

# Ritu Arora

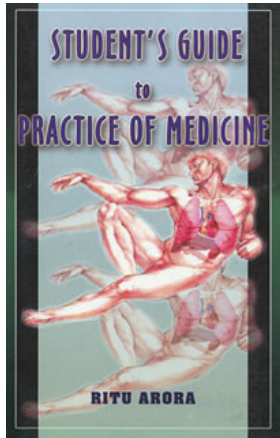
## Student's Guide to Practice of Medicine

Leseprobe

[Student's Guide to Practice of Medicine](#)

von [Ritu Arora](#)

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# 1. PEDIATRICS

**Q-1. Discuss the causes and symptoms of Cerebral Palsy Mention important drugs for its treatment. (1987, 1988)**

**Ans.** Cerebral Palsy can be defined as a non progressive Neuro muscular disorder OF CEREBRAL ORIGIN.

## CAUSES:

1. Cerebral Anoxia
2. Trauma to the Brain
3. Congenital malformations
4. Kern Icterus.
5. Infections ante or post natally
6. Metabolic Disorders:- Hypoglycaemia

The Symptoms are usually very few but the manifestations depend on the site of lesion:

1. **SPASTIC TYPE:** About 65% of Children are spastic due to motor cortex involvement.  
Quadriplegia, hemiplegia or monoplegia with Hyper excitability, persistence of Neonatal reflexes. Scissoring gait, difficulty in swallowing and drooling of saliva.
2. **EXTRAPYRAMIDAL TYPE:** They include athetosis, Choreiform movements, tremors and **LEAD PIPE RIGIDITY.**
3. **CEREBELLAR TYPE:** Child comes with Ataxia - difficulty in walking and intention Tremors. On examination there is Hypotonia with Hypo Reflexia.

Besides these the following may be present:

1. **EYES:** The child may have strabismus, cataract or paralysis of gaze.
2. **EARS:** Partial or complete loss of Hearing.

3. **SPEECH:** Aphasia, dysarthria and dyslalia are common presentations.
4. **INTELLIGENCE:** About a quarter of the children have borderline intelligence.

#### **HOMOEOPATHIC MANAGEMENT:**

1. **BARYTA CARB:** It is suited to those children who are scrofulous, mentally and physically backward, do not grow and develop, have swollen abdomen take cold easily always have swollen TONSILS.  
Suppurative tonsils from every cold, with swollen glands in the nape of neck.
2. **HELLEBORUS:** It is suited to the children of cerebellar involvement when there is general muscular weakness. There is involuntary sighing with constant picking of lips and bed clothes. There is rolling of head with chewing motion of the lower jaw.  
There is constant dribbling of saliva from the mouth.
3. **ZINCUM METALLICUM:** It is one of the excellent Remedies to be used in cerebral affections when BRAIN FAG is very well marked.  
The child suffers from convulsions with marked pallor and absence of heat during the attack.  
The causative factor usually in the background is suppressed eruptions, exanthema or suppressed discharges.  
The child suffers from empty all gone feeling in the stomach and is always better by eating.  
The child is very lethargic, stupid in appearance and repeats everything said to it.

#### **Q-2. What is Hydrocephalus? Give its symptoms with the Homoeopathic management (1987).**

**Ans.** **DEFINITION:** Hydrocephalus is a condition in which a portion of the entire ventricular system is abnormally dilated and the C.S.F is under the increased pressure. It results from an imbalance between the production and absorption of C.S.F.

The symptoms can be studied under the following:

1. **ENLARGED HEAD:** The head is disproportionately larger than the body. The head usually enlarges in proportion to the level of pressure of the fluid.

**Ans. SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE U.T.I. :**

1. **ONSET:** is usually sudden with onset of fever, chills and rigors
2. **CONSTITUTIONAL SYMPTOMS:** There are severe mal-aise, bodyaches, pallor, nausea and vomiting.
3. **PAIN:** There is dull aching at times, severe pain in the loins.

The loins are tender on palpation.

4. **URINARY DISTURBANCES:** There is increased frequency of urination with painful micturition. There is passage of blood in urine.

The patient cannot stand the site of urine, it is very offensive.

**TREATMENT:**

1. **CANTHARIS:** It is one of the excellent remedies for acute as well as chronic U.T.I. There is constant and frequent desire to pass urine.

There is scalding pain in urethra as well as fullness in the region of bladder while passing water.

The pains are usually worse immediately after drinking water.

Water and coffee are completely intolerable for the patient. The urine is loaded with cells, casts and often the Red cells.

It is generally associated with catarrh of gastro intestinal tract where jelly like mucus is passed in stools.

2. **CHIMAPHILLA:** See Q-4.
3. **CANNABIS SATIVA:** It is a good remedy for U.T.I. when it is of gonorrhoeal origin. There is extreme, scalding pain in the urethra while urinating. The urethra is so painful that he cannot walk properly, must walk with legs apart.

The stream is generally split with painful urge.

4. **APIS MELLIFICA:** It is a good remedy for U.T. I. when the last drop passed burns and smarts. There is burning and soreness when urinating. Urine is loaded with lots of pus and mucus. There is bag like swelling of lower eyelids.

from the Kidney in a downward direction.

The complaints are worse at night, after urinating.

3. **LYCOPODIUM:** It usually corresponds to Carbonitrogenoid constitution of grauvole's who suffer constantly from gastric and urinary disturbances.

There is constant pain in back before urination and is relieved after flow is established.

The urinary stream is slow and broken, must strain. There is polyuria at night.

The urine is heavily loaded with red sediment.

It is generally associated with flatulence and sour eructations.

The complaints are worse on (R) side, from heat and from 4-8 P.M but better by motion.

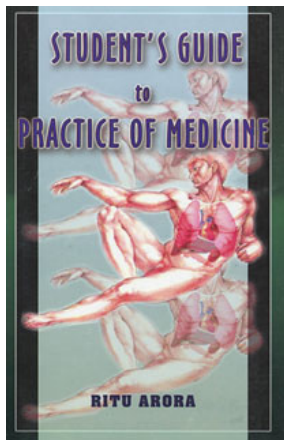
4. **TEREBINTH:** It is helpful in calculus when Haematuria is persistent. There is intense burning in the region of Kidneys with drawing pains extending down to the hip.

There is strangury with bloody urine. Urine has a strong odour of violets, is scanty and suppressed. Constant tenesmus of bladder is seen.

**Q-7. What are the causes of bloody urine. Give the management with Homoeopathic drugs. (1982, 1975 Supp, 1977.)**

**Ans. CAUSES:**

1. **CONGENITAL ABNORMALITIES:** Polycystic Kidneys, Horse shoe Kidneys, mobile Kidneys.
2. **INFECTIONS:** Pyelonephritis: T.B. of Kidney, Glomerulo nephritis.
3. **TRAUMATIC:** Ruptured Kidneys.
4. **TUMOURS:** Hypernephroma, CA of bladder.
5. **VASCULAR CAUSES:** Renal infarction, sickle cell anaemia, malignant hypertension.
6. **BLEEDING DIATHESIS:** Seen in Sickle cell traits, Haemolytic anaemias, Leukaemia.
7. **DRUGS AND CHEMICALS:** Use of aspirin, antibiotics.
8. **MISCELLANEOUS:** Exercise induced. Loin pain and Haematuria Syndrome.



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