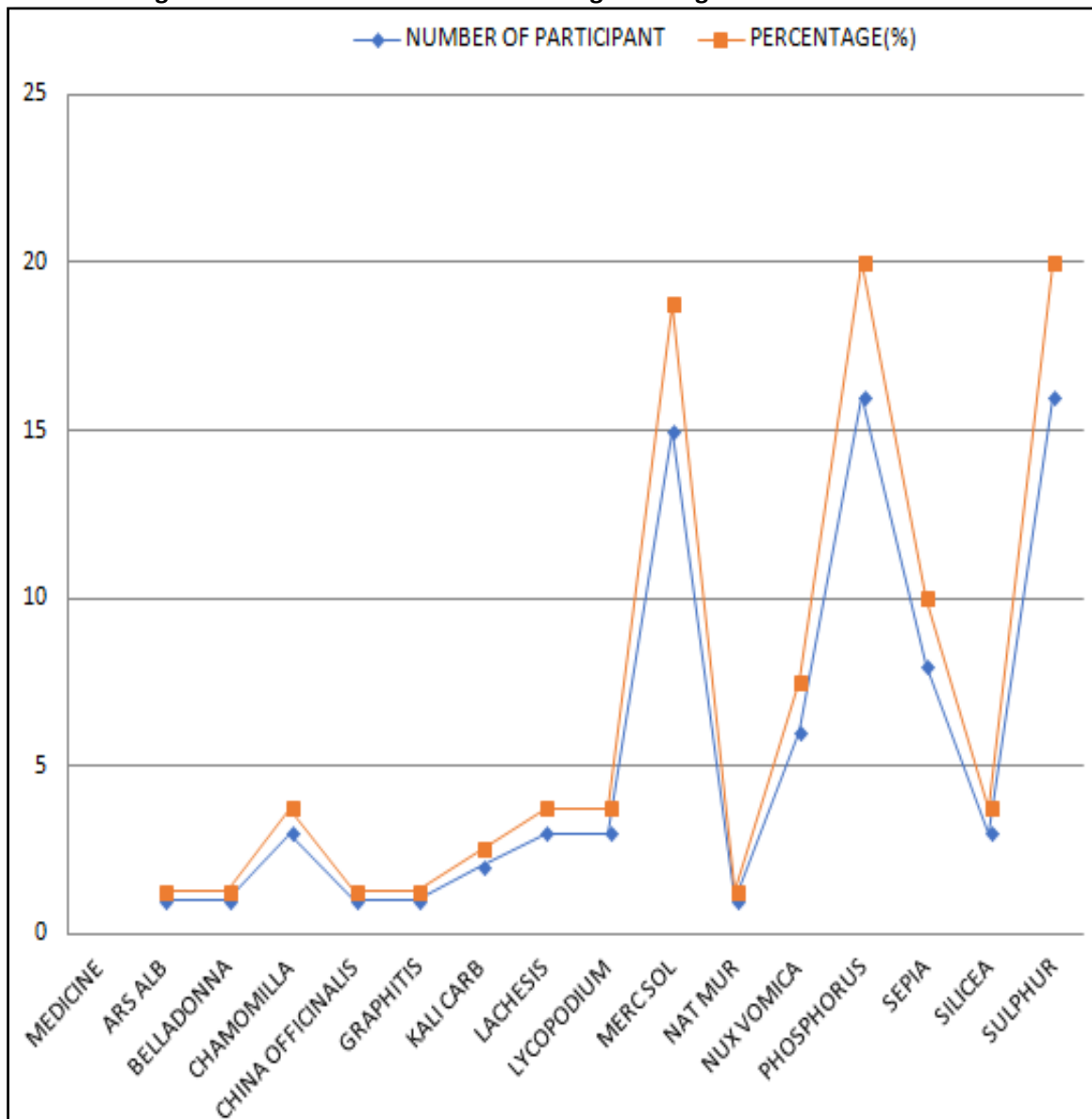
Table 4: Distribution Of Cases Of Rct According To Dental Conditions

Diagnosis Of Disease	Number Of Participant	Percentage (%)
Acute Pulpitis	34	42.50
Chronic Pulpitis	14	17.5
Acute Apical Abscess	15	18.75
Chronic Apical Abscess	17	21.25
Total	80	100

Observations: Out of the 80 cases, 4 different type of diagnosis for root canal treatment were found. Out of them maximum cases were found of acute pulpitis i.e. 34 cases means 42.50% than

chronic apical abscess i.e. 17 cases means 21.25% than acute apical abscess i.e., 15 cases means 18.75% and then chronic pulpitis i.e., 14 cases means 17.50%.

