

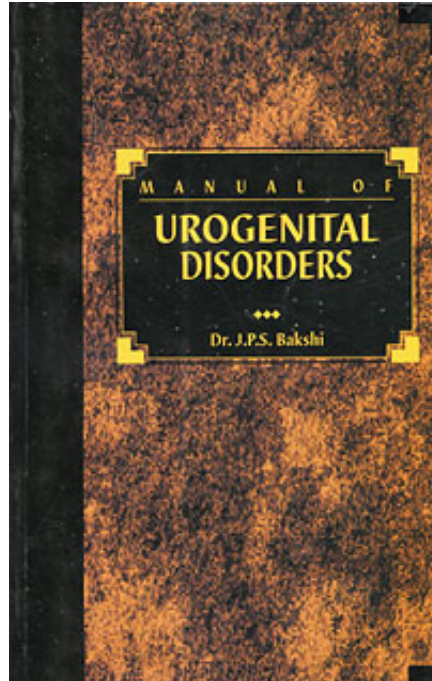
J.P.S. Bakshi

Manual of Urogenital Disorders

Leseprobe

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von [J.P.S. Bakshi](#)



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In unserer [Online-Buchhandlung](#) werden alle deutschen und englischen Homöopathie Bücher vorgestellt.



1. The Glomerular Diseases

Introduction

This includes a group of diverse conditions including, but not limited to, glomerulonephritis, in which the disease process appears mainly to affect the glomerulus.

Types

- A. Glomerulonephritis
- B. Nephrotic syndrome

A. Glomerulonephritis

Types

- 1. Acute glomerulonephritis
- 2. Persistent glomerulonephritis

1. Acute Glomerulonephritis

Introduction

A disease characterized pathologically by diffuse inflammatory changes in the glomeruli and by the abrupt onset of proteinuria, haematuria and usually R.B.C. casts.

Etiology

- 1. Age - most common in childhood
- 2. Sex - more common in males
- 3. Infecting organism - Beta-hemolytic streptococcus
- 4. Site of primary infection - usually throat or skin e. g. scabies, impetigo, furunculosis

Clinical Features

- I. Mode of onset
 - a. Oedema - puffiness of face
 - b. Urinary symptoms - scanty and smoky or frankly bloody urine
 - c. Symptoms of acute infection - fever, bodyache, vomiting
 - d. Cerebral symptoms - headache, convulsions
 - e. Insidious onset - weakness, pallor, loss of appetite
 - f. Accidental discovery - on routine urine examination

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II. Symptoms and Signs

1. Oedema

- a. May come on suddenly or gradually
- b. Puffiness efface and whitish pallor constitute "nephritic fades". Swelling of face usually in morning.
- c. Generalised anasarca may occur. Oedema may be absent in mild cases and also in very severe cases.

2. Hypertension

- a. An elevation of blood pressure occurs in majority of cases, the diastolic pressure being 90 to 120 mm Hg usually. The hypertension as a rule persists for atleast one week, returning to normal a few days after patient has had diuresis.
 - b. In 5 to 10 percent cases hypertensive encephalopathy develops. The clinical features being - severe headache, vomiting, fits, hemiparesis and other focal signs such as aphasia. There are associated mental changes such as confusion, disorientation and coma.
 - c. The rise of pressure may give rise to signs of pulmonary oedema.
 - d. The jugular venous pressure is commonly elevated and with peripheral oedema presents a picture of congestive cardiac failure.
 - e. Renal retention of salt and water is responsible for the circulatory disturbance in acute nephritis.
3. Impaired renal function - Oliguria. Acute renal failure develops in a small proportion of patients.

Investigations

1. Urine examination - macroscopic and microscopic. Dipstick examination of urine for blood, protein and glucose.
2. Serum complement levels are usually diminished during the active phase of the disease.
3. Radiological evaluation is helpful in distinguishing the acute disease from an exacerbation of chronic disease.
4. Renal function is usually normal or only mildly impaired. It is best evaluated by estimations of GFR by measurement of the creatinine clearance.

Prognosis

Poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis in adults is not as benign and progression or atleast persistence of the prior damage is noted by an

abnormal urinalysis in upto 50% of cases. Thus the prognosis depends on the patient's age and the state of the renal lesion.

Management

No specific treatment is known for glomerular disease of acute onset.

Pharmacological Treatment

1. If bacterial infection is present, appropriate antimicrobial drug should be given.
2. Diuretics such as thiazides or furosemide may also help.

General Treatment

1. If azotemia and metabolic acidosis are present, dietary protein is restricted.
2. Sodium intake is restricted only when circulatory overload, edema or severe hypertension is present.

