



# A Prospective Study On Remedy Relationship And Utility Of Calcarea Carbonicum In Homoeopathy Treatment

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**Abstract:** In homeopathy, understanding remedy relationships is pivotal for effective second prescriptions, particularly with widely used remedies like Calcarea carbonicum. This study investigates the remedy relationship of Calcarea carbonicum by analyzing 60 cases treated at the Sarada Krishna Homeopathic Medical College. Observations focus on remedies administered following Calcarea carbonicum, their duration of action, and subsequent therapeutic changes. The findings reveal the most common complementary and sequential remedies, contributing to enhanced clinical decision-making and patient outcomes. These insights enrich the knowledge base surrounding remedy relationships and sequential prescribing in homeopathy.

**Keywords:** Calcarea carbonicum, remedy relationship, sequential prescribing, homeopathy, second prescription.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The concept of remedy relationships in homeopathy underpins the strategy of sequential prescribing. Pioneers such as Hahnemann, Boenninghausen, and Kent emphasized the significance of understanding how remedies interact, complement, or counteract each other. Calcarea carbonicum, a key Hahnemannian antipsoric remedy, holds a prominent position in the treatment of chronic conditions like musculoskeletal issues, respiratory complaints, and psychological disturbances. Its wide-ranging sphere of action and its frequent use in constitutional treatments make understanding its remedy relationships critical.

This study delves into the complementary, antidotal, and inimical remedies associated with Calcarea carbonicum, exploring their clinical implications. By systematically analyzing patient cases, the study highlights patterns and sequences of remedy administration, offering practical insights for homeopathic practitioners.

## 2. NEED OF THE STUDY

This study helps in Understanding the medicines indicated after Calcarea carbonicum is essential for homoeopathic practitioners to make informed clinical decisions and will provide crucial insights into the sequential prescription of remedies, aiding in effective treatment strategies.

Patients often undergo multiple remedies during the course of treatment. By correlating the remedies following Calcarea carbonicum with its remedy relationships, physicians can ensure holistic patient care, considering both short-term and long-term effects of treatments.

Identifying the most suitable remedies following Calcarea carbonicum can potentially enhance treatment outcomes by ensuring that subsequent prescriptions align well with the patient's symptomatology and constitutional type. Physician can minimise the need for trial and error when prescribing by having a better understanding of the order of remedies after Calcarea carbonicum. This will result in more effective treatment procedures and less suffering for patients. Some remedies may have antagonistic effects when administered sequentially. This study can help identify such instances and guide practitioners to avoid potential conflicts in prescriptions, thereby ensuring smoother treatment processes.

By observing the time taken for response and change in medicine post-Calcarea carbonicum, this study can contribute to the development of optimized treatment regimens, tailored to individual patient needs and response patterns.

Ensuring the safety of patients is paramount in healthcare. By understanding the sequence of medicines post-Calcarea carbonicum, healthcare providers can minimize the risk of adverse reactions or complications associated with incompatible remedies.

Homeopathy emphasizes a personalized medicine approach based on individual symptomatology and constitution.

This study will further support this approach by providing insights into personalized treatment pathways following Calcarea carbonicum administration. Findings from this study can serve as a valuable educational resource for physician and students, enriching their understanding of remedy relationships and sequential prescribing in homeopathy.

### 3. AIM AND OBJECTIVE

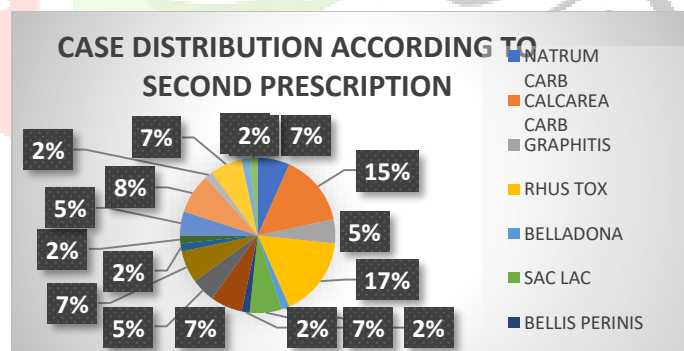
**Aim:** To explore the remedy relationships of Calcarea carbonicum through clinical observations and identify the subsequent remedies prescribed in sequential treatment.