Figure 2: Distribution Of Cases According To Using Of Medicine Before RCT



Observations: Out of the 80 cases, there are 15 types of different medicines were given to the patients. Namely, phosphorus and sulphur both are prescribed maximum times in 16 cases means 20%, then merc sol prescribed in 15 cases means 18.75%, then sepia is prescribed in 8 cases means 10%, nux vomica is prescribed in 6 cases means

7.5%, then silicea, lycopodium, lachesis and chamomilla were prescribed in 3 cases means 3.75%, kali carb is prescribed in 2 cases means 2.5%, then ars alb, belladonna, china officinalis, graphitis, and nat mur were prescribed in single case means each of them 1.25%.

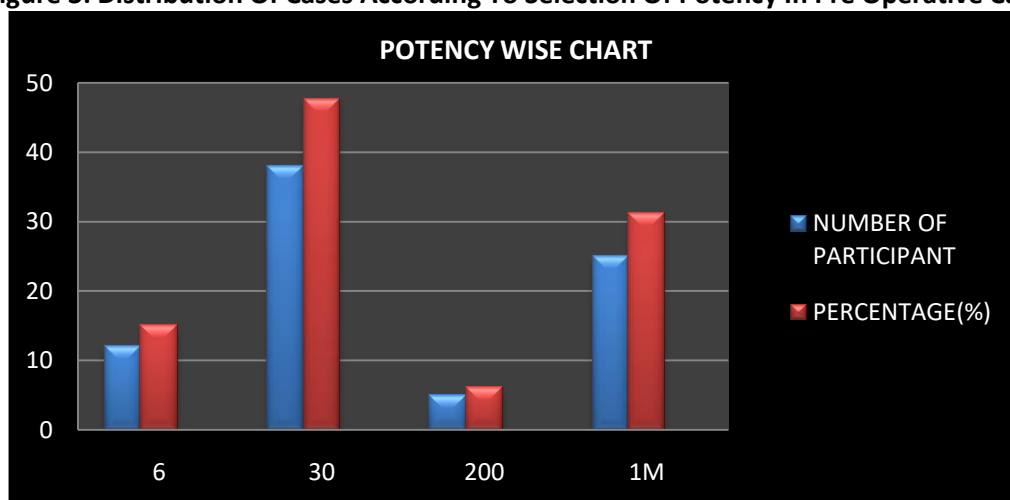
Table 5: Distribution Of Cases According To Using Of Medicine After RCT

Medicine	Number Of Participant	Percentage (%)
ARNICA	4	5
MERC SOL	11	13.75
NUX VOMICA	12	15
PLACEBO	36	45
SEPIA	6	7.5
STAPHYSAGRIA	3	3.75

Observations: Out of the 80 cases, there are 6 types of different medicine were given to the patients. Placebo are prescribed in 36 cases means 45%, nux vomica was prescribed in 12 cases means 15%, merc sol was prescribed in 11

cases means 13.75%, sepia was prescribed in 6 cases means 7.5%, arnica was prescribed in 4 cases means 5% and staphysaagra was prescribed in 3 cases means 3.75%.

