

# Scope of Homoeopathy in Pelvic Inflammatory Disease

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## ABSTRACT

Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) is an infectious and inflammatory ailment of the upper female genital tract, which includes the uterus, fallopian tubes, and associated pelvic tissues. In India, the prevalence of pelvic inflammatory disease ranges between 1 and 2%. *N gonorrhoeae* and *C trachomatis* are the organisms most usually isolated in instances of acute PID. Homoeopathic treatments are beneficial in the treatment of both acute and chronic pelvic inflammatory illness, as well as in preventing additional complications.

**Keywords:** Pelvic inflammatory disease, PID, Homoeopathy

## INTRODUCTION

Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) is a female reproductive organ illness. It usually happens when bacteria from the vagina move to the uterus, fallopian tubes, or ovaries. Pelvic inflammatory illness frequently has no symptoms. As a result, the patient may fail to recognise the problem and seek necessary therapy. If they have difficulty getting pregnant or have chronic pelvic pain, the problem may be identified later.

## RISK FACTORS

A variety of factors may raise your chances of developing pelvic inflammatory disease, including:

- Being a sexually active woman under the age of 25
- Having multiple sexual partners

- Being in a sexual relationship with someone who has more than one sex partner
- Having sex without a condom
- Douching on a regular basis, which upsets the balance of good versus harmful bacteria in the vagina and may mask symptoms
- A history of pelvic inflammatory illness or sexually transmitted infection

The majority of experts now agree that having an IUD placed does not raise the risk of pelvic inflammatory disease. Any potential risk usually occurs within the first three weeks of insertion.

## SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

- Lower abdominal and pelvic pain
- Heavy vaginal discharge with an unpleasant odour
- Abnormal uterine bleeding, especially during or after intercourse or between menstrual cycles
- Pain or bleeding during intercourse
- Fever, often with chills

## CAUSES

PID can be caused by a variety of bacteria, the most frequent of which being gonorrhoea or chlamydia infections. These microorganisms are typically picked up during unprotected intercourse. Bacteria can access your reproductive tract less frequently when the usual barrier produced by the cervix is disrupted. This can occur

following childbirth, miscarriage, or abortion.

### **PATHOPHYSIOLOGY**

The majority of PID cases are thought to occur in two stages.

1. The initial stage involves the development of a vaginal or cervical infection. This infection is frequently spread sexually and may be asymptomatic.
2. The second stage involves the direct ascent of germs from the vaginal or cervix to the upper genital tract, which results in infection and inflammation of these structures.
3. Furthermore, antibiotics used to treat sexually transmitted infections can upset the balance of endogenous bacteria in the lower genital tract, leading normally nonpathogenic organisms to overgrow and climb.

### **DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA**

#### **Minimum Criteria**

- Tenderness in the Lower Abdomen
- Tenderness in the adnexa
- Tenderness in the cervical movements

#### **Additional Criteria**

- Oral Temperature Increase
- Cervical mucopurulent discharge
- Increased ESR

#### **Definitive Criteria**

- Endometritis was discovered through a biopsy.
- TVS stands for tubo-ovarian complex.
- Laparoscopic perception

### **COMPLICATIONS**

Scar tissue may form as a result of untreated pelvic inflammatory illness. In addition, you may develop collections of infected fluid (abscesses) in your fallopian tubes, which could harm your reproductive organs. Other potential issues include:

- **Ectopic conception.** PID is a significant contributor to tubal (ectopic) pregnancy.

The scar tissue from PID stops the fertilised egg from passing through the fallopian tube and implanting in the uterus in an ectopic pregnancy. Ectopic pregnancies can result in severe, life-threatening bleeding and necessitate immediate medical intervention.

- **Infertility.** PID can harm your reproductive organs and lead to infertility, or the inability to conceive. The more PID you've had, the higher your chances of infertility. Delaying treatment for PID also raises your chances of infertility.

- **Persistent pelvic pain.** Pelvic inflammatory illness can cause chronic pelvic pain that lasts months or years. Scarring in your fallopian tubes and other pelvic organs can cause pain during ovulation and intercourse.

- **Tuberculo-ovarian abscess.** PID may result in the formation of an abscess - a collection of pus - in your uterine tube and ovaries. If left untreated, you could acquire a potentially fatal infection.

