Centre for Integrative Medical Training In Association with London Integrated Medical Health Education



Pre-membership Course in Medical Homeopathy

A Blended Course in Homeopathic Medicine for Healthcare Professionals

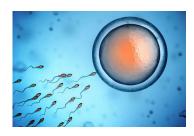
Unit 52

Materia Medica Studies for Week 8



Infertility

Infertility is a problem that affects significant numbers of the population. Many couples consult with practitioners of complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) such as homeopaths. Research shows promising results, both for infertile women and men. These results confirm homeopaths' clinical experience.



Infertility – a common problem

Infertility affects a considerable part of the population, with 7.4 percent infertile women¹ and up to as many as 18 percent of couples being infertile². Although many seek medical help for infertility³, an increasing number also consult with homeopaths and other complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) practitioners⁴⁻⁵. One reason given is that CAM practitioners treating couples with infertility have a more holistic approach than conventional practitioners⁶. However, many use homeopathy to treat specific conditions which may cause infertility, such as endometriosis⁵.



Dr Nuria Booth discusses Homeopathy in Infertility:



https://youtu.be/nTrilSrky-4

Improved fertility in women treated homeopathically

A study of 67 women showed 57 percent improvement in fertility⁷. Homeopathic treatment seemed to influence several factors important to inducing pregnancy, including regulation of the menstrual cycle, regulation of hormones and enhancing ovulation. The study was a so-called randomized double-blind placebo-controlled trial, where who received homeopathic treatment and who received inert placebo pills was unknown until after the study.

Improved sperm quantity and quality

In a trial of 45 sub-fertile men, numbers and quality of sperm cells improved after individualised homeopathic treatment⁸. Couples involved in the project had tried to become pregnant for an average of over four years (range from 2 to 11 years). Researchers found 65 percent increase in the number of sperm cells in men with particularly low cell numbers, and 37 percent increase overall.

Good motility is crucial in order for sperm cells to reach and fertilise an egg. After one year of homeopathic treatment, the percentage of sperm cells with good motility had increased by over 80 percent. The greatest effect was seen in men with both low numbers and poor motility of sperm cells, with an improvement of over 180 percent. Participants also experienced improvement in their general state of health. Reduced consumption of alcohol and avoiding cigarette smoking and other forms of pollution also positively influenced results.



More research needed

Although the mentioned studies involved small numbers of participants, results are promising and confirm the clinical experience of homeopaths working with infertile couples. Some homeopaths report success rates of up to sixty percent9. More research should be carried out to further determine the effect of homeopathy in infertility.

Conclusion:

Homeopathy should be considered as a viable treatment option for individuals and couples with infertility. More research should be carried out to further determine the effectiveness of homeopathy for patients with fertility.

After the resolution of obvious reversible causes, including infections and inflammatory conditions, the first choice of homeopathic treatment is generally constitutionally based.

A notional materia medica of infertility is provided on page 4 below. These remedies are most likely to be useful where signature problems and specific keynotes can be identified in the case history.

References

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INFERTILITY - materia medica pointers

Infertility problems are becoming more prominent. The incidence is 10-15% of all heterosexual couples. 30% are male, 30% female, 30% combined and 10% of unknown cause. As already mentioned, the contamination of the food chain with natural and synthetic oestrogens is a growing concern. Chromosomal defects and anatomical abnormalities are unresponsive to any form of treatment. Hormonal causes can respond favourably to homoeopathic treatment.

The most successful approach is constitutional treatment for both partners. Diet and lifestyle changes can be of paramount importance.

Below are listed some specific remedies that have infertility in their picture.

Rubrics

MALE GENITALIA/SEX - STERILITY
FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - MENSES - copious - sterility, in
FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - MENSES - frequent, too - sterility, in
FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - MENSES - late, too - sterility, in
FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - MENSES - painful, dysmenorrhea - sterility, in
FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - MENSES - scanty - sterility, in
FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - METRORRHAGIA - sterile women; in
FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - STERILITY



Aletris farinosa

Some Remedies

Male: Sulfanilamidinum

for use in inhibited production of spermatozoa

X-ray

atrophy of sexual organs

Female: *Aletris farinosa (Stargrass)

weariness, tiredness

anaemic

premature menses with labour-like pains

habitual miscarriage

Aurum metallicum

sterility vaginism sensitive vagina

Aurum muriaticum natronatum

indurated cervix enlarged uterus uterine tumours chronic metritis ulceration of cervix and vagina uterine prolapse

Cantharis

burning pains, retained placenta expels moles, dead foetus constant discharge

Filix mas (Male Fern)

profuse menses with nausea abdominal distension, infestation with worms stimulated menstruation prolapse of vagina

Gossypium (Cotton)

tardy menses feels flow would start morning sickness uterus subinvoluted

*Origanum majorana (Origanum majorana)

increased sexual desire, masturbation leucorrhea affectations of the breast

Sabal serrulata (Saw Palmetto)

undeveloped breasts sexual debility suppressed sexual impulses

Senecio aureus

fatigue states, anaemia cyclical and menstrual pattern disturbances Post-surgical / post procedural trauma

Sea remedies including:

Oncorhynchus tshawytscha (Pacific Chinook salmon) '



https://hpathy.com/clinical-cases/the-life-cycle-of-a-salmon-onc orhynchus-tshawytscha/



Filix mas (Male Fern)