
**A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF JABORANDI MOTHER TINCTURE AND
INDIVIDUALISED HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINE IN CASES OF
HYPERHIDROSIS IN AGE GROUP OF 18 TO 40 YEARS.**

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Abstract

Background: This research aimed to explore the impact of indicated Homoeopathic medicines and also Jaborandi mother tincture in the treatment of hyperhidrosis. Research conducted at OPD of Motiwala (national) Homoeopathic medical college and hospital of a six-month duration. The included age group of 18 to 40 years. Sample size of 30 patient divided into 2 group of control and experimental group. Experimental group received the Jaborandi mother tincture and control group received the individualised Homoeopathic medicines, their data were collected by case records format and perspiration score were measure by visual score. Pre and post score were measured. And by statistical analysis result were concluded. 100% patient showed improvement who received individualised Homoeopathic medicines. **Aim and Objectives:** This research aimed to explore the impact of indicated Homoeopathic medicines and also Jaborandi mother tincture in the treatment of hyperhidrosis and to compare their result. The primary objectives included to study the effect of Jaborandi Mother tincture in treating hyperhidrosis using visual scale for quantification of hyperhidrosis cases. And also to study the effect of individualised homeopathic medicine in cases of hyperhidrosis. **Materials and Methods:** This research adopts a Comparative study design conducted at OPD of Motiwala (national) Homoeopathic medical college and hospital of a six-month period. The selection of study subjects follows specific eligibility criteria, including an age group of 18 to 40 years, and obtaining written consent. Exclusion criteria encompass pregnant and lactating females, known cases of systemic diseases. Perspiration score measured by visual scale a sample size of 30 patient. Visual scale is employed for measurement and Data management involves the format of case record format. 30 sample size divide into control and experimental group. Experimental group received the Jaborandi mother tincture and Control group received the individualised Homoeopathic medicine. Statistical analysis is planned using unpaired t test and Microsoft excel. Positive and negative assessments are made based on score improvements or lack thereof. Graphical presentation and statistical evaluation will contribute to the conclusion drawn from this comprehensive research. **Results:** According to statistical analysis the Calculated value of t is 3.125 and Table t value is 2.15. Hence calculated t value is greater than table t value. 73% patient showed improvement out of 15 Patient who received jaborandi mother tincture, and 100% patient improved who received individualised Homoeopathic medicines. **Conclusion:** Since calculated t value is greater than table t value null hypothesis is rejected thus jaborandi mother tincture is as effective as individualised homoeopathic medicine in treatment of hyperhidrosis in the age group of 18 to 40 years.

Keywords: Hyperhidrosis, Homeopathy, Jaborandi mother tincture

Introduction

Sweating is a physiological and vital process. Hyperhidrosis is characterised as excessive, erratic, and

uncontrollably sweating more than is necessary for thermoregulation and can cause serious suffering (1). It could be generalised, affecting the

entire body, or focal, affecting just certain body parts ⁽²⁾. Whatever the nature or cause, it is often debilitating both socially and professionally ⁽³⁾. It can affect any part of the body, although it primarily affects the face, palms, soles, and axilla ⁽⁴⁾ it is the excessive secretion of the eccrine sweat glands in response to stimuli like heat. ⁽¹⁰⁾

Although primarily a benign physical burden, hyperhidrosis can deteriorate quality of life from a psychological, emotional, and social perspective. In fact, hyperhidrosis almost always leads to psychological as well as physical and social consequences. People suffering from it-present difficulties in the professional field, more than 80% experiencing a moderate to severe emotional impact from the disease and half are subject to depression.

Materials and Methods

The research adopts a Comparative study design conducted at OPD of Motiwala (national) Homeopathic medical college and hospital of a six-month period. The selection of study subjects follows specific eligibility criteria, including an age group of 18 to 40 years, and obtaining written consent. Exclusion criteria encompass pregnant and lactating females, known cases of systemic diseases. Perspiration score measured by visual scale a sample size of 30 patient. Visual scale is employed for measurement and Data management involves the format of case record format. 30 sample size divide into control and experimental group.

