



Efficacy of Natrium Muriaticum Decimal scale 6X potency in cases of Leucorrhoea in Females of reproductive age group- A Clinical Study

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Abstract

This study assessed the efficacy of Natrum Muriaticum 6X in treating leucorrhoea in females of reproductive age. A total of 100 participants, primarily aged 23–32 years, were treated with Natrum Muriaticum based on individual case analysis. Significant improvement was observed, with Leucorrhoea Symptom Assessment Scale (LSAS) scores decreasing from 23.72 to 17.71 after treatment. Statistical analysis (t-statistic = 11.08, $p < 0.0001$) confirmed the treatment’s effectiveness. These results suggest that Natrum Muriaticum 6X is a safe and effective option for managing leucorrhoea, though further research with larger, diverse samples is needed.

Keywords: Leucorrhoea Symptom, Pathological Leucorrhoea, Immunosuppression.

Introduction

Leucorrhoea, commonly referred to as abnormal vaginal discharge, is a widespread condition affecting women globally. It ranges from normal physiological discharge, which occurs as a natural response to hormonal changes, to pathological forms that signal underlying infections or other health conditions. This condition can significantly impact women’s physical, emotional, and social well-being, highlighting the need for a thorough understanding of its causes, implications, and effective treatment options, distinguishing between physiological and pathological leucorrhoea is essential for accurate diagnosis and appropriate treatment, leading to better

healthcare outcomes. In many parts of the world, particularly in developing countries, leucorrhoea remains underreported and poorly managed due to cultural stigma, lack of awareness, and limited access to healthcare resources. Physiologically, leucorrhoea is a natural response to hormonal fluctuations during pregnancy, menstruation, or menopause. Pathological leucorrhoea, on the other hand, is often caused by infections, chronic health conditions, or poor hygiene practices. Many women experience feelings of embarrassment, anxiety, and diminished self-esteem, which can lead to social withdrawal and a reduced quality of life. The global incidence of leucorrhoea, which is reported to affect between 30% and 70% of women at some point in their lives, underscores the need for focused research and intervention. This study aims to explore the underlying causes and effects of leucorrhoea, highlight the significance of addressing its global incidence, and evaluate the potential of homeopathic remedies, specifically **Natrum Muriaticum**, in the treatment of this condition.

Aim of the Study

The primary aim of this study is to evaluate the efficacy of Natrum Muriaticum Decimal Scale 6X in the treatment of leucorrhoea in females of reproductive age.

Objectives of the Study

To determine the efficacy of Natrum Muriaticum Decimal Scale 6X in the treatment of leucorrhoea in females of reproductive age. To analyze the clinical presentation and symptomatology of leucorrhoea in females of reproductive age group, focusing on common signs, patterns, and variations. To assess control measures and prevention strategies for leucorrhoea, aiming to reduce incidence and recurrence rates in females of reproductive age. To examine the role of

socioeconomic factors and hygiene practices in the prevalence and management of leucorrhoea. To provide cost-effective and accessible homeopathic treatment for females from lower socioeconomic backgrounds suffering from leucorrhoea. To explore the long-term outcomes and patient satisfaction with homeopathic treatment, particularly with Natrum Muriaticum 6X, in terms of symptom relief and quality of life.

Methodology

Study Area -The study was conducted at the Outpatient Department (OPD) of Tania Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, located in Sri Ganganagar, Rajasthan.

Study Participants

Target Population: Females from the reproductive age group. **Age Range:** 18 to 45 years. **Sample Size** -A total of 100 participants were included in the study. **Sampling Technique**- Participants were selected using random sampling techniques to ensure a representative sample.

Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Participants in this study were required to be females between the ages of 18 and 45 years, presenting with clinical symptoms of leucorrhoea. The inclusion criteria encompassed individuals exhibiting abnormal vaginal discharge characterized by changes in color, consistency, or odor, such as watery, thin, yellowish, greenish, or gray discharge with a foul odor; itching or irritation in the vaginal region; pelvic pain or discomfort in the lower abdomen; dyspareunia (pain during sexual intercourse); and urinary symptoms, including burning or increased frequency of urination. Additional associated symptoms such as fever or menstrual cycle irregularities were also considered indicative of leucorrhoea. The study excluded male participants and females outside the reproductive age range (under 18 or over 45 years). Further

exclusions included individuals with systemic disorders or complications, such as diabetes or immunosuppression, that could influence the course of leucorrhoea, as well as cases exhibiting gross pathological changes, including severe infections, tumors, or malignancies. These criteria ensured that the study focused on a well-defined population of women within the reproductive age group, minimizing confounding factors that could impact the treatment outcomes.

The study was designed as a prospective clinical trial, with detailed case documentation following a prescribed format. Computer repertory software was utilized for accurate repertorization, ensuring precise homeopathic remedy selection. Comprehensive data was gathered through the administration of detailed questionnaires, and treatment records were meticulously maintained throughout the study. The selection of potency and repetition schedule was tailored to each individual case. All patients were prescribed Natrum Muriaticum in a 6X decimal potency, with doses adjusted according to the individual needs of the patient. Regular follow-up visits were scheduled, and comprehensive follow-up tables were maintained to monitor progress. Statistical analyses were performed to assess the treatment outcomes. The Leucorrhea Symptom Assessment Scale (LSAS) was employed to evaluate symptom severity in patients both before and after treatment, providing a standardized measure of efficacy.

Result

For the study “Efficacy of Natrium Muriaticum Decimal scale 6X potency in cases of Leucorrhoea in Females of reproductive age group 100 cases have been included. The data obtained was sorted out in the form of different charts and tables.

In the age distribution of the study participants, the majority fall within the 23-27 years age group, which represents 25% of the total population. The 28-32 years age group follows closely, comprising 24% of the participants, indicating a significant presence of late young adults. Late middle age individuals, aged 43-45 years, make up 21% of the sample, while early middle-aged participants between 33-37 years account for 14%. The middle age category, ranging from 38-42 years, includes 9% of the participants. Lastly, early adulthood participants aged 18-22 years constitute the smallest group, representing 7% of the total study population. Overall, the sample presents a well-rounded distribution across the different stages of adulthood.

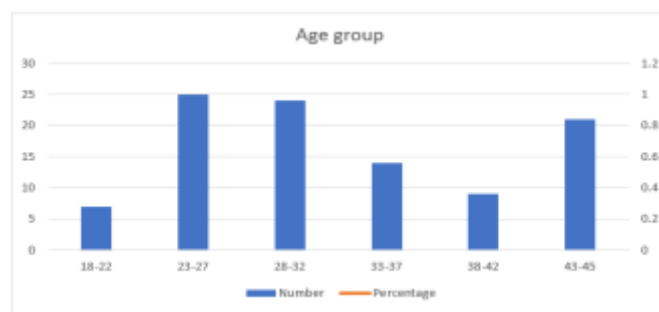


Fig.1: In the age distribution of the study participants In the study population, 57% of the participants were from urban areas, while 43% were from rural areas, making a total of 100 participants. This distribution highlights a higher representation of urban participants compared to rural ones.

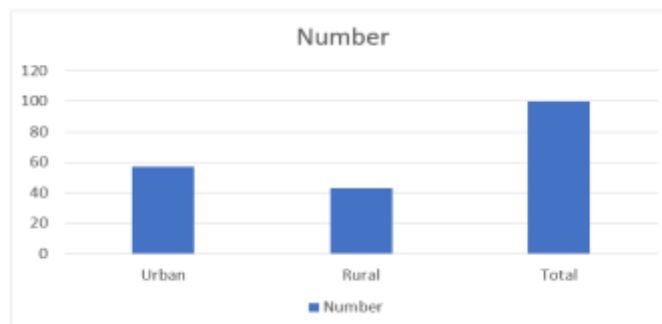


Fig. 2: Percentage distribution of 100 cases of urinary tract infection during pregnancy according to Habitat.

