

KNOW Homoeopathy Journal

Bi-Annual, Indexed, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Research Scholarly, Online Journal in Field of Homoeopathy

KNOW Homoeopathy Journal Vol-4 & Issue-2, 18 October 2024, Published at

<https://www.knowhomoeopathyjournal.com/2024/10/volume-4-issue-2.html>, Pages: 10-17, Title: An experimental study of the rubrics from homoeopathic medical repertory by Dr. Robin Murphy in the assessment of haemoglobin level in management of anaemia in the adults of 18-49 years, Authored By: Dr .Uttara Agale (Ph.D Scholar, Associate Professor, Dept. of Repertory, YMTHMC, Navi Mumbai, India.) & Co-Authored By: Dr. D. G.Bagal (Professor, Vice- Principal, Dept. of Repertory, Y.M.T. H.M.C, Navi Mumbai, India.)



VOLUME-4 ISSUE-2
OCTOBER 2024

RESEARCH

Title: An experimental study of the rubrics from homoeopathic medical repertory by Dr. Robin Murphy in the assessment of haemoglobin level in management of anaemia in the adults of 18-49 years

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ABSTRACT

Background:- Anaemia is defined as less haemoglobin concentration in blood below the lower limit of the normal range for the age and sex of the individual. In adults, the lower extreme of the normal haemoglobin is taken as 13.0 g/dl for males and 11.5 g/dl for females.. Its prevalence is extremely higher among developing nations, because of lower socioeconomic strata and lowered access to healthcare services. Anaemia affects an estimated 2.36 billion individuals globally, especially female and paediatric age group. If untreated it can lead to complications.

Objective- To study the rubrics from Homoeopathic Medical Repertory by Dr. Robin Murphy in assessing the Hb Level in the treatment of iron deficiency Anaemia in the adults of 18-49 years along with the efficacy of Homoeopathic.

Study Design:- An experimental Study.

Study Setting:- Cases collected from (O.P.D) outpatient department of the Institute

Data Sources:- 60 Diagnosed Cases of iron deficiency anaemia are taken from Out Patient Department on the basis of Simple random sampling.

Data Extraction:- Cases will be studied upto 18 months & each case will be studied upto the date of improvement or observed for a period of minimum 6 months. Cases are taken as per case taking proforma & hemoglobin percentage will be investigated & recorded before and after treatment.

All cases are repertorised through Murphy's Repertory by RADAR software

Results:- Among the 60 cases of anaemia 56 were improved with homoeopathic treatment and their haemoglobin level which was previously less improved to normal values and 04 were not improved. Incidence of male patients in the study is less than females ie, 25 males & 35 females resp., age wise distribution in cases of anaemia is observed to be more in 29-38 yrs-32 cases, than 18-28 yrs-28 cases, 39-49 yrs- 07 cases.

rubrics more frequently observed from Murphy's repertory were physical Generals & particulars than mental Generals.

Conclusion:- In the study of 60 patients it is concluded that anaemia is more prevalent in females than in males, the age group susceptible for anaemia in adults of is 29-38 yrs, the rubrics from Murphy's Repertory which were mostly observed in patients are particulars and physical generals than mental generals. There is significant improvement in the values of Hb% after treatment of anaemic patients

Keywords: *Anaemia, Homoeopathic Medical Repertory, Hb Level.*

Received: 19/04/2024

Accepted: 21/08/2024

Published: 18/10/2024

How to cite this research paper:

Agale U, Bagal D. An experimental study of the rubrics from homoeopathic medical repertory by Dr. Robin Murphy in the assessment of haemoglobin level in management of anaemia in the adults of 18-49 years, 2024; 4(2):10-17, available at <https://www.knowhomoeopathyjournal.com/2024/10/experimental-study-rubrics-from-homoeopathic-medical-repertory-Robin-Murphy-in-assessment-of-haemoglobin-level.html>

