



Uterine Fibroids and Homoeopathy

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Synonyms

Leiomyoma, fibromyoma, myoma, Fibroid tumor, fibroma

Definition

Uterine fibroids are benign tumors of muscular and fibrous tissues in the uterine muscle appearing during childbearing age, often presenting with heavy menstrual bleeding and pressure on the pelvis. (Psora/ Sycosis)

A quarter woman in their reproductive years may have perceptible fibroids. Fibroids develop between the ages of 30-50 years of age. It is never seen in women less than 20 years old. After menopause, if a woman does not take estrogen, fibroids shrink. (Causa occasionalis)

Causes

The cause of fibroids is unknown, however an amalgam of hormonal, genetic, and environmental factors is responsible to develop symptomatic fibroids.

Hormones

Fibroids are associated with increased estrogen production. They are rare in women less than 20 years of age as well as in postmenopausal women. Estrogen levels vary with menstruation, with menopause, and with some medications. (Psora+++/ Sycosis++)

Environment

Alcohol consumption and a sedentary lifestyle have been associated with fibroids. (Causa occasionalis)

Ethnicity

their fibroids occur at a younger age, and are often larger and more numerous than in other ethnic groups. (Psora)

BMI

The higher the BMI (body-mass index) the higher is the risk of developing fibroids. (Psora/ Sycosis)

Pregnancy

Women who have given birth seem to have a lower risk of developing uterine fibroids. Recent information indicates that pregnancy may protect against fibroids. (Causa occasionalis)

Early menstruation

Women whose first period was before age 10 are more likely to have uterine fibroids. (psora)

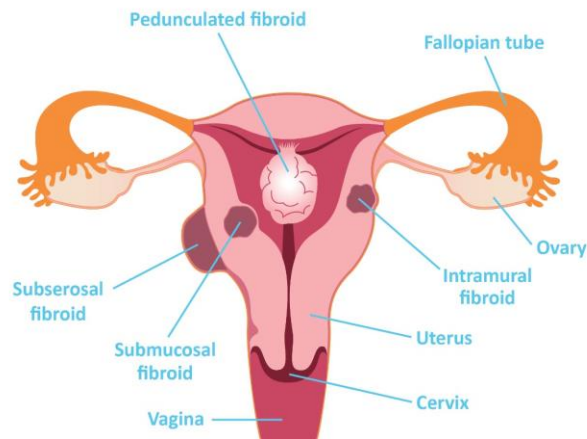
Contraceptives

Women taking birth control pills are less likely to develop significant uterine fibroids. (Causa occasionalis)

Family history

Heredity may play its role. (Psora)

Types



Uterine fibroids are classified by their position in uterus-

Myometrial (intramural)

Fibroids are in the muscular wall of the uterus.

Submucosal

Fibroids grow just under the interior surface of the uterus, in the muscle beneath the uterine lining.

Subserosal fibroids

Fibroids grow on the outside wall of the uterus.

Pedunculated

Fibroids usually grow outside of the uterus, attached to the uterus by a base or stalk.

Cervical

Fibroids growing in the cervix.

Symptoms

Uterine fibroids cause no symptoms at all. When symptoms from uterine fibroids appear, they can include-

Prolonged menstrual periods

Women who have submucous or intramural fibroids are most likely to have heavy uterine bleeding. (Psora/ Sycosis)

Pelvic pressure and pain

Large fibroids that press on nearby structures such as the bladder and bowel can cause pressure and pain. Larger fibroids tend to cause worse symptoms and cause- (Causa occasionalis)

- Abdominal discomfort

- Feelings of pressure
- Abdominal distension
- Urinary problems
- Frequency of micturition
- Urinary retention
- Bowel problems
- Constipation

Pain with intercourse

Fibroids may cause dyspareunia due to pressure symptoms. (Psora/ Causa occasionalis)

Infertility

This is a rare symptom of fibroids. It probably accounts for less than 3% of infertility cases. Fibroids can cause infertility by compressing the uterine cavity. Submucous fibroids can fill the uterine cavity and interfere with implantation of the fertilized egg. (Psora/ Causa occasionalis)

Miscarriage

This is also an unusual symptom of fibroids, probably accounting for only a tiny fraction of the miscarriages that occur. (Psora/ Sycosis /Causa occasionalis/ Syphlis)

Pregnancy complications

Fibroids can greatly increase in size during pregnancy, because of increased levels of estrogen. They can cause pain, and even lead to premature labor. They may also cause intrapartum bleeding. (Psora/ Sycosis /Causa occasionalis/ Syphlis)

Diagnosis

- Ultrasound
- Magnetic resonance imaging of pelvis
- Uterine biopsy
- Hysterosalpingogram
- Sonohysterogram
- Hysteroscopy

