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A CASE OF CYSTIC SWELLING ON ANTERIOR PART OF NECK & ITS HOMOEOPATHIC TREATMENT

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Abstract

Introduction: A male patient of 7 years, swellings in anterior neck region since 4 years. The swelling was of great concern to the patient because of the cosmetic embarrassment. They cause. The purpose of this case report is to emphasis on the condition and how this case can be treated by Homoeopathic approach.

Material & Methods:

- a) Patient - A 7 year male child suffering for last 4 years.
- b) Case Taking - History of patients was taken for analyzing the case & for Individualization.
- c) Homoeopathic Remedy - Tuberculinum was selected based on the totality.
- d) Photograph - Time to time photograph of the patient's suffering part has taken for analyzing the effect of the treatment.

Result:

Physical examination has the cystic swelling and gradual improvement of other symptopms.

Discussion:

Head and neck swellings are very common cause of anxiety. By following the Homoeopathic approach a single remedy. Tuberculinum was selected and it has cured the case.

Conclusion:

According to Dr. Hahnemann's Miasm theory for chronic diseases, the past history, family history & totality of the symptoms of the patient are the important steps for individualization of

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January 2017; 4: 1: 2017

the case. A prescription based on these cure the curable conditions permanently. By following the rules of Homoeopathy, Tuberculinum was the best selected remedy & patient was cured with this remedy.

INTRODUCTION

Cystic neck swellings in the neck arise from a diverse range of tissues and pathological disorders. Common clinical swellings in neck are lymphoid swellings, salivary gland enlargement, thyroid enlargement & brachial cysts, etc.¹ Commonly presenting cysts in the neck are congenital neck masses which include bronchial cleft cysts, thyroglossal duct cysts (TGDCs), ectopic thymus cysts, dermoid and teratoid cysts, cystic vascular abnormalities, and lymphatic malformations such as the cystic lymphangioma.² The dermoid cyst is defined as any cyst that is filled with sebum like material and with evidence of specialized skin derivatives from defective embryologic development (dysodontogenic).³ Dermoid cyst is a pathological type of congenital or acquired cyst. Because they are almost always asymptomatic, dermoid cysts are usually diagnosed only after they have reached a considerable size. Dermoid cyst is a mass containing skin, hair and skin glands that are trapped under the skin, usually located in the area drawn from the middle of the forehead to the bottom of the neck. Dermoid cyst is recognised as a small, painless swelling on the face, scalp, nose or neck. They can range in size from 1-4 cm across. These cysts are to be differentiated from other congenital neck masses, which can be done with careful physical examination and other investigations.

CASE SUMMARY

A male child 7 years of age who is suffering from cystic swelling on anterior part of neck with frequent fever. Previously he was treated by different system of medicine but there was no change. He was suggested for surgery. Patient was not willing to do surgery hence he came to take Homoeopathic treatment.

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PRESENTING COMPLAINTS

- Cystic swelling of anterior part of the neck. Outwardly looks like dermoid cyst. Position of the cyst is superiorly of the manubrium sterni and also at the inferior position of the thyroid lobules. Patient is suffering from this problem for last 4 Years.
- Periodically Headache with nausea.
- Frequently suffering from fever.
- Obstinate Constipation.

PAST HISTORY

- Recurrent fever

PHYSICAL MAKEUP

- Tall
- Lean

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- Thin

FAMILY HISTORY

Relation	Paternal	Maternal
Father & Mother	Father- Constitution- Lean, thin Talkative, Restlessness Periodical Frontal Headache with nausea & vomiting	Mother- Periodical Headache Anemia
Grandfather	Neuralgic Disorder, Brain Hemorrhage	Tuberculosis
Grandmother	Piles	Hypertension
Uncle	Periodical Headache	

MENTAL SPHERE

- Restlessness
- Hyperactivity
- Great Fear of Dogs
- Nervousness
- Fear of ghost
- Slowness in work
- Memory weakness

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SLEEP- Normal

DREAM-

- Vivid dreams, Fear of Ghost in dream

APPETITE-

- Loss of appetite

DESIRE-

- Sweet
- Fish
- Milk

AVERSION-

- Meat

INTOLERANCE- NA

THIRST-

- Thirsty

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SWEAT-

- Sweat at night prominently

THERMAL REACTION-

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TREATMENT SUMMARY

Date	Remedy	Symptoms
11-Nov-2015	Tuberculinum 200 One dose & Placebo, BD	First Visit (Cystic Swelling on anterior side of neck, Recurrent Fever, Periodical Headache With nausea, Constipation)
12-Dec-2015	Placebo, BD	Cystic Swelling present, Periodical Headache, Constipation, No Fever
15-Jan-2016	Placebo, BD	Cystic Swelling slightly improved, No Fever, No Headache
11-Feb-2016	Tuberculinum 200 One dose & Placebo BD	Cystic Swelling remain same
30-March-2016	Placebo, BD	Cystic Swelling improved
3-June-2016	Tuberculinum 1M One dose & Placebo, BD	Cystic Swelling remain same
15-Sep-2016	Placebo, BD	Cystic Swelling improved
5-Dec-2016	No Medicine	Cystic Swelling improved & Not visible, No other Complaints

