

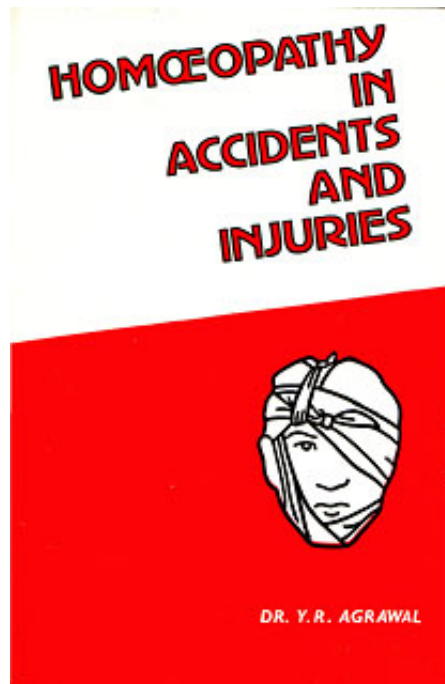
Y.R. Agrawal

Homoeopathy in Accidents and Injuries

Leseprobe

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von [Y.R. Agrawal](#)



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HAEMORRHAGE

Haemorrhage means abnormal flow of blood from any part of the body. Menstrual bleeding, however, is normal although abnormal bleeding from the vagina can occur. Bleeding is obviously caused by cuts and wounds. Control of bleeding is an important part of operative surgery. If there is a loss of blood due to bleeding from any cause, blood pressure will fall. If the bleeding is rapid, the effect is marked. In slow bleeding the effect is less marked.

When the blood is rapidly poured out of a large artery the patient may die in a few minutes of syncope. When, however, the bleeding is less severe, the face and body become white and cold and the lips pale. The pulse becomes feeble and rapid and then imperceptible. The skin is bathed in perspiration, the respiration becomes of the nature of a sigh, the sight gets dimmed and thought get confused. Graver symptoms may follow ending the swooning and then death. The patient may slowly recover from any of these stages.

In order to stop bleeding pressure is to be applied on the point. Most bleeding can be stopped by simple direct pressure continued on the bleeding area until the blood stops. This pressure is preferably applied by a sterile gauge bandage (pressure bandage), padded as thick as necessary to soak up the blood. In an emergency pressure may be extended directly with the finger. If pressure at site is not enough or if it can not be conveniently applied, then pressure will have to be put on the artery a little further up. Elevating the bleeding parts also helps. Cold water application and often renewed, will frequently stop the bleeding, yet there are cases where it does not suffice.

When the blood is gushing out of the wound (when the wound is on the neck) the superior and inferior part of the thighs or arms. the whole limb or side of the neck should be compressed till the

bleeding ceases and a surgeon procured immediately.

The haemorrhage is still more dangerous when bright red blood flows from the wound, and the blood spurts at intervals as the pulse beats. Hasten, in such a case, to obtain the assistance of an experienced surgeon; but as every delay is dangerous, tie a cloth around limb above the wound, in the direction of the heart; this will stop the bleeding, but the pressure will be painful, so one can now more leisurely feel for the artery above the bandage on the anterior part of the limb, which will be known by its beating. Place lengthways on this spot a medium sized cork, press it well and put over it a compress two or three inches square and as thick as a finger, and over this bandage, which firmly tighten, and loosen the other somewhat. If no bleeding follow, tighten this last bandage till the blood ceases flowing; or if necessary re-apply the former bandage.

If the blood does not come in jets with every beat of the heart, but runs in a steady stream and not veiy profusely, or if the wound is so situated that the entire part can not be encircled with a bandage, a compress may be put directly over the wound and a bandage be firmly applied.

Give the patient a little salt, and if it does not help him, give some vinegar and water. Do not give him much drink, particularly nothing warm. Let the wound part be elevated, and see that there is no more presure on any part of the body than can be avoided. Should the patient faint, leave him at rest, and do not annoy him with smelling bottles. Fainting is always beneficial as in that stage the blood flows lesss rapidly, and is more apt to congeal in the wound, especially when aided by appliation of cold water.

Bleeding from Armpit :— Pressure should be applied on the subclavian artery. This is at a place just below the collar bone.

Bleeding from the Head or inside the Brain :— Pressure should be applied on the carotid artery. This pulsates on the neck and we can feel it. In debilitated persons it is often visible.