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INTRODUCTION

Anaemia is defined as less haemoglobin concentration in blood below the lower limit of the normal range for the age and sex of the individual.^[1]

In adults, the lower extreme of the normal haemoglobin is taken as 13.0 g/dl for males and 11.5 g/dl for females. As such haemoglobin level is employed as the major parameter for diagnosing whether or not anaemia is present, the red cell counts, haematocrit (PCV) and absolute values (MCV, MCH and MCHC) provide alternate means of determining anaemia.^[1]

The cause of Iron Deficiency Anaemia. is due to **Increased Blood Loss as in Uterine** e.g. menorrhagia repeated abortions, at onset of menarche, post-menopausal uterine bleeding, gastrointestinal e.g. peptic ulcer, haemorrhoids, hookworm, infestation, cancer of stomach and large bowel, oesophageal varices, hiatus hernia, chronic aspirin ingestion, ulcerative colitis, diverticulosis. renal tract e.g. haematuria, haemoglobinuria. Nose e.g. repeated epistaxis. Lungs e.g. haemoptysis.

Increased Requirements as in growth during infancy, childhood and adolescence, prematurity, pregnancy and lactation..

Inadequate Dietary Intake as in Poor economic status, Anorexia e.g. in pregnancy, Elderly individuals due to poor dentition, apathy and financial constraints.

Decreased Absorption partial or total gastrectomy, achlorhydria, intestinal malabsorption such as in coeliac disease.¹

THE PRIMARY & SECONDARY OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY ARE

1. To evaluate the rubrics from Homoeopathic Medical Repertory by Dr. Robin Murphy in assessing the Hb % in the treatment of Iron Deficiency Anaemia in the age group of 18-49 years.
2. To study the signs and symptoms of Iron Deficiency Anaemia.
3. To evaluate the role of homoeopathic medicines in the treatment of Iron Deficiency Anaemia.
4. To evaluate the role of diet in treatment of

cases of Iron Deficiency Anaemia.

MATERIAL & METHODOLOGY

Study Design: Experimental study.

Study Setting: Cases collected from (O.P.D) outpatient department of the Institute .

Study population: Diagnosed Cases of iron deficiency Anaemia are enrolled from - outpatient patient department.

Sample Size: 60

Technique of Sampling:- Simple random sampling.

INCLUSION CRITERIA

Patients of age group 18 – 49 years .^[2]

Patients of both gender.

Mild to moderate Cases of iron deficiency anaemia. (Hb%- 8-12 are to be considered for study).^[1]

Patients from different socioeconomic backgrounds.

EXCLUSION CRITERIA

Females who are pregnant or lactating.

Cases other than iron deficiency for eg- megaloblastic anaemia, sickle cell anaemia, pernicious anaemia, thalasemia, sideroblastic anaemia etc.

Cases with complications of anaemia.

Patients who are suspected immunocompromised

Patients having other severe systemic disorders.

SUBJECT WITHDRAWAL CRITERIA

Patients who are not willing to continue further for homoeopathic treatment during ongoing research study.

Patients with irregular follow up.

DATA MANAGEMENT

Case taking proforma

Hemoglobin measurement by Automated Blood Cell Counter (Nihon kohden)

The outcome assessment criteria: - Outcome will be assessed in terms of:

(Table-1)

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA	RUBRICS WILL BE ASSESSED BEFORE AND AFTER TREATMENT.	HB% ESTIMATION
Improved	Improvements in Signs and symptom	Increase in Hb% value after treatment of previously estimated Hb%
Not improved	No Improvement in Signs and symptoms	Decrease in Hb% value after treatment of previously estimated Hb%

STUDY INSTRUMENT/DATA COLLECTION TOOLS

1. Case taking proforma.
2. Hemoglobin percentage will be used to assess the severity before and after the treatment.
3. RADAR software will be used for repertorisation through Murphy's Repertory.³

DATA ANALYSIS PROCEDURE

1. Duration of study: 18 months.
2. Duration of each case: Cases will be upto the date of improvement or observed for a period of minimum 6 months.
3. Duration of follow up of each case: The follow ups will be taken at the interval of 16 days.
4. Data will be compiled on to a MS Office, Excel Sheet and will be subjected to statistical analysis using an appropriate package like SPSS software.

