

Research Paper On Bronchial Asthma by Dr. Arindam Roy. B.S.C, M.D(HOMO) Medicine

Today's topic is Bronchial Asthma and its homeopathic treatment .

Bronchial Asthma –

A common chronic obstructive airways disease which is characterised by increased responsiveness of trachea bronchial tree to a multiplicity of stimuli and manifested physiologically by a wide spread narrowing of the air passages which may be relieved spontaneously or result of therapy.

But according to homoeopathic point of view, Bronchial asthma may be defined as nosological manifestation of chronic miasmatic state characterized clinically by paroxysmal attack of expiratory dyspnoea, cough, wheezing e.t.c.

Epidemiology:-

Bronchial Asthma is a very common disease affecting 10-20% of the population in the world. Various survey reports concluded that there is no bar in affection of bronchial asthma in men and women but men are more prone to be affected than women before 15 years of age. The ratio is 2 : 1. In the study report children belonging to high socio economic status are more prone to be affected.

According to WHO India has been estimated 15-25 million asthmatic patients.

Aetiology :- The causes contributing to attacks of asthma can be divided into two groups.

a. Predisposing Factors :-

1. Inherited tendency with a family and personal history of allergy, carefully enquiry may reveal asthma, hay fever, urticaria, infantile eczema.
2. A most important cause – Psychological factors attacks may follow anxiety, frustration, sleeplessness.
3. Endocrine cause – Play a part in some women attacks occur particularly menstrual problem and become more in the time of the menopause.

b. Among the exciting causes hypersensitivity to variety of allergens :-

1. Inhaled allergens – Pollen animal hairs and dandruff, feathers, home dust, various moulds and face powders.
2. Ingested allergens – Such as wheat milk, chocolate, potato

3. Some micro organism contain gram negative bacilli, spores of fungal infection.

4. Drugs and chemical – Aspirin, Iodine, guma acacia may induced attacks

5. Climatic condition also play a part – One patient may have attack in dry weather and another damp weather.

6. Condition of nasal passages such as polipi, hypertrophy, rhinitis, nasal

sinusitis etc. Pathophysiology of asthma. The bronchial inflammation - in everyday life we exposes thousands of foreign substances which are very minute in size and invisible to naked eyes. Those floats in airs and when we ingest them go inside our body and makes their way into the bronchial passage. The WBC or white blood corpuscles are one component of the complex immune system. There are 5 types of WBC neutrophile, eosinophile, basophile, Lymphocytes, monocytes. Among them the lymphocytes plays a major role in allergic reaction. The lymphocyte are divided into 2 types - the T lymphocytes or 'T cells', the B lymphocytes or 'B cells'. The T cells and B cells travel everywhere in our body passing through the blood vessels. Their role is to recognize a foreign particles present in the body and then to attack them. When they reach in bronchial airways the T lymphocytes check each and every cell to confirm it whether it is a safe cell or a foreign cell. When the T lymphocytes find a foreign cell then release some chemicals called cytokines. Those cytokines activate the B lymphocytes to convert plasma cell. The plasma cell produces one antibody, IgE anti body that moves and attach to the IgE receptor of mast cell present on the mast cell.

Miasmatic Cleavage of Bronchial Asthma :-

According to Dr. Hahnemann bronchial asthma as pure psoric origin, which create hyper – responsiveness to the bronchial wall, as all hyperactivity is due to psora. But Dr. Kent said, hereditary asthma is one of the sycotic complaints of Hahnemann. He also again described that if a child has asthma, give Natrum Sulph as the 1st remedy. The sycotic type of asthma is generally of the humid type and is much more prevalent in winter. There is much rattling and bubbling, generally occurs at every spell of cold wet weather and is worse in the late hours of the night towards morning aggravate 3am to 6am.

The syphilitic asthma is usually of dry, wheezing and whistling type and is characterized by its nocturnal aggravation from sunset to sunrise may be worse in summer also.

The study of different cause taking of patients gives the inference that bronchial asthma not only psoric but also syphilitic and sycotic also. Medicines are sometimes indicated through the basic miasmatic dyscrasia is psoric an to start with, and to complete the case, antipsoric treatment is required but during the course of treatment anti sycotic medicine or sometimes antisiphilitic medicine are prescribe as block remover to the way of recovery.

Management and Homoeopathic Treatment :-

Treatment is aimed at avoiding known allergens respiratory irritants and controlling symptoms and airway inflammation through medication.

There are two basic kinds on medication used in conventional treatment of

Bronchial Asthma :-

1. Quick relief or rescue medication – are used to relieve symptoms during an attack. There include short acting bronchodilators like – Buteo Orientalis, Spongia Tasta, Aralia Racemosa, Aspidosperma. Cassia

Sophora, eucalyptus, Globulus,

2. Long term control Medications – are used on a regular basis to prevent attacks not for treatment during an attack. In homoeopathic medicine.

good is to treat asthma with minimal dose that can result in symptoms similarity to asthma, this is said to trigger the body's natural defense – used one or more of the following... Homoeopathic remedies –

Arsenicum Album, phosphorus, Natrium Sulphuricum Sulphur, Pulsatilla Nigra, Nuxvomica, Lycopodium clavatum, Kali. Carbonicum.

Others research shows some common Nosodes are used for bronchial asthma– Psorinum, Medorrhinum, Tuberculinum Syphilinum, Morbillinum, Pyrogenium, Pertussin, Bacillinum, Carcinosisin.

Possible Complications:- Respiratory fatigue, Pneumothorax, Death.