Alternative Therapies

Acupressure

The therapist will apply firm pressure at appropriate points on the kidney, spleen, conception and bladder meridians.

Acupuncture

1. Kidney problems are often thought to involve a deficiency of the yang element. If the symptoms include burning heat, severe pain or fever, the disorder is usually regarded as an excess of heat disturbance of the bladder. If there is an infection, the patient will also be advised to seek orthodox medical treatment.
2. Acupuncture for kidney problems is given at points on the governor, conception, bladder, large intestine, kidney and spleen meridians.
3. MOXIBUSTION may be applied at points on the gall bladder, bladder, kidney, liver and spleen meridians to strengthen the kidneys.

Herbal Medicine

1. Herbal Medicine - responsible herbalists advise orthodox treatment for kidney complaints, although they may also recommend remedies such as gravel root, parsley root and wild carrot when there is inflammation or tiny kidney stones. These plants are said to have a soothing, diuretic effect and to help flush out the urinary system.

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2. A few of the herbs that have a diuretic effect and thereby reduce the kidneys' workload are red clover, goldenrod, juniper berries, nettles, marsh mallow root and uva-ursi. These are taken as teas.

Naturopathy & Nutrition Therapy

1. A clinical dietitian experienced in working with kidney patients can work out an appropriate diet.
2. The goal is to limit the buildup of waste products and fluids in the blood.
3. Generally, restriction of protein, phosphorus, sodium, potassium and sometimes fluids is recommended.
4. Calcium supplements may be needed, along with supplements of vitamins B₆, folic acid and C, if the diet does not supply the recommended nutrient intakes (RNIs) of these essential nutrients. However, high doses of vitamin C can damage the kidneys further and should be avoided by anyone with reduced renal function.

Reflexology

Manipulation would be applied to reflex areas that correspond to the kidneys, the bladder and the pituitary and adrenal glands and to areas that relate to the lymphatic system.

Self Treatment

1. Avoid nonprescription painkillers, especially acetaminophen and combinations of aspirin and acetaminophen; these can worsen nephritis.
2. Individuals with chronic kidney disease can benefit from participation in a self-help group where members can discuss stress management and their emotional problems.

Tai chi chuan

This is said to help by balancing the energy flows of the body and mind and improving the circulation of body fluids and the expulsion of waste. The gentle, coordinated movements of Tai-chi Ch'uan, coupled with full abdominal breathing and good posture, are said to release TENSION and to have the effect of internally massaging the kidneys.

Homeopathic Repertorial References

Direct References

Generalities: GLOMERULAR nephritis
Kidneys: INFLAMMATION: glomerular

On the basis of etiology

streptococcus infection

Generalities: STREPTOCOCCUS infection

site of infection

throat

Throat: INFLAMMATION, sore throat

skin

Skin: ERUPTIONS: boils

Skin: ERUPTIONS: impetigo

Skin: ERUPTIONS: scabies

other conditions diphtheria

Generalities; RIGHT sided disease, albuminous: scarlatina, after

Kidneys; INFLAMMATION; diphtheria, from scarlatina

Kidneys; INFLAMMATION; scarlatina, from suppurations

Kidneys; INFLAMMATION; suppurations, from

influenza

Kidneys; INFLAMMATION; influenza, after;

Kidneys; INFLAMMATION; injury, from;

Kidneys; INFLAMMATION; malaria, from;

On the basis of precipitating factors

Generalities; BRIGHT's disease, albuminous nephritis

childbed, during Generalities; BRIGHT's disease,

albuminous nephritis;

alcohol abuse, from Generalities; BRIGHT's disease,

albuminous nephritis;

blows on sides of abdomen, especially from Generalities;

BRIGHT's disease, albuminous nephritis; cold

and damp, from exposure to Generalities: BRIGHT's

disease, albuminous nephritis;

edema of lungs, secondary to Generalities; BRIGHT's

disease, albuminous nephritis; heat,

in a man exposed to

Kidneys; INFLAMMATION; cold, from taking

Kidneys; INFLAMMATION; disease, after acute

Kidneys; INFLAMMATION; eruptions, after

Kidneys; INFLAMMATION; wet, from getting

On the basis of presentation

Generalities; BRIGHT's disease, albuminous nephritis

Generalities; BRIGHT's disease, albuminous nephritis; acute

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*Kidneys; INFLAMMATION; bright 's disease, in
Kidneys; INFLAMMATION; hemorrhagic
Kidneys; INFLAMMATION; parenchymatous; acute
Kidneys; INFLAMMATION; suppurative
Kidneys; INFLAMMATION; suppurative; influenza, after
Kidneys; INFLAMMATION; toxemic*

