

# Hemolytic Anemia and Homoeopathy

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## Definition

Hemolytic anemia is a disorder in which the red blood cells are destroyed faster than the bone marrow can produce them (Syphilis). The destruction of red blood cells is called hemolysis (Syphilis).

There are two types of hemolytic anemia, including the following-

## Intrinsic

It is the destruction of the red blood cells due to a defect within the red blood cells themselves (Psora/ Syphilis). Intrinsic hemolytic anemias are often inherited, such as sickle cell anemia and thalassemia (Syphilis). These conditions produce red blood cells that do not live as long as normal red blood cells.

## Extrinsic

Red blood cells are produced healthy but are later destroyed by becoming trapped in the spleen, destroyed by infection, or destroyed from drugs that can affect red blood cells (Psora/ Syphilis/ Causa occasionalis). Extrinsic hemolytic anemia is also called autoimmune hemolytic anemia (Psora/ Syphilis).

## Causes

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- Infections, such as hepatitis, cytomegalovirus (CMV), Epstein-Barr virus (EBV), typhoid fever, E. Coli, or streptococcus
- Medications, such as penicillin, antimalaria medications, sulfa medications, or acetaminophen
- Leukemia or lymphoma
- Autoimmune disorders, such as systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), rheumatoid arthritis, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, or ulcerative colitis
- Various tumors

Some types of extrinsic hemolytic anemia are temporary and resolve over several months. Other types can become chronic with periods of remissions and recurrence.

## Symptoms

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The following are the most common symptoms of hemolytic anemia. However, each individual may experience symptoms differently (Individualization). Symptoms may include-

- Abnormal paleness or lack of color of the skin
- Jaundice, or yellowing of the skin, eyes, and mouth
- Dark color to urine
- Fever
- Weakness
- Dizziness
- Confusion
- Intolerance to physical activity
- Enlargement of the spleen and liver
- Increased heart rate (tachycardia)
- Heart murmur

The symptoms of hemolytic anemia may resemble other blood conditions or medical problems too.

## Diagnosis

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Hemolytic anemia is usually discovered during a medical examination through a routine blood test. In addition to a complete medical history and physical examination, diagnostic procedures for hemolytic anemia may include additional blood tests and other evaluation procedures, particularly to check for an enlarged spleen or liver.

## Treatment

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Specific treatment for hemolytic anemia is determined on-

- Age, overall health, and medical history
- Extent of the disease
- Cause of the disease
- Tolerance for specific medications, procedures, or therapies
- Expectations for the course of the disease

Hemolytic anemia is often difficult to treat.

Treatment may include:

- Vitamin and mineral supplements
- Change in diet
- Medication
- Treatment of the causative disease
- Splenectomy - surgery to remove the spleen.

## Homoeopathic Treatment

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### 1- Phosphorus

#### **CLARKE – Characteristics-**

Sweat is anxious, profuse, exhausting on slightest exertion; profuse at night; cold and clammy, smelling of sulphur or of garlic.

Phos. corresponds to yellow fever in many particulars; disorganization of the liver and blood with jaundice; haemorrhages.

It has caused acute fatty degeneration of the liver; and corresponds also to fatty degeneration of pancreas with gastric symptoms and oily stools, and fatty and amyloid degeneration of the kidneys.

### 2- Argentum nitricum

#### **BOERICKE**

Sensation of a sudden pinch. (Dudgeon).

\* Destroys red blood corpuscles, producing anemia.

\* Intolerance of heat.

### 3- Trinitrotoluenum

#### **BOERICKE**

The destructive action of T.N.T. on the red blood corpuscles is responsible for the anemia and the jaundice with their secondary symptoms.

The hemoglobin is changed so it cannot act satisfactorily as an oxygen carrier and as a result we have breathlessness, dizziness, headache, faintness, palpitation, undue fatigue, muscle cramps and cyanosis; also drowsiness, depression and insomnia.

#### Repertory of Hemolytic Anemia

*Hemolytic, anemia, chlorosis etc... abies-c. Abrot. Absin. Acet-ac. Alet. alum-p. Alum. alumn. Am-c. Ambr. Ant-c. Ant-t. aq-mar. Arg-met. arg-n. ars-i. ars-s-f. Ars. aur-ar. bar-c. Bell. bry. cadm-m. cadm-met. calc-ar. Calc-p. Calc. carb-an. Carb-v. Carbn-s. caust. Chin. Chinin-ar. chlor. chlorpr. cina cob-n. Cocc. coch. Con. crot-c. crot-h. Cupr. Cycl. dig. Ferr-ar. Ferr-i. Ferr-m. ferr-p. Ferr-s. Ferr. franz. Graph. Guare. Hell. Helon. Hep. hir. ign. Ip. Kali-ar. kali-bi. Kali-c. Kali-fcy. Kali-p. kali-perm. kali-s. lac-c. lach. Lyc. Lyss. Mang. Med. merc. Mill. Nat-c. nat-hchls. Nat-m. nat-p. Nit-ac. Nux-v. olnd. Petr. ph-ac. Phos. phyt. pic-ac. Plat. Plb. Puls. rub-t. sabin. sacch-l. Senec. Sep. Sin-n. Spig. staph. sul-ac. Sulph. thuj. ust. valer. vanad. Xan. zinc.*