In the study, participants were categorized based on their socio-economic status. Among the 100 participants, 27% belonged to the upper class, 33% were from the middle class, and the largest group, 40%, came from the lower class. This distribution shows a significant representation from the lower socio-economic group, followed by middle and upper classes.

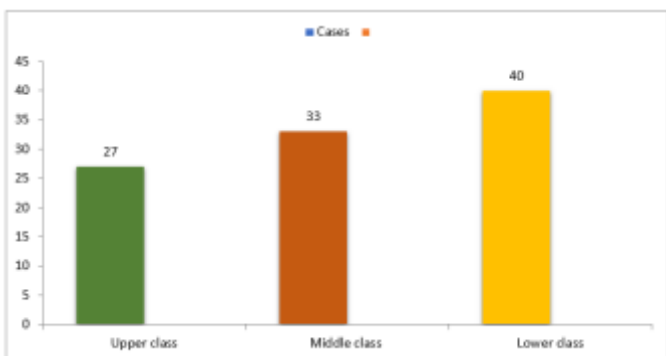


Fig. 3: Percentage distribution of 100 cases of urinary tract infection during pregnancy according to Socio-economic status.

In the study, participants were categorized based on their marital status. Out of 100 participants, 62% were married, while 38% were unmarried. This indicates a majority of the participants were married, making up over half of the study group.

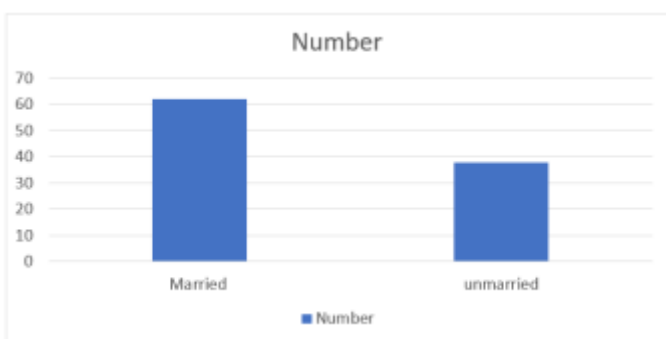


Fig. 4: Distribution according to marital status

In terms of occupation, the study participants were divided into several categories. Out of 100 participants, 11% were employed in government jobs, while 31% were housewives. Participants working in private jobs accounted for 20%, and students made up the largest

group, representing 38% of the total participants. This distribution highlights a diverse range of occupations among the study group, with students being the most represented.

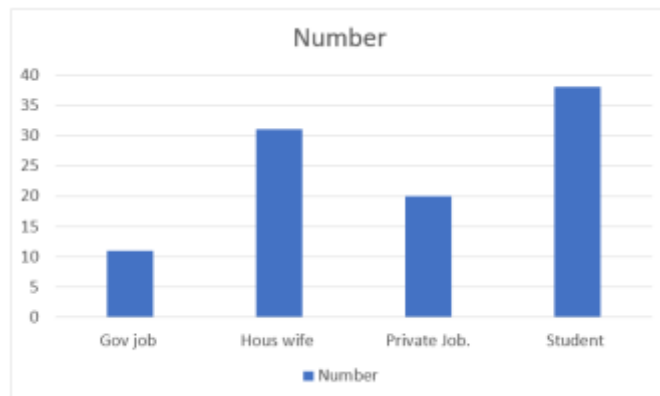


Fig. 5: Distribution highlights a diverse range of occupations among the study group

The distribution of scores according to the Leucorrhoea Symptom Assessment Scale (LSAS) showed a marked improvement following treatment. Before treatment, the total score was 2372, which significantly decreased to 1771 after treatment. This suggests that the symptoms of leucorrhoea were notably alleviated after the intervention.

