



LEUCORRHOEA AND HOMOEOPATHY

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ABSTRACT:

Leucorrhoea is a common problem in women. Leucorrhoea or (leucorrhoea British English), also known as fluor albus, is a thick, whitish, yellowish or greenish vaginal discharge. It is also referred to as "white discharge". This condition can occur due to unhygienic condition, genital tract infection and impaired immune function. This often makes a woman feel embarrassed like others and it also has a profound impact on her mental health as homeopathy does not focus in its approach only for the treatment of leucorrhoea, but also takes into account the patient's overall quality of life, which provides her with physical and psychological relief.

Keywords: Leucorrhoea, Homeopathic Materia Medica, Organon, Rubric, Homeopathy

INTRODUCTION:

Leucorrhoea is defined as excessive normal vaginal discharge. The symptoms of excessive discharge vary from individual to individual. The term leucorrhoea must meet the following criteria:

- Excessive secretion can be seen from vulvar moisture or stains on underwear (brownish yellow when drying) or a vulvar pad must be worn.
- It is non-purulent and non-offensive.
- It is non-irritating and never itchy.

Leucorrhoea arises from mucus secreted from the walls of the cervix and vagina. It is caused by an increase in the level of hormones, especially estrogen. The presence of leucorrhoea indicates that the vagina is kept clean and is in a healthy condition. Vaginal discharge consists of mucus secreted from the vagina and cervix along with old cells and normal vaginal bacterial flora.

Pathophysiology

The physiological basis of normal vaginal discharge depends on estrogen levels. The cause of excessive secretion is

Physiological excess

1. Cervical cause (cervical leucorrhoea)
2. Vaginal cause (vaginal leucorrhoea)

1. Physiological excess: Normal secretion is expected to increase under conditions where estrogen levels increase. Such conditions are:

During puberty — Increased levels of endogenous estrogen lead to marked overgrowth of the endocervical epithelium, which may extend into the ectocervix and produce congenital ectopia (erosion) → increased secretion.

During the menstrual cycle

- Around ovulation – the peak of the rise of estrogen → increase in the secretory activity of the cervical glands.
- Increased premenstrual pelvic congestion and mucus secretion from a hypertrophied endometrial gland.

Pregnancy - There is hyperestrogenism with increased vascularity. This leads to increased secretion of vaginal transudate and cervical gland.

During sexual excitement, when there is abundant secretion from the Bartholin glands.

2. Cervical cause: A non-infectious cervical lesion may produce excessive discharge that oozes from the vulva. Such lesions are — cervical ectopia, chronic cervicitis, mucosal polyp and ectropion.

3. Vaginal cause: Increased vaginal transudation occurs in conditions associated with increased pelvic congestion. The conditions are uterine prolapse, acquired retroverted uterus, chronic pelvic inflammation, use of "pills" and vaginal adenosis. Poor health is one of the important causes of excessive discharge.

Signs and symptoms

- Intense itching of the vulva
- Soreness of the vulva
- Unusual vaginal discharge
- Fishy smelling discharge