A VIDEO CASE OF CEREBRAL PALSY REFLECTING THE VALUE OF OBSERVATION IN HOMOEOPATHY

DR. TARKESHWAR JAIN
M.D. (Hom.)
Registrar, Homoeopathy University, Jaipur INDIA
Developer, Kenbo software
Observation play a great part in case taking.

Aphorism 90 states:

“when the physician has finished writing down these particulars, he then makes a note of what he himself observes in the patient, how the patient behaved during visit, whether he lay with head thrown back, with mouth half or wholly open, with arms places above the head on his back”
• Careful observation of infants and children play a vital role in prescribing Homoeopathic remedies.

• A keen attention should be paid to the activities, gestures & expressions children reflects during case taking.

Useful source in prescribing an acute remedy.
Cerebral palsy is a group of disorders affecting body movements, balance and posture, also termed as brain paralysis, usually caused by abnormal development or damage in one or more parts of the brain that control muscle tone and motor activity.

A baby of 8 years of age presented classical pattern of Palsy
- Head drawn backward
- Striking hand frequently to table.
- Mouth open all the time
- Putting finger in mouth
- Stupid expression of face.
- Child was abnormal in behavior as seen and revealed by attendant.
- Drawing body especially upper parts.
From history of convulsion, it was found that first time convulsion occurred during night and in sleep. It is very important to know the first time and pattern of convulsion which become characteristic symptoms because later on, time of occurrence and pattern may change due to interference of anti convulsive drugs.
Another very important aspect is to know about the state of patient before and after convulsions. So here are the symptoms which can be taken in consideration regarding convulsion history:

- Convulsion during sleep
- Convulsion during night
- Bleeding from mouth with convulsion
- Body arched during convulsions
- Convulsion in infants.
- Sleepy after convulsion especially noisy sleep
1. Mind, behavior problems, children in.
2. Mind, striking, children in
3. Head, drawn backward
4. Face, expression – stupid
5. Mouth, froth, foam from mouth, bloody
6. Mouth, open
7. Patient goes into noisy sleep after convulsion. **Respiration, stertorous, convulsion after.**
8. He was drawing his upper part quite often, back, spasmodic drawing, cervical region
9. Sleep, sleepiness, convulsion after.
10. General, convulsion, children, in, and infants in
11. Generals, convulsions, night,
12. Generals, convulsions, Opisthotonos
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opium</th>
<th>Belladonna</th>
<th>Cup.Met</th>
<th>Stramonium</th>
<th>Hyoscyamus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lack of Reaction with insensibility and Sleepiness OR Hyperesthesia overexcitation and sleeplessness</td>
<td>Acute senses</td>
<td>Acts in spasm</td>
<td>Violence</td>
<td>Shameless, Obscenity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Violence</td>
<td>Mind is cramped</td>
<td>Fears at night, dark, water</td>
<td>Children playing with genitals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Congestion</td>
<td>Can’t express feelings</td>
<td>Sudden spasm, with great strength</td>
<td>Exhibitionist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Impulses and mania</td>
<td></td>
<td>Maniacal</td>
<td>Fear of water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Abusive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- Cuprum Met was the choice of remedy.
- 30 potency
- Two times a day according to 5 cup method
Cup. From Herring Guiding symptoms....

✗ Mania with biting, beating, and tearing things to pieces; insane foolish gestures of imitation and mimicry; full of insane spiteful tricks, illusions of imagination, does not recognize his own family; unhappy, apprehensive, anxious, and despairing; praecordial anguish, pale, miserable look, general chilliness, not amel by heat; attacks end in sweat.
Nocturnal epilepsy, or when the fits return at regular intervals (menses), beginning with a sudden scream; unconsciousness; loss of sensibility and throwing the **body upwards**; coldness of hands and feet; lividity of face; **clinching the thumbs**; suffocative paroxysms; frequent emission of urine; turbid urine; piercing, violent screaming; difficult comprehension or stupor; convulsions of children during dentition or from retrocession of exanthemata.

- Epileptic attacks in consequence of getting wet; drew herself up in bed like a ball, began to scream at slightest touch, or distorted her face as if from pain, and tried in every way to prevent feeling the pulse.

- One or two days after cessation of menses, during night, unconsciousness, moaning, rattling in throat, frothing at the mouth, clinching of thumbs, with cramps in abdomen, loss of appetite, and yellowish-white coating of tongue. ð Epilepsy after falling upon head.

- **Opisthotonic spasms**, body arched, resting on occiput and heels.

- ñ Tetanus, with bending head back, and escape of urine.

- Rigidity of limbs and trunk; jaws closed, with loss of consciousness, redness of eyes, **ptyalism** and frequent micturition.
The main feeling of Cuprum is that of being attacked. He feels he has to be prepared for a sudden attack and has to attack back. This feeling comes in paroxysms (in contrast to Zincum which feels attacked continuously) (Soul of Remedies by Sankran)
Body Movements in control

Able to hold neck

No convulsions since first dose except a day before second Consultation and that too for a second only

Sleeps better

Recognize other family members

Level of Understanding much improved
Thanks......

Log on to www.homoeopathyuniversity.org to know about the first Homoeopathy University of world
drtkjain@gmail.com