Homoeopathic Treatment

ABDOMEN – DISTENSION abies-c. **Abrot.** absin. acal. acet-ac. acon-c. **ACON.** aesc. **Aeth.** **AGAR.** **All-c.** allox. **ALOE** alum-sil. **Alum.** alumn. am-c. am-m. ambr. **Anac.** anan. anis. **Ant-c.** **Ant-t.** anthraci. **Apis** **Apoc.** aran-ix. **Arg-met.** **ARG-N.** arist-cl. **Arn.** ars-i. ars-s-f. **ARS.** Asaf. asar. aur-ar. aur-m. aur-s. aur. **Bapt.** **Bar-c.** **Bar-i.** **Bar-m.** bar-s. bell. **Berb.** beryl. bism. borx. **Bov.** **Brom.** **Bry.** bufo but-ac. cact. cadm-met. cain. calad. calc-ar. calc-f. calc-i. calc-p. calc-s. **CALC.** cann-i. cann-s. **Canth.** **Caps.** **Carb-ac.** **Carb-an.** **CARB-V.** carbn-dox. **CARBN-S.** card-m. carl. castm. **Caust.** cedr. **Cham.** **Chel.** **CHIN.** **Chinin-ar.** **Chinin-s.** **CIC.** cimid. **Cina** cinnb. **Cist.** clem. coc-c. **COCC.** coff-t. coff. **COLCH.** coll. **COLOC.** **Con.** cop. **Corn.** **Croc.** **Crot-h.** **Crot-t.** **Cupr.** **Cycl.** **Dig.** **Dios.** dol. dulc. **Eup-per.** euph. euphr. fago. ferr-ar. ferr-i. ferr-p. ferr. fil. **Gamb.** gins. **Glycyr-g.** gran. **GRAPH.** grat. guat. **Hell.** **HEP.** hydr. **Hyos.** hyper. ictod. ign. **Iod.** ip. jal. **Jatr-c.** jug-r. **Kali-ar.** **Kali-bi.** **KALI-C.** kali-chl. **Kali-i.** **Kali-n.** **Kali-p.** **Kali-s.** **Kreos.** **Lac-c.** **Lac-d.** **LACH.** lact. laur. led. lept. **Lil-t.** lob. **LYC.** m-ambo. **M-arct.** m-aust. **MAG-C.** **Mag-m.** mag-p. mag-s. manc. mand. mang. med. **Meny.** **Merc-c.** **Merc-d.** **MERC.** **Mez.** mill. mim-p. mosch. **Mur-ac.** **Murx.** naja nat-ar. **NAT-C.** **NAT-M.** **NAT-P.** **Nat-s.** nicc. **Nit-ac.** **nux-m.** **Nux-v.** oci-sa. ol-an. **Olnd.** **Op.** opun-s. ox-ac. pall. par. paraf. **Petr.** **PH-AC.** **PHOS.** pitu-p. plan. **Plat.** plb. podod. prun. psil. **Psor.** ptel. **Puls.** pulx. pyrog.

RAPH. rauw. rein. rheum **Rhod.** Rhus-t. rhus-v. rob. Ruta sabin. samb. sang. sanic. saroth. sars. **Sec. Sep.** Sil. sphing. spig. spong. squil. Stann. **Staph.** Stram. **Stront-c.** stroph-s. sul-ac. **SULPH.** sumb. tab. tarent. **TER.** Thuj. Til. **Trios.** uran-met. uran-n. vac. **Valer.** vario. **Verat.** verb. vip. visc. yuc. zinc-val. **Zinc.** zing.

ABDOMEN - PAIN - Pelvis - Organs; pelvic – cramping vib.

ABDOMEN - PAIN - Pubic region - menses; during rad-br.

ABDOMEN - PAIN - Umbilicus - Region of umbilicus - tumor; as from a spig.

ABDOMEN - TUMORS - Sides - right - sensation as if med.

ABDOMEN – TUMORS Abrot. **Cadm-s.** calc-ar. calc-i. calc-p. **Calc. Con. Merc.** nat-m. staph.

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - COITION – painful alumn. apis **ARG-N.** bell. **Berb.** borx. **Calc-p.** calc. coff. **Ferr-m.** **Ferr-p.** **Ferr.** ham. **Hep.** **Hydr.** ign. **Kali-bi.** **Kali-c.** **Kreos.** **Lyc.** **LYSS.** merc-c. **NAT-M.** **PLAT.** **Rhus-t.** **Sabin.** **SEP.** sil. **Staph.** **Sulph.** **Thuj.**

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - MENSES - painful - myoma in uterus; from hard and large aur-m-n.

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - METRORRHAGIA - fibroids, from aur-m-n. calc-f. calc-p. calc-st-s. **Calc.** foll. **Ham.** **Hydr.** **Hydrin-m.** **Kali-c.** kali-fcy. **Kali-i.** lap-a. led. lyc. merc. nit-ac. **PHOS.** **Plat.** **Sabin.** sec. sil. sul-ac. **Sulph.** **Thlas.** **Tril-p.** ust. **Vinc.**

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - METRORRHAGIA - fluid - alternating with clots Plb.