Comparison of grades of Hemoglobin percentage before and after intervention will be done using paired t- test. $p < 0.05$ will be considered to be statistically significant.

OBSERVATION AND ANALYSIS**I. ANALYSIS OF PATIENTS BASED ON GENDER**

S.NO.	GENDER	TOTAL
1.	Male	25
2.	Female	35
Total		60

Table-2

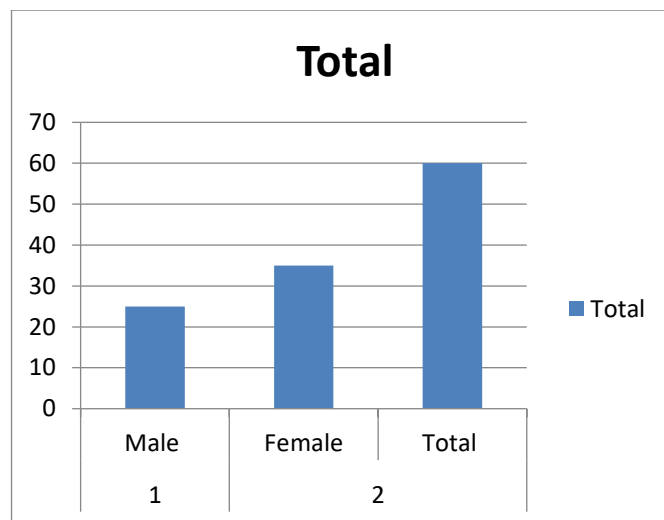


Figure-1

II. ANALYSIS OF PATIENTS BASED ON AGE GROUP

S. NO.	PATIENTS	NO. OF PATIENTS
1.	18-28 yrs	28
2.	29-38 yrs	32
3.	39-49 yrs	07
	Total	60

Table-3

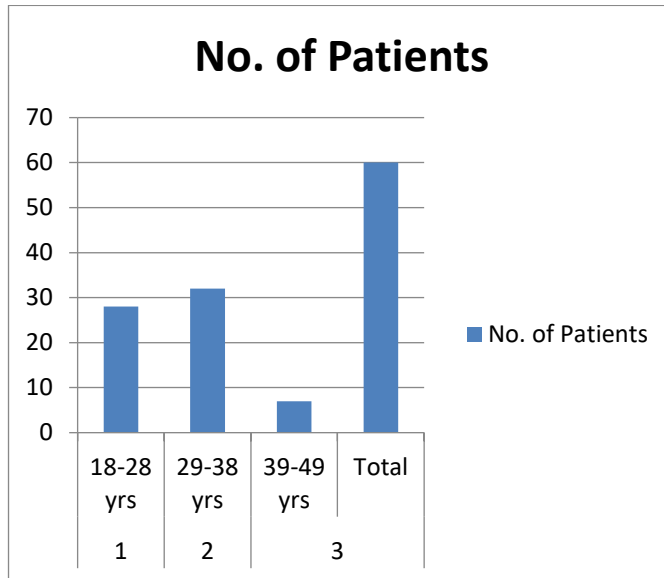


Figure-2

III. ANALYSIS OF PATIENTS ON THE BASIS OF CLASSIFICATION OF SYMPTOMS

S.NO	CLASSIFICATION OF SYMPTOMS	NO. OF CASES
1.	Mental Generals	2
2.	Physical Generals	28
3.	Particulars	30
	Total	60