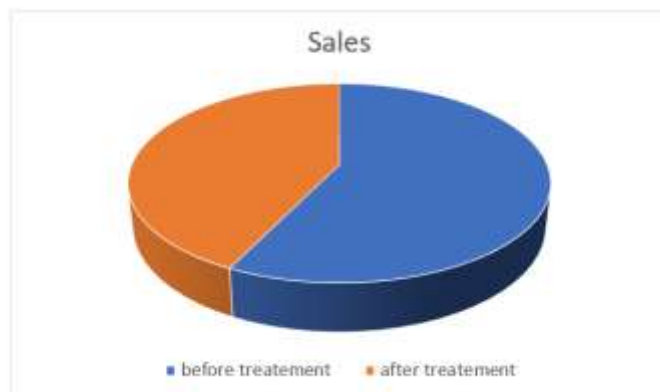


Fig. 6: Distribution of score according to **Leucorrhoea Symptom Assessment Scale (LSAS)**

Interpretation: The t Stat value (11.08) is much larger than the critical values for both one-tail (1.660) and two-tail (1.984) tests. This suggests that the difference between the two means is statistically significant. The P-

values (both one-tail and two-tail) are extremely small (essentially 0), which means we reject the null hypothesis that The Natrum Muriaticum Decimal Scale 6X potency does not demonstrate significant effectiveness in the treatment of leucorrhoea in females of reproductive age.

Discussion

This clinical study on the efficacy of Natrum Muriaticum Decimal Scale 6X potency in treating leucorrhoea in females of reproductive age has yielded significant findings. The following discussion will address the key results, including the demographic distribution of participants, the effectiveness of the treatment, and the results of hypothesis testing.

Demographic Distribution of Participants

The study's participants varied across several demographic factors. Most were aged 23–32 years (49%), with a smaller percentage in the 43–45 years group (21%) and 33–37 years (14%). Urban women made up 57% of the sample, reflecting better healthcare access compared to rural women (43%). In terms of socio-economic status, 40% were from lower-income backgrounds, 33% from the middle class, and 27% from the upper class. Married women constituted 62% of the participants, likely due to hormonal changes associated with sexual activity and childbirth. Occupation-wise, 38% were students, 31% were housewives, 20% worked in private sectors, and 11% were employed in government jobs, indicating that leucorrhoea affects women across different roles and socio-economic levels.

Effectiveness of Natrum Muriaticum Decimal Scale 6X Potency- The Leucorrhoea Symptom Assessment Scale (LSAS)

Scores provided objective data on the treatment's effectiveness. The total LSAS score decreased from

2372 prior to treatment to 1771 after treatment, demonstrating a significant reduction in symptoms. This marked improvement indicates that **Natrum Muriaticum Decimal Scale 6X potency** was effective in alleviating the symptoms of leucorrhoea among the study participants.

The statistical significance of the treatment, a paired two-sample t-test was performed. The mean score before treatment was 23.72, which decreased to 17.71 after treatment, indicating a substantial improvement in symptoms. The t-statistic was 11.08, significantly higher than both the one-tailed and two-tailed critical values of 1.660 and 1.984, respectively. Furthermore, the p-values for both the one-tailed (2.5E-19) and two-tailed (5E-19) tests were extremely small, providing strong evidence that the treatment had a highly significant effect on improving symptoms.

Conclusion

This study on the efficacy of Natrum Muriaticum 6X potency in treating leucorrhoea in females of reproductive age demonstrates significant symptom improvement. The highest prevalence was observed in women aged 23–32 years, particularly those from lower socio-economic backgrounds and urban areas. The majority were married, and students were the most common occupation. The Leucorrhoea Symptom Assessment Scale (LSAS) scores showed a marked reduction from 23.72 before treatment to 17.71 after treatment, with statistical analysis confirming the treatment's effectiveness (t-statistic = 11.08, p-values < 0.0001). These results suggest that Natrum Muriaticum 6X is a safe and effective option for managing leucorrhoea. However, further research with larger, more diverse populations and long-term follow-up is needed to strengthen these findings and compare it to other

treatments. This study contributes to the growing evidence supporting homeopathy, particularly Natrum Muriaticum, as a promising treatment for leucorrhoea.

Ethical Considerations

Ethical permission was obtained from the relevant ethics committee prior to the initiation of the study.

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