Bleeding from Palms or Fingers :— Pressure should be

FRIGHT

This does not come directly under injury or accident though it is difficult to separate it from the cause or effect. How do you expect that a fall etc., will have no fright ?

Homoeopathic Therapeutics

Aconite :— In mild shock and fright Aconite is the first remedy. It acts well if there is simple vomiting sickness of the stomach or pains caused by fright.

Coffea :— Fear of surgeon.

Gelsemium :— Diarrhoea caused by any sudden mental emotion, such as grief, fright, bad news, the anticipation of any unusual ordeal.

Ignatia :— Fright followed by sadness or grief.

Opium :— After a common fright, caused by a sudden, or ill time practical joke, etc., give Opium if it can be given immediately; but if an hour or more should have elapsed, **Aconite** is preferable. Opium is also useful in fright with great terror, or if the fear of fright remains especially in children; great heat in the head and twitching around the mouth; twitching of limbs, or convulsions, insensibility, loss of sight, trembling, difficult breathing. When the children have been frightened into fits and scream, tremble with twitching in the arms and legs, if the head is hot, with much perspiration and redness of face, give Opium every 5 to 10 minutes. If no better in half an hour, give **Belladonna**.

Phosphorus :— Fear of thunder storm. But one affected by thunder storm should take Bryonia during storm and later Silicea.

Veratrum Alb :— If coldness and trembling are associated with diarrhoea.

SPORTS INJURIES

Sports injuries are to be treated in the same way as other injuries are. It is the type of injury that matters and not the names of sports during the play of which injury caused. Sports injuries like other injuries are classified under the head—shock, sprain, bruises, contusion, wounds, fractures, over exertion and cramps etc.

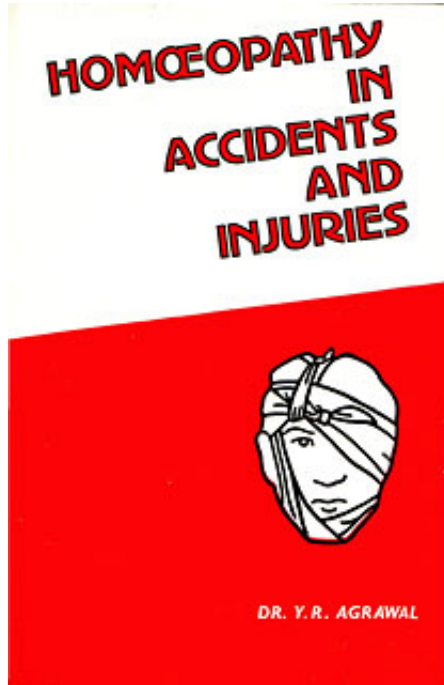
For all *shocks* either from skiing or boxing or any other sport **Arnica** is the first medicine to be thought of. Nervous shock, nervous fright before a fight as in boxing call for **Gelesemium 200** two doses.

Sprained ankles (skiing); sprains with distension or tears of the ligaments of tendons (boxing); sprains, straining of ligaments/synovitis/dislocations/ luxation (soccer) call for **Rhus Tox** as the main remedy.

In *bruises* and ecchymosis (boxing) **Arnica 30** is a good remedy. Where there is a strong ecchymosis better by cold water, **Ledum 200** two or three doses several hours apart. If the black eye came in a moment of anger, or rage during the fight as in boxing, **Staphisagria** is the remedy. If there are no modalities, **Symphytum 200** two or three doses, two hours apart. If that is not enough **Arnica 10M** two doses twenty four hours apart. **Baryta Mur** for bruises while riding on horse back (Polo).

For *contusions* of head from blows as in boxing, **Arnica/ Natrum Sulph** are to be used. In after effects of concussion which sometimes manifest year after the blow, **Natrum Sulph, Lobelia Accticum 200** and **1M** may be used. Hypericum is to be given in contusion of the base of spine.

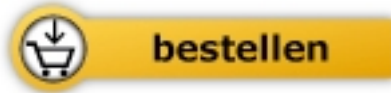
All *wounds* whether due to skiing, boxing or due to athletic shoe are to be treated first by **Calendula 0** or **IX** as outer application and **Calendula 200** internally. In suppurating wounds of head as in boxing, **Calendula 200** and **Pyrogen 10M**. There is no need to rush off for a piece of raw meat to hide the wound after boxing, **Arnica** will do much better. In wounds from shoe spikes apply **Calendula 0**. **Ledum** is to be given every hour until the pain goes. If there is strong bleeding **Crotalus 30** or **200**,



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