

Case Study

Renal Calculi and Its Homoeopathic Management

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ABSTRACT

Renal Calculi also known as urolithiasis is a kidney stone disease where a solid piece of material (kidney stone) occurs in the urinary tract. One or more stones can be in the kidney or ureter at the same time. It is most frequently occurring in male than in female. Urinary Calculi consist of aggregates of crystals and small amounts of proteins and glycoprotein, but their genesis is poorly understood. Different type of stone occurs in different parts of the world, and dietary factors probably play a part in determining the varying patterns.

Keywords: Renal Calculi, Kidney Stone, Renal Stone, Homoeopathic Management



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INTRODUCTION

Kidney stones (also called renal calculi, nephrolithiasis or urolithiasis) are hard deposits made of minerals and salts that form inside your kidneys. Diet, excess body weight, some medical conditions, and certain supplements and medications are among the many causes of kidney stones. Kidney stones can affect any part of your urinary tract from your kidneys to your bladder. Often, stones form when the urine becomes concentrated, allowing minerals to crystallize and stick together. Passing kidney stones can be quite painful, but the stones usually cause no permanent damage if they're recognized in a timely fashion. Depending on your situation, you may need nothing more than to take pain medication and drink lots of water to pass a kidney stone.

Causes: Kidney Stone often have no definite, single cause, although several factors may increase your risk. Kidney stones form when your urine contains more crystal-forming

substances, such as calcium, oxalate and uric acid; than the fluid in your urine can dilute. At the same time, your urine may lack substances that prevent crystals from sticking together, creating an ideal environment for kidney stones to form.

Types of renal calculi

The stones may be of one crystal type or combination of types.

1. Calcium Oxalate
2. Calcium Phosphate
3. Struvite
4. Uric Acid
5. Cystine

Symptoms

Severe, sharp pain in the side and back, below the ribs

Pain that radiates to the lower abdomen and groin

Pain that comes in waves and fluctuates in intensity • Pain or burning sensation while urinating

COMPLICATIONS:

Calculous hydronephrosis

Calculous pyonephrosis

Renal failure

Urethral Stricture

Infection, Sepsis

Urine Excavation

Investigation

Blood

Urine-analysis

Cystoscopy

X-ray

CT scan, MRI

Intravenous urogram (IVU) or intravenous pyelogram

USG

KUB

Therapeutic Aim

To remove the stone

To prevent the complication

To prevent recurrence

General management for renal calculi

Drink water throughout the day (3 litres).

Eat fewer oxalate rich foods.

Choose a diet low in salt & animal protein.

Continue eating calcium rich foods, but use caution with Calcium supplements.

Homoeopathic Treatment:

Berberis Vulgaris: Burning pain. Pain in the bladder region. Painful left side bladder into the urethra. Blood red urine, speedily becomes turbid, deposits thick, mealy bright red sediment, slowly becoming clear but always retaining its blood. **Hydrangea:** Burning in the urethra and frequent desire. Urine hard to start. Heavy deposit of mucous. Sharp pain in the loins, especially left. Spasmodic stricture. Profuse deposit of white amorphous salts. Gravelly deposits.

Cantharis: Constant and intolerable urging to urinate before during and after urination. Burning, scalding urine with cutting, intolerable urging and fearful tenses or dribbling stranguary. Urine is passed drop by drop. Intolerable urging with tenses. Urine scalds the passage. Jelly like shreddy urine.

Sarsaparilla: Passage of gravel or small calculi, renal colic, Stone in bladder, bloody urine. Urine bright and clear but irritating. Scanty, slimy, flaky, sandy, copious, passed without sensation, deposits white sand.

Pareira Brava: Black, bloody, thick fucoid urine. Constnt urging, great straining, pain down thighs while making efforts to

maturate. Can emit urine only when he goes on his knees, pressing the head firmly against the floor. Bladder feels distended, neuralgic pain in the anterior rural region. Dribbling after micturition.

Ocimum Canum: High acidity, formation of spike crystals of uric acid. Turbid, thick, purelent (pyuria), bloody (hematuria), brick-dust red or yellow sediment. Odor of musk. Pain in ureters. Cramps in kidney (calculus).

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