Experimental group will revive the Jaborandi mother tincture and Control group will receive the individualised Homoeopathic medicine. Statistical analysis is planned using unpaired t test and Microsoft excel Positive and negative assessments are made based on score improvements or lack thereof. Graphical presentation and statistical evaluation will contribute to the conclusion drawn from this comprehensive research.

Statistical analysis

The statistical analysis was done using unpaired t-Test based on the pre and post interventional results of Hyperhidrosis score.

Ethical approval

Ethical clearance was taken from ethical committee. Patient's informed consent was taken before enrolling them in the present study.

Results

a) Constitutional

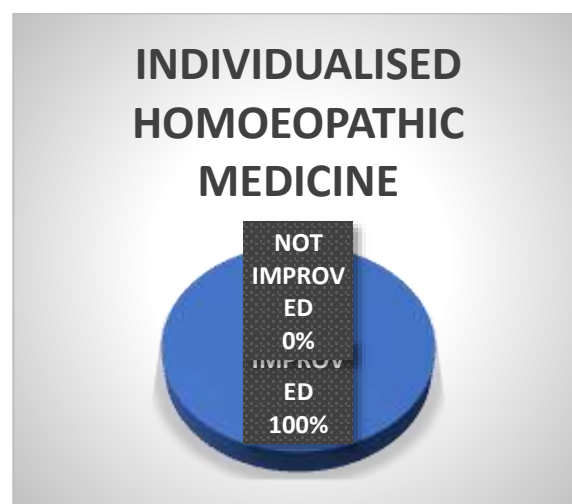


Figure 3: Pie-chart representing percentage of improvement seen in patients of individualised homoeopathic medicine

Result	No. of patients
Improved	15
Not improved	00
Total	15

b) Jaborandi Mother Tincture

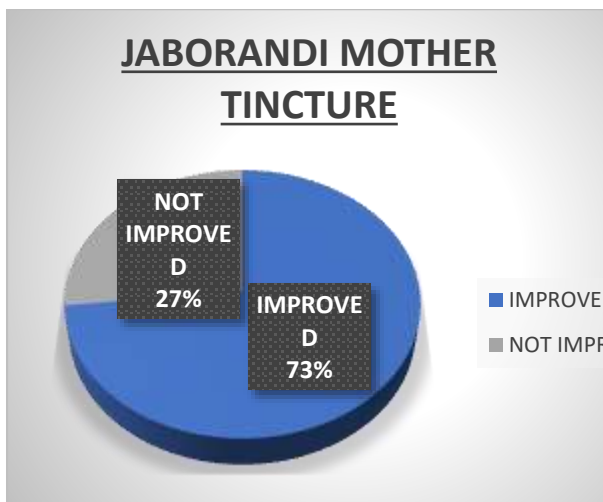


Figure 4: Pie-chart representing percentage of improvement seen in patients of Jaborandi mother tincture

Result	No. of patients
Improved	11
Not improved	04
Total	15

2. Age-distribution

Age distribution: No. of patients

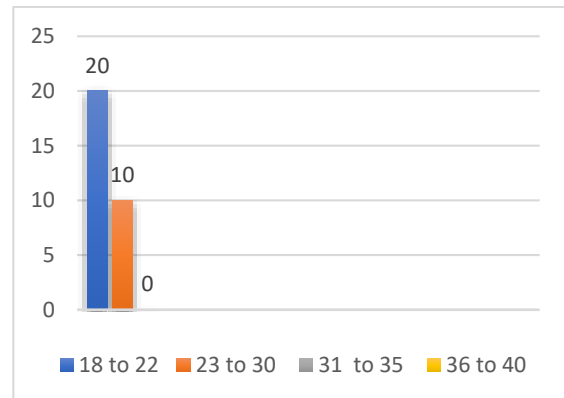


Figure 1: Bar chart representing age-distribution

Sr.no	Age group	No. of patients
1	18 to 22	20
2	23 to 30	10
3	31 to 35	0
4	36 to 40	0