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PHOTOGRAPHS



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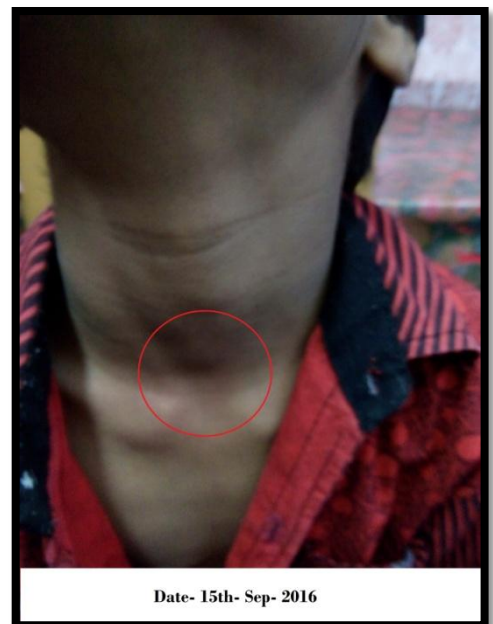
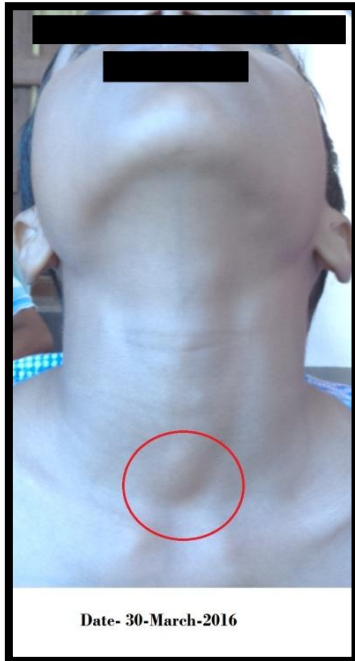
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DISCUSSION

Dermoid cyst is considered as an unusual clinicopathologic lesion which results from defective embryonic development.⁴ Dermoid cyst is a generic term which encompasses three different histologic types: Epidermoid (lined with simple squamous epithelium), ermoid (presence of skin adnexain cystic wall), or teratoid (presence of tissues such as muscle, cartilage or bone present).

In modern medicine, this type of patients are often advised for surgery which was advised in this case too, since there is no specific treatment for such a disorder. In Homoeopathy, a prescription is always based on holistic approach which implies a totality of symptoms constituted by Mental Generals, Physical Generals and Characteristic symptoms and Family history of the patient. For building up this totality, thorough interrogation of emotional and psychological factors like fears, grief, shock, anger, suppressed emotions etc. must be taken into account.

According to Organon of Medicine in Aphorism § 5 Dr. Hahnemann advise us that, “Useful to the physician in assisting him to cure are the particulars of the most probable exciting cause of the acute disease, as also the most significant points in the whole history of the chronic disease, to enable him to discover its fundamental cause, which is generally due to a chronic miasm. In these investigations, the ascertainable physical constitution of the patient (especially when the disease is chronic), his moral and intellectual character, his occupation, mode of living and habits, his social and domestic relations, his age, sexual function, ..etc., are to be taken into consideration.”⁶

Also in Aphorism § 7 of Organon of Medicine Dr. Hahnemann advise us that, “Now, as in a disease, from which no manifest exciting or maintaining cause (*causa occasionalis*) has to be removed, we can perceive nothing but the morbid symptoms, it must (regard being had to the possibility of a miasm, and attention paid to the accessory circumstances, § 5) be the symptoms alone by which the disease demands and points to the remedy suited to relieve it - and, moreover, the totality of these its symptoms, of this outwardly reflected picture of the internal essence of the disease, that is, of the affection of the vital force, must be the principal, or the sole means, whereby the disease can make known what remedy it requires - the only thing that can determine the choice of the most appropriate remedy - and thus, in a word, the totality of the symptoms must be the principal, indeed the only thing the physician has to take note of in every case of disease and to remove by means of his art, in order that it shall be cured and transformed into health.”⁷ There is no need to reproduce the whole aphorism, Either make a gist or only refer the Aphorisms.

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In this case, Tuberculinum was selected based on characteristic symptoms of the patient, family history and depending on miasmatic background. Patient was of similar physical constitution as stated in Tuberculinum, profuse sweat in night, easily catch cold, also has history of tuberculosis in family.- are the characteristic symptoms of Tuberculinum but we have mainly emphasize on the mind symptoms because Dr. Hahnemann instruct us in § 213 of Organon of Medicine that “We shall, therefore, never be able to cure conformably to nature – that is to say, homeopathically – if we do not, in every case of disease, even in such as are acute, observe, along with the other symptoms, those relating to the changes in the state of the mind and disposition, and if we do not select, for the patient’s relief, from among the medicines a disease-force which, in addition to the similarity of its other symptoms to those of the disease, is also capable of producing a similar state of the disposition and mind”.⁸

On the basis of this instruction of Dr. Hahnemann we give much more importance on the mental sphere of the patient. After taking all the symptoms we came to know that the patient has a great ‘fear of dog’, also ‘Mental restlessness’. So after giving importance on mental symptoms and family history of tuberculosis, selected remedy is Tuberculinum. Tuberculinum started the process of cure and after a certain time a higher potency of Tuberculinum was given which ultimately cured the case.

Homoeopathic cures stand on the art of case taking and the evaluation and analysis of symptoms.

CONCLUSION

Tuberculinum was selected after considering the mental generals, physical generals, particular symptoms and family history of the patient, and finally the patient was cured by the similimum. Homeopathy may be used as a safe alternative to surgical intervention. The basic concept of Homoeopathy is to treat the patient not the disease. So case taking & individualization take a vital role to cure the case homoeopathically. This case again proves the importance of mental symptoms for selection of similimum. The results of the case re-established the strength of homoeopathic principles and philosophy along with the concept of Individualization.

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