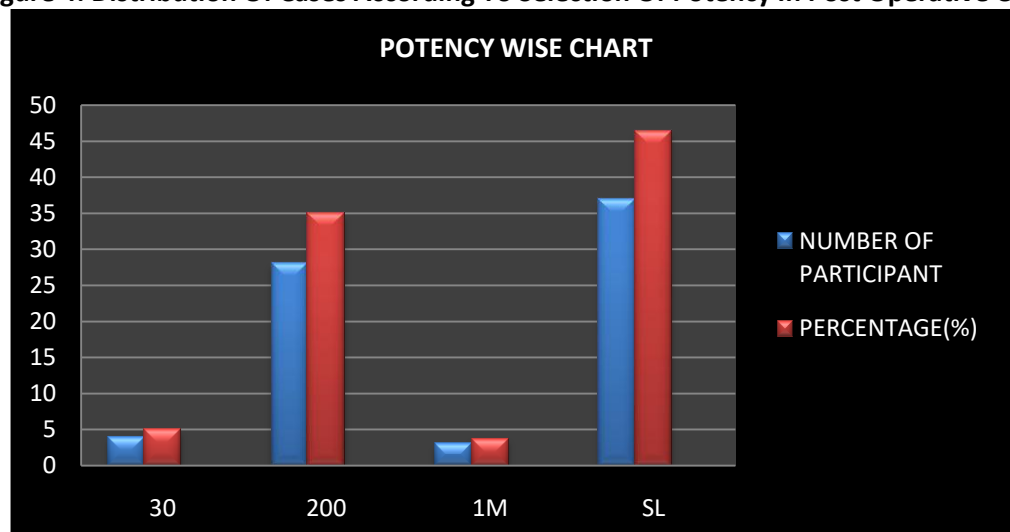
Figure 3: Distribution Of Cases According To Selection Of Potency In Pre Operative Case



Observations: Out of the 80 cases, there are 4 potency using for the patients. Highly required 30c potency in 38 cases means 47.5%, then 1M potency selected in 25 cases means 31.25%, then

6c or 6x potency selected in 12 cases means 15% and 200c potency selected in 5 cases means 6.25%.

Figure 4: Distribution Of Cases According To Selection Of Potency In Post Operative Case



Observations: Out of the 80 cases, there are 4 potency using for the patients. Placebo selected in 37 cases that is 46.25%, then 200c potency

selected in 28 cases that is 35%, then 30c potency for 4 cases that is 5% and 1M potency selected for 3 cases that is 3.75%.

Table 6: Distribution Of Potency According To Repetition Of Doses

Potency	Repetition
6	Single dose
30	QDS
200	Single dose
1M	Single dose
SL	QDS

Observation: Out of the 80 cases, here using 30c potency and placebo were repeated four times per day and 6c, 200 and 1M potency were given in single dose.

Discussion: In this study, role of homoeopathic posology in root canal treatment, there were 80 cases selected from Dental O.P.D. the cases were selected on the basis of material and methodology.

The cases were selected randomly from O.P.D which having complain regarding root canal of teeth. These cases were diagnosed based on clinical history, clinical examination and investigations.

Subjects were advanced pathological condition were excluded from the study. The selection of medicine and selection of potency according to law of homoeopathy.

The following points were observed during this study:

Age Incidence: In present study conducted to determine utility of homoeopathic posology in root canal treatment, it was noted that root canal complaints are more prone in the age group between 21 to 40 years that is 46.25% (37 cases), 41 to 60 years that is 36.25%(29 cases), 0 to 20 years that is 10% (8 cases), 61 to 80 years that is 7.5% (6 cases). Hence this study indicates that the root canal related dental complaints are more prone in 21 to 40 years of age group.

Gender Wise Incidence: There are 55% (44 cases) of female patients and 45% (36 cases) of male patient. Hence, in present study root canal related dental complaints are more prone to occur in females compared to males.

Result Of Cases: There are 86.25% of cases having improvement that is 69 cases and 13.75% of cases having not improved that is 11 cases.

Potency Selection: There are medium potency is giving very nice improvement that is 41.25% (33 cases), high potency helping in 37.5% (30 cases) and low potency helping in 21.25% (17 cases). So, that medium potency is too much helpful in root canal treatment.

Disease Condition: Amongst 80 case reported, 4 different types dental disease were founded which needs root canal treatment. Out of them maximum cases were founded of acute pulpitis i.e. 34 cases means 42.50%, than chronic apical abscess i.e. 17 cases means 21.25%, than acute apical abscess i.e. 15 cases means 17.5% and last chronic pulpitis i.e. 14 cases means 18.75%.