3. Sex-distribution

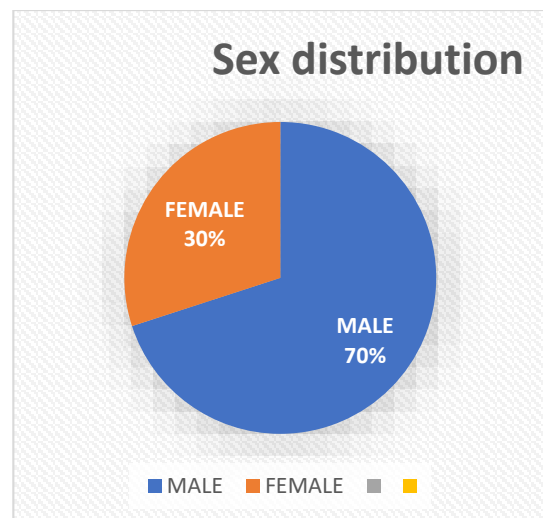


Figure 2: Pie chart representing Sex distribution:

Male	Female	Total
21	09	30

4.Location

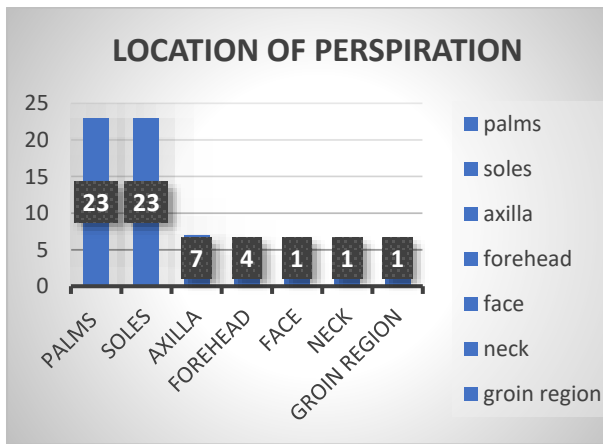
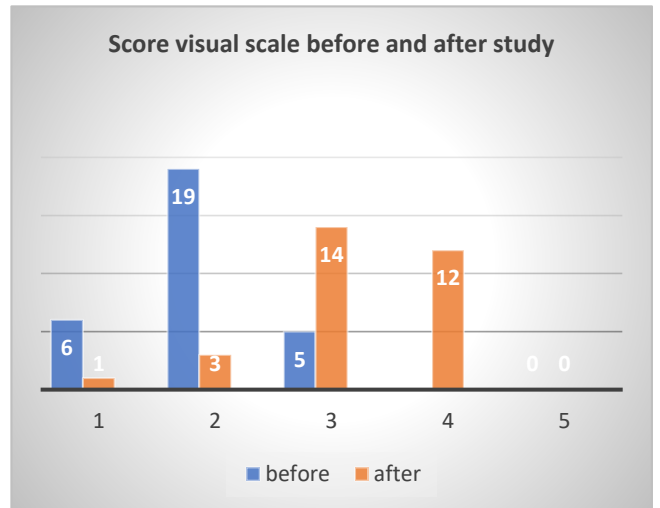


Figure 5: Pie-chart showing location of perspirations in percentage

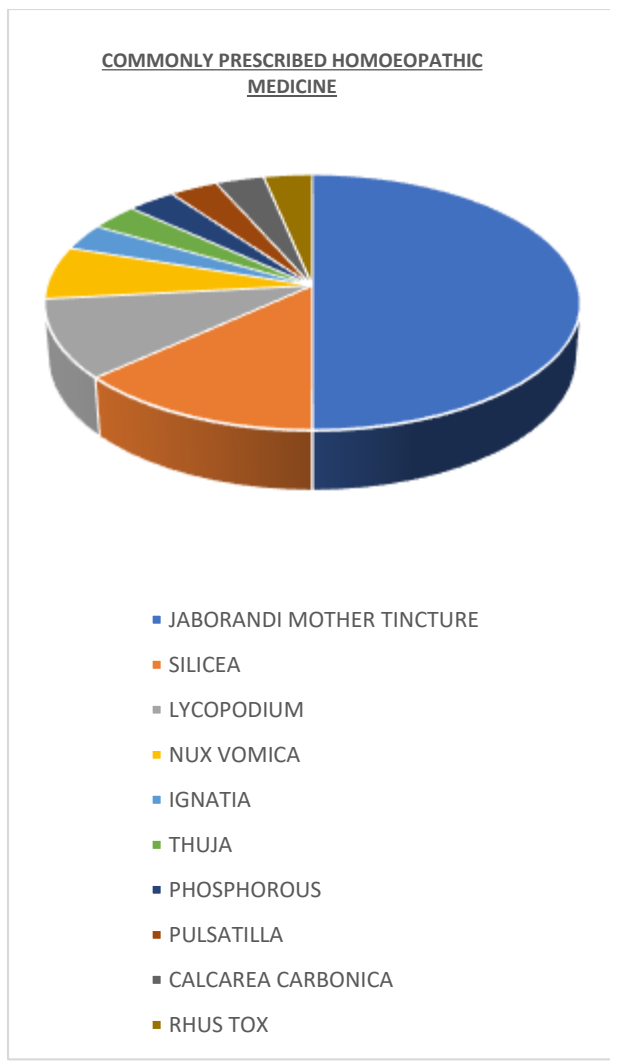
Sr.No.	Location	No. of Patients
1	Palms	23
2	Soles	23
3	Axillae	07
4	Forehead	04
5	Face	01
6	Neck	01
7	Groin region	01