Table-4

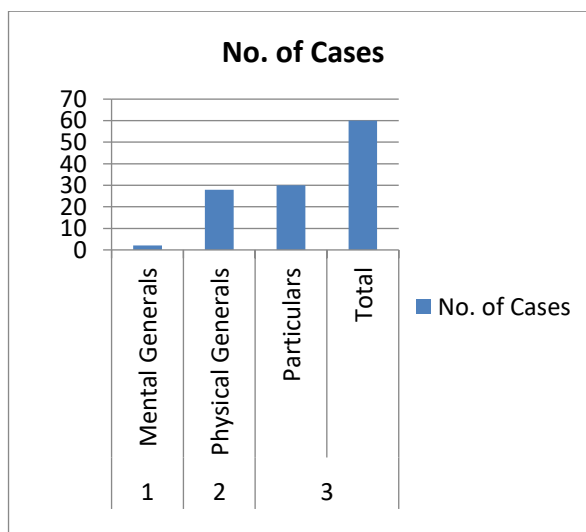


Figure-3

IV. ANALYSIS OF PATIENTS BASED ON OUTCOME ASSESMENT

S. NO	OUTCOME	NO. OF CASES
1.	Improved	56
2.	Not Improved	04
	Total	60

Table-5

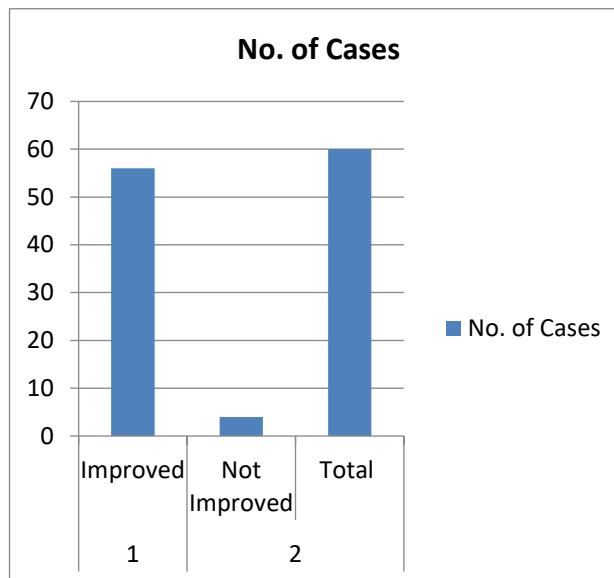


Figure-4

Paired t-test is applied for analysis of Data before treatment Hb% & after treatment Hb%

Confidence interval:

The mean of Before treatment Hb% minus After Treatment Hb% equals -3.167

95% confidence interval of this difference: From -3.484 to -2.850

Intermediate values used in calculations:

$t = 19.9901$

$df = 59$

standard error of difference = 0.158

REVIEW OF DATA

Group	Before Treatment Hb%	After Treatment Hb%
Mean	9.700	12.867
SD	1.344	0.440
SEM	0.174	0.057
N	60	60

Table-6**P VALUE AND STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE**

The two-tailed P value is less than 0.0001. By conventional criteria, this difference is considered to be extremely statistically significant. We reject the null hypothesis and accept the Alternate Hypothesis that “Rubrics from Homoeopathic Medical Repertory by Dr. Robin Murphy are useful in the Assessment of Haemoglobin Level in Management of Anaemia in the age group of 18-49 Years”

DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

In the above study of 60 patients it is concluded that Anaemia is more prevalent in females than in males.

The age group susceptible for Anaemia in adults of 18-49 yrs is 29-38 yrs.

The Particulars and Physical Generals Rubrics are more useful than mental generals. There is significant improvement in the values of Hb% after treatment of Anaemic Patients.

Previously is earlier Researches done in the field of Homoeopathy there were only references about Biochemic medicines like Ferrum Phos 3X & its efficacy in Homoeopathy but

In this study the efficacy of different types of Rubrics like mental generals, physical generals and particulars, efficacy of Murphy's repertory in Individualised homoeopathic medicine with the use of repertorisation and estimation of Haemoglobin levels before and after treatment is studied, along with prevalent age group in which anaemia is more prevalent is also explained.^[5]

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