On the basis of clinical features

Mode of onset

edema

puffiness of face

*Face; SWELLING; edematous; Bright disease, in
urinary symptoms*

scanty

Urine; SCANTY; dropsy, in

smoky

Urine; BLOODY; smoky

bloody

Urine; BLOODY

*Urine; BLOODY; kidney complaints, in
symptoms of acute infection*

fever

Fever; INFLAMMATORY fever Kidneys;

*SUPPRESSION of urine; fever, with **vomiting***

*Stomach; VOMITING; General; renal origin, from
cerebral symptoms*

headache

Head; PAIN; General

convulsions

Generalities; COMPULSIONS: Bright's disease, in

Generalities; CONVULSIONS; edema, with general

Generalities; CONVULSIONS: uremic; Bright's disease, in

Insidious onset

weakness

Generalities; WEAKNESS; albuminuria, in

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*Generalities; WEAKNESS; Bright's disease, in
Generalities; WEAKNESS; dropsy, in*

pallor

*Face; DISCOLORATION; pale; puffy, and
anorexia*

Stomach; APPETITE; diminished; fever, during

Sign and symptoms

edema

swelling of face

Face; SWELLING

Face; SWELLING; morning

Face; SWELLING; edematous; Bright disease, in

generalised anasarca

Generalities; DROPSY; albuminuria, with

Generalities; DROPSY; Bright's disease, in

Generalities; DROPSY; kidneys disease, from

Generalities; SWELLING; general Kidneys;

INFLAMMATION; dropsy, with

hypertension

elevation of blood pressure

Generalities; HYPERTENSION

hypertensive encephalopathy

headache

Head Pain; GENERAL

Head Pain; GENERAL; vomiting

hemiparesis

Generalities; PARALYSIS; one-sided, hemiplegia; aphasia,

with Generalities; PARALYSIS; one-sided,

hemiplegia

vomiting

Stomach; VOMITING; General

convulsions

Generalities; CONVULSIONS; Bright's disease, in

aphasia

Speech & Voice: VOICE; lost Speech & Voice;

VOICE; lost; paralysis, from

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confusion

Mind: CONFUSION

coma

Mind: UNCONSCIOUSNESS: kidney disease, after

*Mind: UNCONSCIOUSNESS **pulmonary edema***

Chest: EDEMA, pulmonary

congestive cardiac failure

jugular pulsation

External Throat; PULSATION; vena jugular is

peripheral edema

*Extremities; SWELLING; Lower Limbs; dropsical; after
scarlet fever*

Generalities; DROPSY; albuminuria, with

Generalities; DROPSY; Bright's disease, in

Impaired renal function

oliguria

Kidneys; SUPPRESSION of urine; dropsy, in

Urine; SCANTY

Urine; SCANTY; dropsy, in

renal failure

Kidneys; FAILURE

On the basis of associated conditions

*Chest; INFLAMMATION; Heart; Bright's disease, with
Generalities; ANEMIA; impaired production of red blood
cells; Bright's disease, in acute Generalities;*

BRIGHT's disease, albuminous nephritis;

*anesthesia, with Generalities: BRIGHT's disease,
albuminous nephritis;*

atheromatous degeneration of arteries, with

Generalities; BRIGHT's disease, albuminous nephritis;

*exhaustion, with nervous Generalities; BRIGHT's disease,
albuminous nephritis; gout*

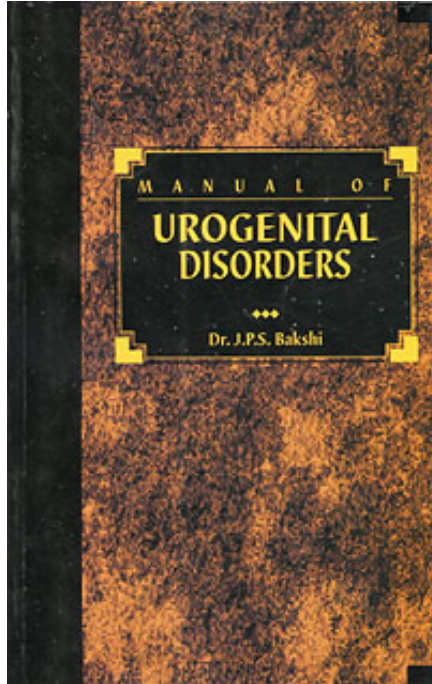
*and mercurio-syphilis, with Generalities; BRIGHT's
disease, albuminous nephritis; heart*

*complications, with Generalities; BRIGHT's disease,
albuminous nephritis;*

hemorrhages, with Generalities; BRIGHT's disease,

albuminous nephritis;

pancreatic complaints, before or during



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