5. SCORE OF VISUAL SCALE BEFORE AND AFTER STUDY

Scale	Before	After
Soaked and very dripping (1)	6	01
Soaked and dripping (2)	19	3
Wet (3)	05	14
Humid (4)	0	12
Normal (5)	0	0



6. COMMONLY PRESCRIBED HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINE :



Homoeopathic Medicine	No. Of Cases
Jaborandi Mother Tincture	15
Silicea	4
Lycopodium	3
Nux Vomica	2
Ignatia	1

Thuja	1
Phosphorous	1
Pulsatilla	1
Calcarea Carbonica	1
Rhus Toxicodendron	1

Discussion

The research is conducted at OPD of Motiwala (national) Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital to assess the effect of Jaborandi Mother Tincture in treating hyperhidrosis AND also to study effect of individualised homoeopathic medicine in cases of hyperhidrosis. The study utilised the visual scale for quantification of hyperhidrosis cases.

Hyperhidrosis is uncontrollable, excessive and unpredictable sweating that exceeds the needs related to thermoregulation. It mostly affects axillary, palms, soles and face but can affect any part of body..

After carefully shortlisting the patients from Motiwala national homoeopathic medical college. We took the data of 35 cases, out of which 5 cases were dropped out. Their data were by taken by case recording format. Their perspiration score were measured by visual scale. Later the individualised homoeopathic medicines were prescribed on basis of totality of symptoms in 17 patients (Group A). Medicines were prescribed on the basis of individualisation and totality of symptoms and found to be effective. Most commonly prescribed remedies were silicea, lycopodium , nux vomica, ignatia, thuja, phosphorus, pulsatilla, calcarea carb, rhus tox. Another group were prescribed jaborandi mother tincture.(Group B). According to unpaired T test we observed that jaborandi mother tincture was

effective but not as effective than the individualised homoeopathic medicines.

The 30 patients were gave regular follow ups. According to the data, it was observed that most affected age group were 18 to 30 years of age. In our research 21 male patient and 09 female patient suffered from hyperhidrosis. Hence More percentage of males are suffering from Hyperhidrosis. The most common location of perspiration was Soles, then axilla and then followed by forehead.

During the course of study , we observed improvement is not only in complaints of hyperhidrosis but also with accompanying symptoms. The use of individualised homoeopathic medicines helped us to provide relief to the other accompanying physical complaints .

The challenges faced during the study were to make patient understand about the hyperhidrosis. We faced difficulties while marking on the scale as specific body parts only were mentioned in it. If more elaborative scale would made, then it would help carrying out the study more precisely for further studies

Conclusion

Since calculated t value is greater than table t value null hypothesis is rejected thus jaborandi mother tincture is as effective as individualised homoeopathic medicine in treatment of hyperhidrosis in the age group of 18 to 40 years.

Acknowledgment

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Lastly a humble thank you to our patients for their co-operation, entrusting us with their cases and providing the consent with utmost confidence in us.

We recognize and appreciate the collective efforts of both the institution and the participants, emphasizing their significant roles in the successful completion of this study.

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