Medicine Given In Pre Operative Case: In this whole study there are 15 types of different medicines were given to the patients. Namely, phosphorus and sulphur both are prescribed maximum times in 16 cases each, then merc sol prescribed in 15 cases, then sepia is prescribed in 8 case, nux vomica is prescribed in 6 cases, then silicea, lycopodium, lachesis and chamomilla were prescribed in 3 cases each, kali carb is prescribed in 2 cases, then ars alb, belladonna, china officinalis, graphitis, and nat mur were prescribed in single case.

Medicine Given In Post Operative Case: In these whole study there are 6 types of different medicine were given to the patients. Placebo are prescribed in 36 cases, nux vomica was prescribed in 12 cases, merc sol was prescribed in 11 cases, sepia was prescribed in 6 cases, arnica was prescribed in 4 cases and staphysagria was prescribed in 3 cases.

Potency Selected In Pre Operative Case: In these whole study there are 4 potency using for the patients. 30c potency selected in 38 cases that is 47.5%, then 1M potency selected in 25 cases that is 31.25%, then 6c or 6x potency selected in 12 cases that is 15% and 200c potency selected in 5 cases that is 6.25%. Hence, this study concludes that in the pre operative case for root canal treatment are more prone to using 30c potency and 1M potency.

Potency Selected In Post Operative Case: In these whole study there are 4 potency using for the patients. Placebo selected in 37 cases that is 46.25%, then 200c potency selected in 28 cases that is 35%, then 30c potency for 4 cases that is 5% and 1M potency selected for 3 cases that is

3.75%. Hence, this study concludes that in the post operative case for root canal treatment are more prone to using placebo (sl) because of there is no complaints after Treatment.

Repetition Of Doses: In these whole study using 4 potency. From that 30c and placebo were repeted four times per day and 6c, 200 and 1M potency were given in single dose.

Conclusion: One may wonder what homoeopathic medicine can offer to dentistry. In initially seems that dental diseases is a straight forward problem that simply requires good hygiene for prevention and use of modern dental practices to deal with dental problem. Homoeopathy is a safe and alternative that is effective in both adults and children.

Homoeopathic medicines are useful in dentistry to treat patient as a whole along with dental problem without any side effects. For the treatment of the patient there is more important thing is to selection of potency and give a proper dose.

The selection of the dose is as much an integral part of the process of making a homoeopathic prescription as the selection of the remedy, and he often quiet important. A well selected remedy fail utterly, or even do injury, because of wrong dosage. Dose as well as remedy must be adjusted to the patient's need.

According to these study we can see that all potencies are required for the treat, and any potency may be required in any case. We must individualize. During the course of this study following conclusions were drawn:

A most common age group who needed root canal treatment is 21-40 years. Root canal related complaints are more in female then male.

During this study it is observed that homoeopathic medicines gives tremendous result in pre and post operative root canal treatment.

In this study most of the patient got improvement in their complaints. In this study medium potency gives very good results in medium age with single dose. Higher potency gives good result in post operative cases and younger age.

Low potency works well in old age with low susceptibility. In chronic cases low or medium potency gives good result.

In acute cases higher potency with single dose. Before and During root canal treatment after using homoeopathic medicine after the operative treatment of root canal patients having no complaints and feelrs better that's why using placebo in that case.

During this study observed that single, simple and similar medicine use it can prove that "similia simillibus curanter" homoeopathic law work very nicely in surgical case.

So, That the results achieved her suggests that homoeopathy definitely have a place in modern dental treatment. It is helpful especially in cases which are not responding properly with conventional treatment.

As this study was conducted with limited patients and limited time duration, a large scale longitudinal study should be conducted for better results and outcomes. The dental homoeopathy is an upcoming field where people are inclined towards drugs with fewer side effects. Painless and pain free treatment are most accepted in the modern times hence implication of homoeopathy in oral lesion has its own importance and must be considered. My study has been extremely successful one in terms of fulfilling the aims and objectives.

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