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - METRORRHAGIA – fluid **APIS** apoc. ars. **Bell.** **Both.** **Carb-v.** chin. **CROT-H.** **Crot-t.** **Elaps** **Erig.** **ferr.** **Ip.** **LACH.** **Mill.** nat-m. **NIT-AC.** **PHOS.** **SABIN.** **Sec.** **Sul-ac.** **Ust.**

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - PAIN - Vagina - coition – during alumn. apis **ARG-N.** bell. **Berb.** borx. **Calc-p.** coff. **Ferr-m.** **Ferr-p.** **Ferr.** ham. **Hep.** **hydr.** ign. **Kali-bi.** **Kali-c.** **Kreos.** lyc. **LYSS.** **NAT-M.** **Plat.** **Rhus-t.** **sabin.** **SEP.** sil. **Staph.** **Sulph.** **Thuj.**

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - TUMORS – encysted apis bar-c. calc. carb-n-s. **Graph.** **Kali-br.** kali-c. lyc. nit-ac. rhod. **Sabin.** **sep.** **Sil.** **sulph.** **Thuj.**

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - TUMORS - erectile – bleeding arm. coc-c. kreos. lach. **Phos.** puls. thuj. vac.

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - TUMORS - erectile – blue **Carb-v.**

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - TUMORS - erectile – burning calc. **Carb-an.** **Thuj.**

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - TUMORS - erectile – itching graph. naja **Nit-ac.**

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - TUMORS - erectile – pricking **Carb-v.**

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - TUMORS - erectile – sticking **Nit-ac.**

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - TUMORS – erectile ars. **Carb-an.** **Carb-v.** kali-bi. kreos. **Lach.** lyc. **Nit-ac.** **Phos.** plat. sep. sil. sulph. **Thuj.**

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - TUMORS – hard **Carb-v.**

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - TUMORS - Labia – pointed ozone

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - TUMORS - Labia - sensitive to touch; not ozone

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - TUMORS – Labia ozone

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - TUMORS - Uterus – cysts mag-c. sabin.

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - TUMORS - Uterus - myoma - accompanied by - pain; burning **Lap-a.**

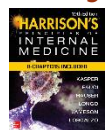
FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - TUMORS - Uterus - myoma – hard **Calc-f.** merc-i-r. sil.

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - TUMORS - Uterus - myoma – painful viol-o.

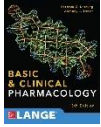
FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - TUMORS - Uterus – myoma abel. **Apis** arb. **Arn.** ars-i. ars. **Aur-i.** **Aur-m-n.** aur-m. aur. bell. brom. bry. bufo **CALC-F.** **Calc-i.** **Calc-p.** **Calc-s.** **CALC.** **Calen.** carc. cham. chin. chol. chr-s. cemic. coenz-q. **Con.** erod. ferr. fl-ac. foll. frax. graph. ham. helon. hydr. **Hydr.** **Hydrin-m.** **Hydrinin-m.** **Iod.** ip. irid-met. **Kali-bi.** kali-br. **Kali-c.** **Kali-i.** **Lach.** lap-a. **Led.** lil-t. lyc. mag-m. med. **Merc-c.** merc-i-r. merc. morg-p. nat-m. nit-ac. nux-v. parathyr. **PHOS.** phyt. plat. plb. puls. rhus-t. sabal sabin. sang. **Sec.** sep. **SIL.** solid. staph. sul-ac. sulph. tarent. ter. teucr. thiosin. thlas. thuj. thyr. tril-p. tub. ust. vinc. viol-o. x-ray xan. xanth.

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX – TUMORS arg-met. **Calc.** coc-c. **LYC.** **Nit-ac.**

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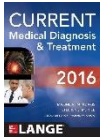
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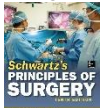
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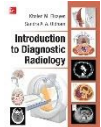
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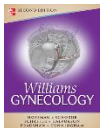
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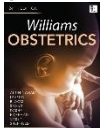
Gynecology > Uterine Leiomyomas Schwartz's Principles of Surgery, 10e ... Figure 41-9. Types of uterine myomas. Bleeding is usually heavy and irregular...



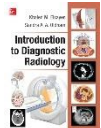
Introduction to Women's Imaging > MRI Findings of Uncomplicated Uterine Leiomyoma (Introduction to Diagnostic Radiology ...) but not myometrium. Appearance is compatible with endometrial polyps. Uterine leiomyomas can undergo...



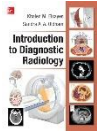
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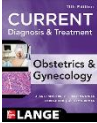
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Chapter 38. Complications of Menstruation & Abnormal Uterine Bleeding > Pelvic Ultrasound Scan CURRENT Diagnosis & Treatment: Obstetrics & Gynecology, 11e ... of a uterine fibroid (A) and normal endometrial lining (B). Figure 38-1. Typical ultrasound scan...



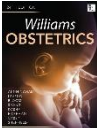
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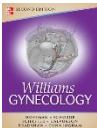
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Radar 10