### **PREVENTION**

- ✓ Practise safe sex to lower your risk of pelvic inflammatory disease. Use condoms whenever you have sex, restrict the number of partners you have, and inquire about a potential partner's sexual history.
- ✓ Discuss contraception with your doctor. Many kinds of contraception are ineffective in preventing the development of PID. Using barrier techniques, like as a condom, may lower your risk. Even if you take birth control pills, you should still use a condom every time you have sex to avoid STIs.
- ✓ Take a test. Make an appointment with your doctor if you suspect you have a STI, such as chlamydia. If necessary, work with your doctor to establish a regular screening plan. Early treatment of a STI increases your chances of avoiding PID.

- ✓ Ask for your partner to be tested. If you have pelvic inflammatory disease or a STI, make sure your partner is tested and treated if necessary. This can help to prevent the transmission of STIs and the recurrence of PID.
- ✓ Don't Douche. Douching disrupts the bacterial balance in your vagina.

## **PROGNOSIS**

This illness neither causes nor lasts a long time. But the trouble is that it creates new complications. Treatment at an early stage is critical to preventing damage to the entire reproductive system. The sexual or physical relationship should be approached with caution. Women who have several partners face this issue. The infection starts in the lower tract but eventually spreads to the fallopian tubes, which is a serious situation.

## **HOMOEOPATHIC MANAGEMENT**

Homoeopathy is a scientific, logical, safe, fast, and incredibly successful healing procedure. For most diseases, it provides long-term relief by addressing the problem at its source. In terms of health, disease, and cure, homoeopathy is one of the most reasonable disciplines. Homoeopathy does not cure superficially by simply removing symptoms, but rather heals the patient from within and minimises the likelihood of illness recurrence. To cure PID in acute cases, it takes a few weeks, and in chronic situations, it takes a few months of ongoing therapy. The most common and widely used medications are described here.

### **1. SABINA:**

Special attention is paid to female pelvic organs. Itching in the genitals, pain from the sacrum to the pubis, or vice versa, shooting up the vagina. Leucorrhoea is a caustic, thick yellow liquid with pruritis. Ovaritis following abortion.

### **2. ACONITE:**

This medication is administered to PID patients who have fever and inflammation

of the uterus and ovaries as a result of menstrual flow. This homoeopathic medicine is also used when a person has a terrible urge to pee, as well as vomiting and cold chills. Violent fever with uterine or ovarian inflammation induced by checked sweat or abrupt menstrual flow, panic, during confinement or menstruation, riding in cold winds, or getting wet when overheated. Accompanied by bitter vomiting and cold sweat, terrible want to urinate; hard quick pulse; heated dry skin; acute thirst; sharp shooting pain in belly with tenderness, considerable restlessness; fear of death and even forecasting the hour of death.

### **3. SECALE COR:**

It causes haemorrhage by acting on the muscles, blood vessels, and uterus. Dark foetid menstruation, brownish unpleasant leucorrhoea, and female organ gangrene. Puberal fever, I've never been well since my abortion.

### **4. KREOSOTUM:**

Acts on the mucous membrane of the female genitals, causing excoriation and burning. During coition, there are profuse acrid hot vile discharges and intense pain.

### **5. BRYONIA**

Pain in the ovaries upon taking a deep breath, highly painful to touch. Right ovary pain that extends to the thigh. Menstrual irregularities, gastrointestinal symptoms, and ovaritis are all symptoms of ovaritis. Intermenstrual discomfort with severe abdominal and pelvic pain

### **6. Apis Mell**

Oedema is caused by the action on cellular tissue, particularly that of the eyes, cheeks, neck, and ovaries. It generally causes inflammation and effusion. Burning, stinging discomfort in the ovaries or uterus.

### **7. ARS ALB**

Deep action on mucous membranes, giving profuse, acrid yellowish thick leucorrhoea,

uterine Ca. A burning sensation in the ovarian area. Stitching discomfort in the ovary into the leg, which is numb.

### 8. BELLADONNA

It affects on blood vessels and capillaries, causing congestion, throbbing, and artery dilatation. Characteristics include burning, swelling, and heat. Ovarian inflammation resulting in genital pain. Colicky with leucorrhoea.

### 9. MEDORRHINUM

Women's persistent pelvic problems caused by repressed gonorrhoea. Menstrual colic that is severe. Fishy odour from Leucorrhoea. Better pressure is obtained by drawing in the ovaries.

### 10. LACHESIS

Acts on circulation and nerves, causing adverse effects such as enlarged, indurated, and painful ovaries. After flow, uterine and ovarian aches subside. Tumours of the ovaries.

### CONCLUSION

In the homoeopathic system of medicine, there is an excellent scope for treating several gynaecological diseases, including pelvic inflammatory disease (PID). To treat PID naturally, homoeopathic medications increase the body's natural defence mechanism to fight infectious invaders and remove the infection.

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