

Healing with Neem : Unlocking the Power of Azadirachta Indica in Homoeopathy

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ABSTRACT

Azadirachta indica, commonly known as Neem, has been a cornerstone of traditional medicine for centuries. In homoeopathy, its extracts are utilized to treat a wide range of health issues, from skin conditions and infections to inflammatory diseases and digestive disorders. This article delves into the homoeopathic applications of Azadirachta indica, exploring its historical significance, pharmacological properties, and clinical uses. We examine the remedy's efficacy in addressing various symptoms and conditions, including acne, fever, arthritis, and parasitic infestations etc. By shedding light on the therapeutic potential of Azadirachta indica, this article aims to promote a deeper understanding of its benefits and encourage further research into its homoeopathic applications.

KEYWORDS: Azadirachta indica, Neem, homoeopathy, traditional medicine, skin conditions, infections, inflammation, digestive disorders

ABBREVIATION:- Chin. (*china officinalis*), Guarea. (*Guarea trichiloides*), Ars. (*Arsenicum album*), Nat-m. (*Natrium muriaticum*), Sulph (*Sulphur*), Med. (*Medorrhinum*)

INTRODUCTION

PHARMACY - Aza. Azadirachta indica. Melia azadirachta indica. Nim or Neem. Margosa Bark. N. O. Meliaceae, Tribe, Melieae. Tincture of the bark. [1] The fresh bark is pounded to a pulp and macerated in two parts by weight of alcohol [2]. Historical dose: Tincture and all potencies, 6c to 30c [3].

HERBAL - This is an Indian remedy from very ancient times. The bark, known as Margosa Bark is the best-known medicinal portion and the tincture for the proving were made from this bark by Dr. P. C. Majumdar [1].

The leaves, bark, wood, roots, fruits and every part of this tree, are intensely bitter [2] The vast range of its action is chiefly due to azaserine, margocine and catechin, the three active principles found in this tree [3]

According to Ayurveda, the Hindu System of Medicine, the different parts of this tree possess different medicinal properties. Sanskrit authors agree that Azadirachta Indica bark, though very

disagreeable in taste is generally used with success [2].

A decoction of fresh leaves is used as a favourite wash to cure old ulcers of long standing. It removes within a short time the sloughs and promotes the healing. The fruit is purgative. demulcent and is used in some forms of skin disorders. A kind of oil is produced from the seed of ripe fruits and this oil is said to cure leprosy, eczema and some other obstinate skin diseases [2].

Nim is also praised by some of the allopathic physicians for its tonic, anti septic, astringent and anti-periodic properties [2]. Its action on fevers is well known in India, the native physicians use Nim as the principal substance in their febrifuge medicines. It is especially useful in cases previously maltreated with quinine [3].

HOMEOPATHIC

Azadirachta indica has been used in cases of lassitude, thirst, cough, Fever. Loss of appetite,

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helminthiasis, boils, bilious derangements, catarrh, vomiting, skin disease, hiccough, gonorrhoea. Its leaves are used in some forms of ophthalmic diseases parasites, worms and disorders brought on by deranged bile or from the use of poisonous things [2].

Azadirachta Indica is used in a variety of complaints, especially of the eyes, digestive derangements and skin disorders. An afternoon fever and rheumatic pains in various parts are caused by this remedy. Pain in sternum and ribs in back and shoulders and limbs Forgetful giddy on rising, headaches, scalp sensitive, eyes burn, pain in right eyeball Heat pricking and aching in hands. Loss of memory. Thirsty for large quantities of water at long intervals. Tendency to miscarriage. Copious leucorrhoea [3]

CLINICAL

Acroparesthesia, Acute rheumatism, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Intermittent fever, Miscarriages, Quinine effects, Spleen, typhoid fever, ozena, pemphigus, scabies [1,3,4]

CONSTITUTION -Rheumatic constitutions [3]

MODALITIES -Worse from the open air. Worse in the afternoon [3]

MIND-Depressed and forgetful. Mistakes in writing and spelling words. Mind, weak and dull, full of anxiety inactive. Could not think or remember names of persons very familiar or what has been done in the previous day [2,4] No desire to go out or walk out. Loss of memory Forgets familiar names. Forgets recent events. Does not want to go out nor to walk. Senile dementia. Amnesia Hypochondria [3].

HEAD -Right-sided headache with throbbing of the temporal artery and pain in the right eyeball, worse in the open air. Scalp painful and sensitive to the touch. Hair sensitive, Painful [3].

VERTIGO - Sensation of drunkenness especially on lifting the head and around 10 am [3].

EYES – Burning the eyes, burning of the eyes continued throughout even the next day. Burning dull and heavy. Pain in the eye, by slightest pressure, red, congested and burning with slight coryza, sense of pressure in the right eye, eyes red and sunken, pressive pain in the right eye-ball [2].

EARS -Buzzing in the ears, a peculiar cracking sound is heard in the ear like tickling with a feather, which is increased on opening the mouth [2] .

NOSE- watery discharge from the nose [4].