*ACUTE DISEASES - Hematological disorders - anemia - hemolytic anemia; thalassemia minor - plan of action – remedies* **ARS. calc. chin. chinin-ar. crot-c. crot-h. kali-ar. nat-m. sul-ac.**

*CLINICAL - ANEMIA - hemolytic - malaria, from alst-s.* **ARS. NAT-M. ost. rob.**

*CLINICAL - ANEMIA - hemolytic – splenic rub-t.*

*Clinical - hemolytic, anemia, chlorosis - alternate days, symptoms agg.* **alum.**

*Clinical - hemolytic, anemia, chlorosis - winter, in* **Ferr.**

*Clinical - hemolytic, anemia, chlorosis* **abies-c. Abrot. Absin. Acet-ac. Alet. alum-p. Alum. alumn. Am-c. Ambr. Ant-c. Ant-t. aq-mar. Arg-met. arg-n. ars-i. ars-s-f. Ars. aur-ar. bar-c. Bell. bry. cadm-m. calc-ar. Calc-p. Calc. carb-an. Carb-v. Carbn-s. caust. Chin. Chinin-ar. chlor. cina cob-n. Cocc. coch. Con. Cupr. Cycl. dig. Ferr-ar. Ferr-i. Ferr-m. ferr-p. Ferr-s. Ferr. franz. Graph. Guare. Hell. Helon. Hep. ign. Ip. Kali-ar. kali-bi. Kali-c. Kali-fcy. Kali-p. kali-perm. kali-s. lac-c. lach. Lyc. Lyss. Mang. Med. merc. Mill. Nat-c. nat-hchls. Nat-m. nat-p. Nit-ac. Nux-v. olnd. Petr. ph-ac. Phos. phyt. pic-ac. Plat. Plb. Puls. sabin. sacch-l. Senec. Sep. Sin-n. Spig. staph. sul-ac. Sulph. thuj. ust. valer. vanad. Xan. zinc.**

*Clinical - jaundice, general, icterus – hemolytic* **cadm-met. chlorpr. crot-h. lach.**

*GENERALITIES - ANEMIA - hemolytic - malaria, from alst-s.* **Ars. Nat-m. ost. rob.**

*GENERALITIES - ANEMIA - hemolytic – splenic rub-t.*

*SKIN - DISCOLORATION - yellow – hemolytic* **crot-h. hir.**

*SKIN - DISCOLORATION - yellow, jaundice, icterus, etc. – hemolytic* **cadm-met. chlorpr. crot-h. lach.**

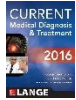
*SKIN - DISCOLORATION - yellow, jaundice, icterus, etc. – hemolytic* **cadm-met. chlorpr. crot-h. lach.**

*Skin - YELLOW, discoloration, skin – hemolytic* **cadm-met. chlorpr. crot-h. lach.**

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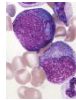
Blood Disorders > HEMOLYTIC ANEMIAS Current Medical Diagnosis & Treatment 2016 ... Table 13–8. Classification of hemolytic anemias. Intrinsic Membrane...



Blood Disorders > MICROANGIOPATHIC HEMOLYTIC ANEMIAS Current Medical Diagnosis & Treatment 2016 ... eFigure 13–17. Hemolytic-uremic syndrome. (Peripheral blood, 50 ×.) Shown are multiple...



C. Red Cell Alterations in Non-Clonal Hematological Disorders > 32. Fragmentation Hemolytic Anemia Lichtman's Atlas of Hematology ... I.C.32 Fragmentation hemolytic anemia. Blood film. Poorly seated synthetic heart valves can...



C. Red Cell Alterations in Non-Clonal Hematological Disorders > 31. Fragmentation Hemolytic Anemia Lichtman's Atlas of Hematology ... I.C.31 Fragmentation hemolytic anemia. Blood film. Poorly seated synthetic heart valves can...



Chapter 12. Hematopathology > Hemolytic Anemias Pathology: The Big Picture ... Overview: All hemolytic anemias have increased red blood cell destruction (either intravascular...



Chapter 12. Hematopathology > Other External Causes of Hemolytic Anemia Pathology: The Big Picture ... of hemolytic anemia (i.e., external to the red blood cell). However, there are a few other general categories...



Chapter 173. Abnormalities in Red Blood Cells > Hemolytic Anemia Principles and Practice of Hospital Medicine ...-dose oral corticosteroids. Hemolytic anemia caused by cold agglutinins typically improves...



Chapter 173. Abnormalities in Red Blood Cells > Hemolytic Anemia: Increased Red Cell Destruction Principles and Practice of Hospital Medicine ... Hemolytic anemia may present in many ways; it can be acute and uncompensated or chronic and well...



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Radar 10



Red Blood Cells > Hemolytic Anemias Can Be Caused by Extrinsic, Intrinsic, or Membrane-Specific Factors Harper's Illustrated Biochemistry, 30e ... FIGURE 53–4 Schematic diagram of some causes of hemolytic anemias. Extrinsic causes...