

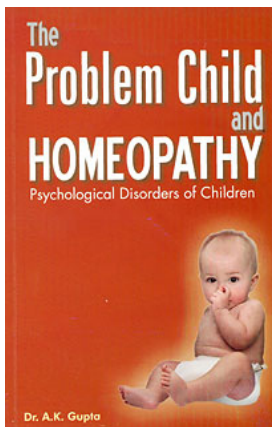
# A.K. Gupta

## The Problem Child and Homeopathy

Leseprobe

[The Problem Child and Homeopathy](#)

von [A.K. Gupta](#)



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# 1 PERSISTENT WEEPING OR CRYING



All babies cry, some are placid and happy babies and others are not so contented. Beyond the range of normal there are children or infants who cry nearly all the time and particularly at night. As in all situations a clinical evaluation is essential to exclude rare but serious organic conditions such as Intussusception, Strangulated hernia, Otitis media, or even acute Osteitis or Arthritis. Injury is an important consideration to be looked into. Poor feeding techniques, or even the possibility of intolerance of cow's milk proteins may give rise to gastrointestinal colic. Having carefully considered all the possibilities, one is often left with a screaming and desperate child and tired and very fraught parents. It is often difficult to see when the trouble began because crying child upsets the parents and upset parents further upset the child and it becomes a vicious circle. Infants can not communicate in any other way than crying. Crying with different degrees means different things and accordingly a physician evaluates it as a symptom in various degrees. Excessive crying is a common problem in children. Its cause is often baffling

and to an initiated physician often frustrating. In many instances it is important to realize that there may be a problem of initial bonding. The child who is aware that emotionally rejected can become very irritable and cry increasingly. A thorough understanding of the psychological needs and pathological procedures which may lead to crying is essential while trying to discover the causes of crying in a given child. In the hands of a mother who has no great feelings for the baby (especially girls), child is very much at risk to non-accidental injury. Likewise, the insecure mother who senses her anxiety may also get to the point of loss of control after a prolonged period of enduring the screaming child and lack of sleep. In both cases it is important to be prepared to spend time in order to get to the bottom of things.

Now, every crying child can not be quieted with the dose of Chamomilla. Crying as a presenting problem is more common in infancy. It is largely because the infant has no other means of communication. So whether the child is thirsty, hungry, uncomfortable, insecure, lonely, frustrated, afraid or having any pain, he just cries. And any situation which leads to crying, if not resolved or properly understood may lead to *persistent crying*. Of course, personality of individual child has also a great influence in the frequency and persistence of crying. Here, I am reminded of a child who was crying furiously. The child was given all possible household measures as told by elders like massaging the abdomen, giving the feed, Gripe water, putting in front of the cooler. Taking the child on lap and moving slowly would give little respite to the child but the moment child used to be put on the bed, he would wake up and howl and cry endlessly beyond tolerance, finally the child was brought to me. After listening to their tale I looked into the ear for the purpose of examination but found nothing wrong, abdomen was also I

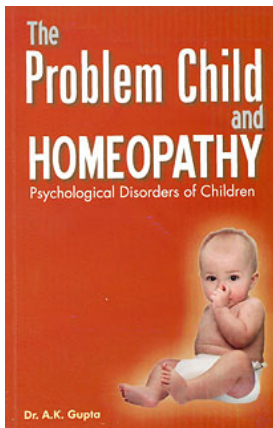
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## FEARS AND EXCESSIVE DEPENDENCY



Fear and dependency are interrelated. As the child who fears about being left alone or losing his mother or father becomes more dependent to them respectively. This has been found in the cases where both the parents are working and the children are left behind under some one's care, may be the grand parents, relatives or even in the creches. Children do have the fear of being harmed or fear of being deprived of the love of the parents. Under these circumstances certain children become very fussy and they always try to catch hold of the clothes or fingers or the hair of the mother as a security or assurance to them. It has been seen in quite a number of cases of elderly children that they have fear of losing their parents and especially if there had been some tragedy in the family, they become more insecure emotionally.

Children have various types of fears. Still the common ones are, Fear of Ghosts, Fear of Animals, Fear of Snakes, Fear of Water, Fear of Death, Fear of Accidents, Fear of being Alone, Fear of Darkness, Fear of Impending Disease, Fear of Evil, Fear of Examinations, Fear of Failure, Fear of



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