

## POLIOMYELITIS ITS PREVENTION AND CURE IN HOMŒOPATHY

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Poliomyelitis, briefly known as "Polio" has also been called "Spinal Infantile Paralysis" and also "Acute Atrophic Spinal Paralysis". This destructive disease is now rampant in all parts of India and thousands of children are falling prey to it. Most unfortunately the other systems of medicine which vainly claim their superiority over Homœopathy have neither any knowledge about the true cause of the disease nor any effective treatment both for the prevention or cure of the same to boast of. In all the books of modern pathology it is stated that the etiology of this disease is still unknown. It is only in Homœopathy we have the most effective treatment for this disease both preventive as well as curative. But our Government, in spite of numerous appeals from the public from all quarters, has not taken proper advice from any prominent Homœopathic Physicians of our country in the matter perhaps from a feeling of willful negligence or from inferiority complex. Besides, it has been arranged to get huge supplies of medicine in the form of tablets for the prevention of the said disease from Russia, incurring a heavy expenditure. Now those tablets are being distributed to some children here and there, as a preventive. It is a pity that such administration of medicine is blind and senseless. It serves as an eye wash to the public that the Government is doing so much for the prevention of the disease, it is only when a Physician knows fully well the cause of a disease (etiology), when he detects the disease in a particular child and he feels sure that particular child will get the disease in question, it is only then he should go to that child and see whether it can be prevented or not. So the present distribution of medicine for the prevention of a disease, the etiology of which is unknown, to children who are not prone to get it and then feeling

satisfied about the efficacy of the medicine is not wise. So I feel it my sacred duty to put before both the medical profession as well as the public some of the most valuable facts, I have observed during the course of fifteen years of my most intensive study of many cases of children suffering from the diseases of the brain and spinal cord. I have come to the following conclusions after carefully studying the constitutions of the parents, grand parents and family histories of such children who were affected with the said polio. The following facts will prove undoubtedly helpful to the Physicians, as well as heads of families in deciding beforehand whether a particular child is prone to get Polio or not. And if he feels satisfied that, a particular child is prone to get it he can resort to the preventive treatment homœopathically as hereunder mentioned and prevent thereby the most destructive Polio most surely, effectively, harmlessly and permanently.

Firstly, we have to consider whether or not the said Polio is contagious in nature as advocated by other School of Medicine. During the course of epidemics like Cholera or Small-pox or Measles etc., if one is attacked in one family almost all children will be attacked one after another, and a single attack in a certain locality will result in a number of attacks in that locality. But in the case of Polio there is nothing of that sort. But the following points have been observed. In a family having in it some three or four children from the same parents only one or two children who are younger and whose vitality is very low have been affected. In a big joint family a single child of particular parents was affected while all the other children of other parents remained unaffected without any preventive treatment. These observations will undoubtedly show that it is absolutely non-contagious. So in the absence of any contagion there must be a predisposing cause in the constitution of the child to get the said disease, and it will be briefly discussed later. Some Physicians are led to lecture that Polio is contagious because of some scattered cases here and there in a particular locality at only one and the same time. The reason for such occurrence is quite different. Very dry climate in dry cold weather in Winter or dry hot weather in Summer

is very much against the constitutional states of such children with brain troubles. So only during summer or winter these complaints come on because such extremes of temperature serve as exciting causes to bring out the symptoms of the said disease which was in a dormant condition till then. So, the idea, that it is contagious will not apply to these cases.\*

Now let us consider about the predisposing causes of the disease. Poliomyelitis is the acute inflammation of the gray anterior columns of the spinal cord. In the case of pure Polio, when not complicated with any other disease of the brain (Cerebro-spinal meningitis or Tubercular meningitis) the following symptoms will be observed. It begins suddenly usually with fever and severe cerebral symptoms like coma, delirium, general convulsions etc. Paralysis is very rapidly developed with entire relaxation of the muscles. This Paralysis will generally be in the form Paraplegia. There will be no severe disturbance of sensation. A rapid improvement of the general condition soon follows. The restitution of movement is not uniform in the paralysed limbs and remains in part lost for ever. The diseased limb withers away. Considerable deformities like club foot and paralytic contractures may also occur.

In addition to the above mentioned symptoms the following symptoms have also been present in 90% of the present cases of Polio. Tremor of the eye balls, stiffness of the muscles of the nape of the neck and back, distortions of the face, involuntary chewing, grinding of teeth, occasional peculiar piercing shrieks, opisthotonos and above all irregular pulse and temperature. Even the mortality in the present cases is higher

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\* The data from which the Author draws this conclusion do not seem to be sufficient. No contagion or infection affects each or all people of a family or locality. The contagion or infection of any disease—be it Cholera or Polio—depends not only on the infecting organism (Virus or Bacterium), but also on many environmental factors, and most importantly on the susceptibility of the individual. It is by diminishing the last, i.e., increasing the resistance of the vital force of the individuals against any disease—including the contagious ones that our homœopathic medicines—the simillima act. (J.K.)

than that of pure Polio. The presence of the above symptoms will not only show that meninges (membrances of the brain and cord) are involved in the present cases of Polio but also more or less complicated with Tubercular meningitis.

Homœopathy asserts beyond any doubt that "Syphilis or Gonorrhœa in the father is Tuberculosis or consumption in the son" i.e., it is a dyscrasia produced by the complete fusion through heredity the two miasms Psora and Syphilis or Psora and Sycosis. This forms the main and only predisposing cause for all Tubercular lesions in any part of the body i.e., in lungs, bones, joints, lymphatic glands (Scrofulosis), brain or spinal cord.

Thus it can safely and surely be taken that those children, whose parents or grand parents got their syphilitic or gonorrhœal complaints suppressed by external ointments, allopathic injections, mercurial and arsenic preparations of other systems of medicine only get this destructive Poliomyelitis complicated with Tubercular meningitis, and not others. You can take this as an infallible law. When there is venereal inheritance i.e., of both gonorrhœa and syphilis in parents or grand parents, the children of such subjects are born with tendency to Tuberculosis. In all such cases the advice of a true Homœopathic Physician is to be sought for to prevent all destructive Tubercular processes at very early stages.

As regards the treatment of Polio, because the patient is to be treated on constitutional symptoms it is advisable to refer the cases to the homœopathic physician only. But as a preventive measure such children, who are prone to get the disease, should be given 4 doses of Mercurius Solubilis 1000 all on one day with an interval of 3 hours between two doses. After two weeks another 4 doses should be given on one day again. That is enough to prevent the disease.

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