**Objectives:**

- To observe remedies indicated following Calcarea carbonicum.
- To find out the diagnosis for which calcarea carb is most frequently used
- To analyze the duration of Calcarea carbonicum's

### 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### 1. Case distribution according to second prescription

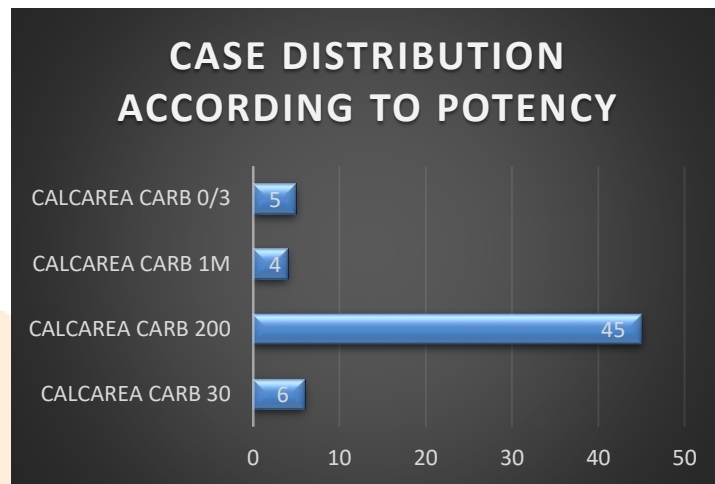


Among 60 patients, 4 patients(7%) were given natrum carbonicum, for 9 patients (15%) same medicine calcarea carb has been given potency alone changed, 3 patients(5%) were given graphitis, 10 patients(16%) were given rhustox, 1 patient(2%) was given belladonna, (6%) patient were given saclac, 1 patient(2%) was given bellis perrinis, 4 patient(6%) were given arsenicum album, 1 patient (2%) was given cantharis, 1 patient(2%) was given bryonia alba, 3 patient (5%) were given nuxvomica, 5 patient(8%) was given silicea, 1 patient(2%) was given antimonium crudum, 4 patient(6%) were given natrum sulph, 1 patient(2%) was given phosphorus, 1 patient(2%) was given calcarea phos.

## 2. Case distribution according to diagnosis

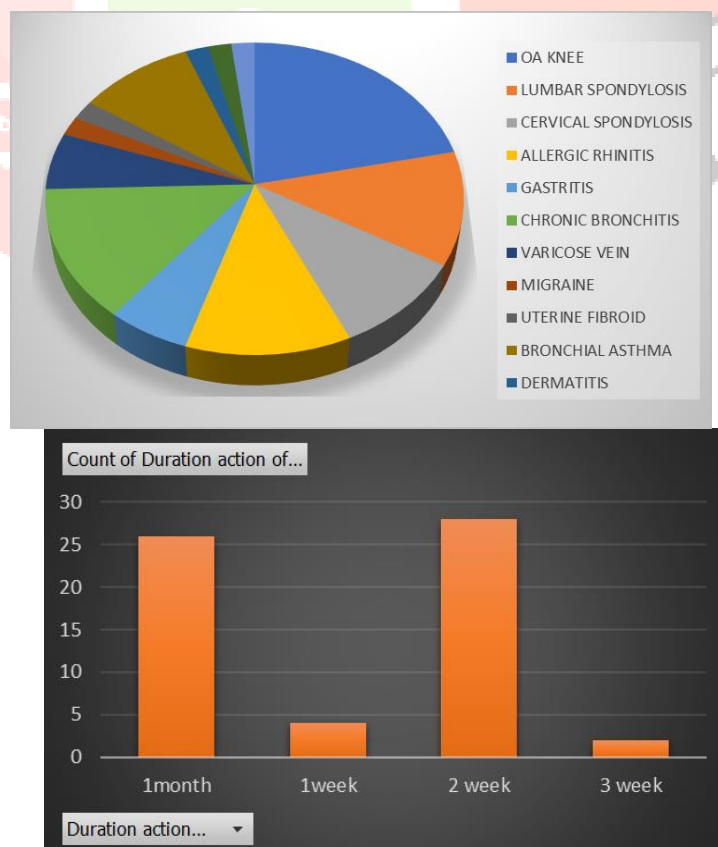
Among 60 cases, there is about 13 diagnosis, 11 patients(24%) were diagnosed with osteoarthritis, 6 patients(13%) were diagnosed with lumbar spondylosis, 5 patients (12%) were diagnosed with cervical spondylosis, 6 patients(13%) were with allergic rhinitis, 3 patients(6%) were diagnosed with gastritis, 7 patients (15%) were diagnosed with chronic bronchitis. 3 patients (6%) with varicose vein. 1 patient(2%) with migraine, 1 patient(2%) with uterine fibroid. 5 patients(12%) diagnosed with bronchial asthma, 1(2%) patient with dermatitis. 1(2%) patient with umbilical hernia, 1(2%) patient diagnosed with renal calculi