MOUTH -No thirst but mouth is clammy, water has relish, taste good Mouth is bitter. On the sides and surface of the tongue a painful burning sensation is

felt as if scalded pupillae seem to be enlarged and prominent. Putrid taste in the mouth. Saliva coming out which tastes salty. Slight difficulty in deglutition, especially water and meat [2].

FACE -flushing of the face, flushing and beat in the face, face pale [2]. Alternating heat and

Pallor of the face [3].

THROAT -Bitter taste in the throat, left side sore throat, Slight hoarseness [2,3,4].

BACK AND NECK:- itching of the body, especially the back, worse in the open air and in the afternoon [3] Pain and aching at the nape of the neck [2].

CHEST -Pain in sternum and ribs [3] Aching in the lower part of the right chest below the nipple. Staches in the chest. Crampy pains in the lower part of chest. Transitory stitches in the chest, especially in the right side [2] Cramping pains at the base of the lungs [3]

LUNGS -Sighing, breathing at intervals Breath is hot and respiration is rapid Violent cough with thick, white, jelly like sputum, which is difficult to expel. Cough after bathing Cough with greyish expectoration, thick sputa Short dry cough in the afternoon. Cough with white sputa and tasteless [3].

HEART -Pulse rapid and strong or rapid and weak. Pulse is quick and hard feeble [3],

APPETITE -Thirsty for large quantities of water at long intervals. Keen appetite [1].

ABDOMEN:- Great uneasiness in the abdomen with flatulent rumbling in the bowels. Twisting pain in the epigastric region, no tenderness in the abdomen, clutching pain in the umbilical region, obliging to bend forwards, which affords some relief, abdomen a little Distended, passing of offensive flatus, painful tension in the hypochondria region [2].

RECTUM -Diarrhoea, no satisfaction after stool Constipation with ball-like stools which are hard and small, alternating with diarrhoea Feeling after stool that the rectum is not empty Insufficient .constipated, stools hard, small and knotty, stools hard Stool copious, soft, semi-solid [1,2,3,4].

KIDENEY -Urine scanty, purple in colour. Urine scanty and high coloured and scalding, urine white clear and copious, urine of strong odour (once with purple sediment) [3].

MALE -Great excitement of sexual organs, sexual desire a little diminished [2] .

FAMALE - Copious leucorrhoea. Metritis of the cervix Metrorrhagia. Recurring miscarriages [3].

LIMBS -Numbness of the limbs as if the links are paralysed. Gnawing in the legs. Strength of the hand diminished Burning of the hands and soles of the feet Numbness of the hands only, especially the right hand. Rheumatic pains in the lower limbs [3],

SLEEP - Insomnia and agitation in bed. Wakes frequently Dreams of fights and quarrels in the second half of the night. Sleeplessness and tossing in the bed, dreamy and interrupted sleep at night [2,3].

SKIN - itching of various parts of the body without the appearance of any eruption, itching of the body. sudamina on the back [2].

FEVER -Fever commences slight chill or without chill from 4:30 pm and abates from 7:30 pm. afternoon fever. Glowing heat and burning, especially in the face, eyes, palms of the hands and soles of the feet in open air. Copious sweat, especially on the forehead, neck and upper part of the body, sweating commences on the forehead gradually extending towards the trunk, no sweat in lower part of the body [2]. In chronic malarial fever, the liver and spleen are enlarged and indurated, paroxysm of fever in evening with bilious complaints with cough and burning in the eyes specially when ague is suppressed with overdose of quinine. **CHILL** – rise temperature with slight chill in the afternoon. **HEAT** – burning in eyes, face, palms and soles, relief in open cool air. **SWEAT** – slight sweat on upper parts, only scanty sweat or absence of it. It is very beneficial in fever with burning, thirstlessness [5].

COMMENTS

The most peculiar feature of the proving is the lever, which commences with a very slight chill or none at all, about 3 to 4:30 pm and abates about 7:30 pm. Glowing heat and burning, especially in face .eyes, palms of hands and soles of feet in open air, sweat copious, commencing on forehead, gradually extending towards trunk, no sweat on lower part of body [1].

COMPARE [3]:-

1. Cedron, Chin., Ars., Nat-m.
2. Guarea.

3. Ars. -Prostration, anxiety. restlessness. Cadaverous odour of secretions. Aggravation from I am. to 3 am.
4. Chin. -General weakness from loss of liquid. Thirst for large quantities of water. Haemorrhaging from the mucous membranes. Sensitive scalp
5. Sulph. Quarrelsome with grandiose ideas. Buning pains, weakness in the morning. Need for fresh air and fear of water. Morbid alterations
6. Med.-Forgets names and recent events. Restlessness, precipitation, desire for drinks, Irritating leucorrhoea. Breasts cold. Heels sensitive. Sleeps in knee-chest position.

CONCLUSION

Neem is one of the best nontoxic biological sources for development of modern drugs. Therefore wide variety of neem extracts extend their benefits beyond traditional medical, hence through the use of scientific and technological advance. We can use neem extracts as current medical adjuvants on humans, animals, plants by understanding their potential.

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