## 3. Case distribution according to potency



Among 60 patients, 45 patients(75%) were given 200 potency, 5 patients(8%) were given 0/3, 4 patients (6%) were given 1m and 6 patients(10%) were given 30. Mostly 200 potency was used.

## 4. CASE DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO DURATION OF ACTION



Out of 60 patients, 26 patients(43%) had calcarea carb action for one month, 28 patients (46%) had calcarea carb action for two weeks, and 4 (7%) had calcarea carb action for one week. For 2 patients, (4%) the course of action was 3 weeks

## 4.2 Discussion

The study was conducted at Sarada Krishna Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, involving patients from both outpatient and inpatient departments. Prospective selection based on inclusion criteria. A total of 60 cases were included, presenting various disease conditions where Calcarea carbonicum was the first prescription. Cases were recorded in pre-structured chronic case record formats. Analysis was performed on the relationship of remedies based on the 60 cases. Majority of patients (22.6%) were aged 10-20 years, followed by 51-60 years (21%) and 61-70 years (16.1%). Females comprised 57% of the patients, indicating a higher prevalence among females. Main diagnoses included osteoarthritis (24%), lumbar spondylosis (13%), cervical spondylosis (12%), allergic rhinitis (13%), gastritis (6%), chronic bronchitis (15%), varicose vein (6%), migraine (2%), uterine fibroid (2%), bronchial asthma (12%), dermatitis (2%), umbilical hernia (2%), and renal calculi (2%).: Most frequently prescribed for patients diagnosed for musculoskeletal complaints like osteoarthritis and spondylosis.

Among the 60 patients, Natrum Carbonicum was administered to 4 patients (7%), while Calcarea Carb with potency change was given to 9 patients (15%). Graphitis was prescribed to 3 patients (5%), and Rhustox to 10 patients (16%). Belladonna, Sac Lac, Bellis Perennis, Arsenicum Album, Cantharis, Bryonia Alba, Nux Vomica, Silicea, Antimonium Crudum, Natrum Sulph, Phosphorus, and Calcarea Phos were each administered to 1 to 5 patients, comprising varying percentages of the total. These second prescriptions were tailored to individual patient needs, reflecting the diversity of remedies utilized in the study.

Calcarea carb was primarily prescribed in 200 potency (75% of cases), followed by 30 potency (10%). Majority of patients (46%) showed Calcarea carb action for two weeks, followed by one month (43%). The study's observations were compared with earlier findings on the relationship of remedies, confirming the efficacy of Calcarea carb in various conditions. Findings align with previous studies highlighting Calcarea carb's efficacy in musculoskeletal, respiratory, gastric, and other conditions. The study provides insights into remedy relationships and potency selection for Calcarea carb, aiding in clinical decision-making. Understanding Calcarea carb duration of action and follow-up procedures can optimize patient management strategies. Findings contribute to the growing body of evidence supporting the use of Calcarea carb in diverse clinical scenarios.

The study adds to the educational resources available for homoeopathic practitioners, enhancing understanding of remedy relationships and clinical application. Further research could explore Calcarea carb efficacy in specific subgroups or in comparison with other remedies. Findings may inform the development of clinical guidelines for the use of Calcarea carb in different patient populations and conditions. The study underscores the significance of Calcarea carb as a first prescription in various disease conditions, emphasizing its role in homoeopathic practice and patient care.

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